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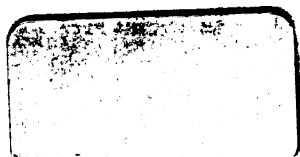
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INDEX

TO

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME

OF THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

A.	PAGE.	C.	PAGE.
Address to the colored people of the United States.....	20	Colonization, to the friends of, in New York.....	2
Addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting—		Colonization, to the friends of, in Louisiana, Circular.....	3
By Hon. R. W. Thompson.....	52	Colored population of Upper Canada according to census of 1847.....	10
By Hon. R. J. Walker.....	54	Colonization, African.....	269, 13, 253
By Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.....	55	Colonizationists, Northern.....	22
By Hon. R. M. McLane.....	58	Colonization is of God.....	97
Appeal to the Legislature of Virginia in behalf of A. C. S.....	129	Colonists and Natives.....	138
Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.....	65	Colonist, first impressions of a Liberian	115
Arrival of the Packet and advices from the Colony—letters from John B. Russwurm, and W. Cassel.....	111	Collections, 4th of July.....	167
Address by Rev. Mr. Robinson, before Ken. Col. Soc.....	139	Circular to the colored people of Indiana	177
African Discovery.....	175	Colonization.....	315
A College in Liberia.....	195	— and the Cholera.....	193
Africa—a Miniature Poem.....	213	— funds.....	194
Appeal to the Government and people of the United States.....	232	—, fourth of July collections.....	194
African Colonization.....	13, 253, 315	—, worthy emigrants.....	195
Annual Meeting (32d).....	46	— in England.....	201
— Report (32d).....	33	— Cause.....	290
African Repository.....	61	— Meeting.....	295
— Slave Trade.....	26	—, African.....	315
Address to the Clergy and Heads of Churches in Pennsylvania.....	277	—, A Lecture.....	325, 353
Annual Report of the Massachusetts Col. Soc. (8th).....	257	Cover of July number—correction and an agent wanted for Georgia.....	3
Address of Rev. T. W. Hume.....	269	College, a Liberian.....	195, 276
Arrival of the Portsmouth.....	309	Clay's, Hon. Henry, letter on emancipation.....	104
— of the Huma.....	350	Clintonia Wright, list of emigrants of	218
A just Tribute to Buchanan.....	378	Constitution of the Massachusetts Col. Soc.....	268
African Coffee.....	380	Central Africa.....	297
		Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts on Colonization.....	313
		D.	
B.		Donations received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. S. C. S.....	91, 188, 283, 381
Board of Directors, proceedings of...	48	Discovery, African.....	175
		Davis's, Hon. John, letter.....	265
		C.	
Colonization, to the friends of.....	1		

E.	PAGE.	L.	PAGE.
Ethiopia.....	178	Letter from Gerard Ralston, Esq. to	
Emigrants for Liberia.....	185	Elliott Cresson, Esq.....	8
England, Colonization in.....	201	Letter from E. J. Roye on Africa....	16
Everett, Hon. Edward.....	266	— Hon. Henry Clay on	
F.		emancipation.....	104
French Mission in South Africa.....	171	Letter from Hon. President Roberts..	22, 114
Fourth of July collections.....	167	— Hon. J. N. Lewis.....	227
Funeral, night, of a slave.....	298	Latest from Liberia.....	60
G.		Late expedition for Liberia.....	61
Grand Cape Mount.....	118	Next expedition for Liberia.....	61
Government and people of the U. S.,		Life Members of the A. C. S.....	83, 123
an appeal to.....	232	Liberia.....	117
Gold Coast, intelligence from the.....	180	List of emigrants by the barque Laura.	118
H.		— by the Liberia Packet	121
Hotham, Sir Charles.....	268	Liberia, Republic of, recognition by	
Hippopotamus, the Liberian.....	281	England and France.....	7
Humes, Rev. T. W.....	269	Liberian papers, extracts from—the	182
Highly interesting intelligence from the		Liberian fourth of July.....	184
African Gold Coast.....	180	Churches.....	184
Hope for Africa, Dr. Parker's Sermon.	202	Arrival.....	184
Huma, list of emigrants of.....	218	List of emigrants by the barque "Clim-	218
Harris's, S. D., letter.....	229	tonia Wright".....	218
Hazzard's, J. P., letter.....	267	List of emigrants by the barque Huma.	218
History of Colonization on western		Letter from R. E. Murray.....	228
coast of Africa.....	324	— Dr. Smith.....	228
Huma, arrival of.....	350	— Geo. W. Lee.....	229
I.		— S. D. Harris.....	229
Interesting Extracts—letter of Capt.		— Dr. Roberts.....	230
Alexander Murray to Capt. Geo.		— J. B. Philips.....	231
Mansell, and letter of Sir Charles		Late from Liberia.....	279, 225
Hotham.....	15	Liberia Herald, extracts from, Dec.	
Items of Intelligence—Colonization—		1848, to May 1849—Republican Le-	
Missionary for Africa—Extracts...	185	gislation—One of the first settlers—	
Ingersoll's, Hon. J. R., address.....	55	Harmettans—Royal funeral—Ladies	
Items of Intelligence—New Agent in		Monrovia Literary Institution—Ex-	
Pennsylvania—Legacy—the High		amination—Married—Died—Marine	
School in Liberia—African and Texas		List—Acknowledgment of indepen-	
Slave Trade—A Slaver captured—		dence by England—The arrival of	
letter of Rev. R. W. Bailey.....	282	President Roberts from Europe—	
Independence of Liberia.....	300	Notes—Rare Phenomenon—Expe-	
Indiana, sentiments in.....	310	dition against New Cesters—Death	
Items of Intelligence—Presbyterian		of John Lewis—Bah-Gay—Obituary	
Herald—Colored Missionaries—		—The Felucca again.....	235
Novelty at College—Liberia—Calabar		Liberia, emigrants for.....	185
Country—Slave Trade in Brazil		Lewis's, Gen. J. N., letter.....	227
and Cuba—The Brazil Slave Trade		Lee's, G. W., letter.....	229
—Later from Bahia—A Slaver captured		Letter from the Hon. John Davis....	265
—African Repository—Remarks		— the Hon. E. Everett.....	266
—Colonization.....	316	— J. P. Hazard, Esq.....	267
J.		— Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	267
Java, the growth of Coffee and Pepper.	308	— Sir Charles Hotham.....	268
L.		Liberia, independence of.....	300
Late and interesting from Liberia....	377	Letters from Rev. Mr. Payne.....	302
		— Rev. Mr. Rambo.....	304
		— Rev. Mr. Hoffman.....	307
		List of emigrants.....	316
		Lecture on African Colonization..	325, 353
		M.	
		Maryland in Liberia.....	17
		Meeting, Annual (32d).....	46
		Memorial to the Legislature of Ohio..	69

INDEX.

v

M.	PAGE.	R.	PAGE.
Money collected in the northern part of the State of New York.....	124	Receipts and expenditures of the A. C. S. from 1 Jan. 1848, to 1 Jan. 1849.....	51
Missionary influence of Sierra Leone.....	133	Repository, African.....	61
Massachusetts Colonization Society....	199	Readers, to New York.....	122
McLane's, Hon. R. M., address.....	58	Robinson's, Rev. Mr., address.....	139
Mission, French, in the South of Africa.....	171	Ralston's, Gerard, letter to Elliott Cresson, Esq.....	8
Members, Life, of the A. C. S.....	83, 123	Roye's, E. J. letter on Africa.....	16
Murray's, R. E., letter.....	228	Roberts, President, letters.....	114, 220
Memorial in behalf of American Colonization Society.....	323	Roberts, Dr., letter.....	230
N.		Resolution of the Synod of North Carolina.....	27
North Carolina Synod, Resolution....	27	Resolutions adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts, June 23, 1847.....	268
Native Converts in Liberia.....	169	Rambo's, J., letter.....	281
Night funeral of a slave.....	298		
O.		S.	
Operations in Ohio.....	379	Slave Trade, African.....	26
P.		Statement for 1849.....	50
Pinney's, Rev. J. B., Circular.....	27	Slavery Question.....	155
Proceedings of the Board of Directors.....	48	Seventeenth Annual Report of the N. Y. S. C. S.....	161
Parker's, Rev. Joel, Sermon, on hope for Africa.....	202	Summary of late news.....	234
Philip's, J. B., letter.....	231	Smith's, Dr., letter.....	228
Portsmouth, arrival of.....	309	Sermon by Rev. J. Parker.....	202
R.		Saw Mill in Liberia.....	289
Roberts, President, his return.....	10	Sentiments in Indiana.....	310
——, ——, letters.....	114, 224	T.	
Report, Annual, (32d) of A. C. S....	33	The Learned Slave.....	28
Receipts of N. Y. Col Soc. from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1, 1848.....	28	Tennessee, Colonization in.....	28
Receipts of the A. C. S. from 20 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1848.....	29	Thirty-second Annual Report of the A. C. S.....	33
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Dec. to 20 Jan. 1849.....	61	To Subscribers.....	123
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1849.....	93	To our Readers.....	158, 187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Feb. to 20 Mar. 1849.....	125	The coming change in Anti-Slave Trade movements.....	173
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Mar. to 20 Apr. 1849.....	158	The Fourth of July.....	187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Apr. to 20 May, 1849.....	190	The latest, but not very late from Liberia—Letter from D. L. Carlton—Colonization Cause.....	197
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 May to 20 June, 1849.....	222	Twenty-third Anniversary of the Greene Co. Col. Soc.....	252
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 June to 20 July, 1849.....	255	Thompson's, Hon. R. W., address..	52
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 July to 20 Aug. 1849.....	286	The Liberian Hippopotamus.....	281
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1849.....	319	Tracy's, Rev. J., letter.....	267
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1849.....	351	The Colonization Cause.....	290
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1849.....	383	Things in Liberia.....	292
Receipts of Penn. Col. Soc. from 15 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1849.....	383	Three thousand dollars wanted in thirty days.....	321
		That new race of men.....	322
		That three thousand dollars—and the sailing of the Liberia Packet.....	381
		W.	
		Walker's, Hon. R. J., address.....	54

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1849.

[No. 1.

To the friends of Colonization.

WITH the first No. of the Repository for the year, we send greetings and congratulations.

The past year has spared us, while multitudes have been gathered to the silence and inactivity of the grave. Our prolonged life calls for a return of gratitude to its Author, and no manifestation of gratitude is so acceptable in his sight, as to see it consecrated to good works, to acts of beneficence. This is his commandment, that we love one another; that we do good to all men as we have opportunity; that we love our neighbor as ourself; that whatsoever we would that others do to us, we do even so to them.

In this work of beneficence the friends of Colonization have specially selected as the object of their efforts, Africa and the descendants of Africa, who, in an important sense, may be compared to him, who going from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves; and for whose relief our Society is acting the applauded part of the *Good Samaritan*.

The successes of the past year, which have attended the interesting labors of the Society, while they serve to encourage and gratify and call for thankfulness, should stimulate us to increased effort.

The Colony, planted twenty-five years ago in exceeding feebleness, has entered

successfully upon the full duties and privileges of independent nationality.

The young Republic of Liberia has been received with kindness into the ranks of acknowledged nationalities, and regarded with patronizing favor by some of the most powerful governments of Europe. Her territory, already stretching along the once barbarous coast of Africa, chiefly haunted by pirates and slave traders, for three hundred miles, is about to be extended by a purchase of nearly two hundred more, north-westerly, until it touches the English colony, Sierra Leone, and thus shields the natives from the evils of the slave trade, now existing with all its baneful influences.

Emigration, hitherto repressed by the mistaken opposition of some, the prejudice of others, and the doubt of final success on every hand, has taken a new impulse and has exceeded the past year the total of several preceding years, and still the number of applicants increases.

A fact connected with this large increase of emigration too, of much interest, is that it consists not only of the already free people of color, but to a great extent of slaves freely and voluntarily emancipated by their former masters. Of this class over five hundred have emigrated the past year. The repeated arrivals from Africa, throughout the year, represent a continued and

increasing prosperity, in commerce and agriculture; while extensive revivals of religion, awakening attention in the hearts of the colonists not only, but among the heathen, especially among the recaptives of the Barque Pons, who have been eminently under the influence of the colony, are calculated to give the strongest corroboration to the previous accounts of the general and pervading religious influence of Liberia, and to give ground to anticipate continued prosperity to the community in future years.

Let us then resolve, that great as have been the results of the past year, those of this year shall, if increased devotion and liberality on our part can avail, exceed them.

In order to this, we would suggest the importance of extending the circulation of the African Repository and thus extending information.

This periodical now begins its 25th vol., and has become the depository of an invaluable mass of facts, to serve as the basis of a future history of the great African Republic. Every month it records the latest news and events affecting the cause, and among those who read it, we uniformly

find our most decided and unchanging friends, such because informed of the progress and usefulness of the Society.

If those who receive it would each obtain *one new subscriber*, the cause we doubt not would receive an impulse not hitherto seen. Let each one of them *try*. They can but fail, and if they succeed, not only will the wave of influence extend but our income will be greatly increased.

To the Pastors and others exercising influence in churches, we would urgently suggest, that this is a most propitious time, while laying out their plans for the year, to find a time and appropriate and fix it, for giving a collection to this object. Do not, because it will probably be small, refuse. If all the churches friendly to the cause would but average FIVE DOLLARS each our income would be more than doubled.

Accept our thanks for the effective co-operation of the past year and receive this appeal with kindness. When the labors of another year are closed may it be our privilege again to hail each other with congratulations and review the year with thankfulness and joy.

To the Friends of Colonization in New York.

WE most heartily thank the few hundred readers of the African Repository in New York for their patronage. While persuaded that they receive gratification enough, in the information derived from its monthly perusal, to compensate for the expense, we would remind them that it is some source of direct income to the Society, and that by the information thus diffused our cause retains its abiding hold upon the public mind.

We are anxious greatly to extend its circulation. For this purpose, a large number of names have been selected from the list of our former friends and those known for their devotion to works of benevolence, to whom this January No. will be sent as an invitation for them to take it through the year, according to *the terms* as they are printed on the cover.

If after perusal, any one receiving it decides, that neither for themselves, nor their families, nor for the cause, do they agree to take it, they will confer a favor by returning it through the Post Office to the Colonization Office, Brick Chapel, City Hall Place, New York.

The Repository serves as a vehicle of intercourse, between the friends of the cause and the conductors, by which not only are they kept informed of the facts as they occur from time to time, but to which they may recur, in after years, as to a treasury of information. The events of the past year, comprising the first operations of the newly organized Government of Liberia and the steady and surprising series of encouraging events subsequent, render the volume for 1848 one worth preserving for all coming time.

What would one of us give, could we as minutely trace the progress of the early commonwealths of the United States, as can those that possess this volume, the progress of the Republic of Liberia, the first ever successful in the tropical world.

Trusting that to all or nearly all who will receive the Repository it will prove a welcome monthly visitor, the succeeding numbers will continue to be sent unless otherwise directed, and at an early day subscription bills made out for the year. Many who receive it will find themselves entitled to it "*gratis*," according to our rule of sending

it gratuitously to every donor of *ten dollars* for *one* year; to every life member gratuitously three years, and to every pastor of a church, who takes up a collection, without regard to its amount, *gratuitously* for one year. To all others who receive it by mail, or to whom it is delivered in the city, bills will be sent for advanced payment in January.

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Brick Church Chapel, New York.

Circular to the friends of African Colonization in the State of Louisiana.

THE object of the present circular, emanating from the Board of Directors of the "Louisiana State Colonization Society," is to set before the friends of African Colonization, in our State, some of the present aspects of this philanthropic enterprise, and to solicit their contributions in aid of its funds.

In thus addressing the public, we feel that we are presenting a subject to their consideration which is not altogether new. The American Colonization Society was organized at Washington City, in 1816, for the avowed and sole purpose, as its Constitution states, of "colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, upon the Western coast of Africa." The most distinguished men of all political parties, and from all sections of the Union, have been the zealous advocates of this enterprise from its commencement to the present time. It has been frequently recommended to public favor by many of the State legislatures, at the North and in the South, and by most or all of those ecclesiastical bodies which represent the various denominations of Christians throughout our country. What success has attended the efforts of its friends, is apparent from the simple fact that there now exists on the

Western Coast of Africa, as the result of their zeal and fostering care, an independent nation of free blacks, enjoying a republican form of government, embracing within its limits a population, (emigrant and native,) of not far from ten thousand souls. The emigrant portion of this population, has been sent from the United States under the direction of the American Colonization Society, and other kindred institutions. The territory belonging to the Republic of Liberia, has been, from time to time, purchased from the native chiefs, and now covers some three hundred miles or more of sea coast, and extends a considerable distance into the interior.

When we bear in mind that this colony was planted less than thirty years ago upon a coast then rarely visited except by the slave trader; that it had, at first, but few friends, many regarding the project wholly chimerical, and confidently predicting its failure—that, for the means to commence and carry forward the enterprise, it has been dependent on the private contributions of the charitable—that for a long time it encountered opposition from the native tribes and from those engaged in the slave trade, leading to several severe conflicts, and that now the Republic contains several flourishing towns,

has its own legislature, courts of justice, numerous schools and churches, two or more newspapers, that its inhabitants are successfully engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, trade, and commerce—and that the condition of the entire people, for health, industry, temperance, good order, morality, and religion, will compare favorably with any portion of our own country; we may well believe, that the success of the project has far outstripped the most sanguine expectations of its early friends, and exhibits results which are an ample reward for all their benevolent and self-denying labors. Truly “the wilderness” has been made to “rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

The colonization in Africa of the free blacks of the United States is thus no longer an experiment.—Through the efforts of voluntary associations alone these results have been accomplished, and they exhibit a degree of success which has few if any parallels in the history of the world.

The Louisiana State Colonization Society, as a voluntary association, was organized in the year 1831. Since then it has prosecuted its labors with considerable energy, by diffusing information, and aiding the American Colonization Society by contributions to its funds. It has numbered among its officers and supporters, some of our most eminent citizens, who have conferred honor upon our State, at the bar, upon the bench, and in the halls of legislation.

From the increased importance of the general enterprise, and in order that they might act with the more efficiency, the friends of the cause in this State, were induced, in February last, to obtain an act of incorporation, under the name and style of the “Louisiana State Colonization Society.” The act, with our by-

laws and list of officers, has been printed and circulated. It will be seen from the third article of the act, that our object is the same as that of the American Colonization Society. The article is as follows:

“Art. 3d.—*Of the objects of the corporation.* And it is hereby further declared, that the objects of this corporation shall be to assist in colonizing the free persons of color, with their own consent, in the Republic of Liberia, or the parts adjacent thereunto, on the Western coast of Africa, and to collect funds in aid of, and disseminate information in relation to that object.”

This is the sole purpose of our corporate association. With the relation which exists between master and slave we have nothing to do. Our concern is entirely with the free blacks, and with that portion of them chiefly, who are or may become, by intelligence and moral and industrious habits, prepared to make useful colonists. If any slaves shall at any time be set free by their masters, as many have heretofore been, for the purpose of being colonized in Africa, and if the execution of this benevolent trust shall be committed to our care, we shall esteem it a privilege and a duty so to act in the premises as to merit the confidence thus reposed in us.

The immediate objects which we wish to accomplish, and for which we issue this circular, have arisen from recent circumstances of great importance to the friends of colonization in this State. The American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, by the directors and commissioners representing each, have lately entered into an agreement respecting lands, settlements, &c., in Liberia, by which a portion of the country upon the coast, lying on the East side of the Sinoe River, in latitude 5° North called the “Blue

Barre" territory is reserved and "assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana." By the same agreement, other portions of territory are assigned to emigrants from several other States, that assigned to the Mississippi Society lying on the opposite bank of the Sinoe River, and adjoining the Louisiana assignment. The mouth of the Sinoe is represented as furnishing the best harbor on the coast; and Mr. R. E. Murray, who resides in Sinoe county, writes, in a letter published in a late number of the African Repository, that a point upon the Sinoe which he describes, offers a site for a town which may become "the handsomest and best seaport town in Liberia." The whole of the "Blue Barre" territory is also represented as being fertile and highly valuable.

It has long been an object of interest with the friends of colonization, to endeavor to engage the several States in establishing separate colonies. This tends to promote the greater efficiency, and to foster a wholesome rivalry. Mississippi, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States, have each their colony, and their condition is highly flourishing, alike honorable to themselves and encouraging to others to follow their example. Louisiana should not be far behind them.

An opportunity is now afforded, under highly favorable auspices, of commencing a settlement in our own territory in Africa; and it is our great object in now addressing the public, to enlist their interest and call forth their contributions for this purpose.

The facts which prompt us to earnest action and encourage us to believe that this object can be accomplished, are briefly these: *First*, That we have a highly valuable portion of African territory assigned expressly for our occupancy, upon

which it is very desirable that we should commence a settlement as soon as practicable. *Second*, We have an assurance from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, that if we have any emigrants in prospect to send to our territory, the American Society "will have the necessary houses built" for their reception. *Third*, One of the oldest friends of the colonization cause in our country, and who has long been known to its friends in Louisiana, wishes to stipulate with us to send out, as soon as practicable, "twelve families of emigrants of a superior character—in all say, sixty persons, to such a settlement" as we wish to establish. It is understood that ten of these families have been manumitted for the purpose of being colonized in Liberia, by the will of their late master. Means will be furnished from the estate, for paying their passage, or the greater part of it, and also for supporting them a sufficient time in Liberia, provided suitable tenements can be erected and other necessary arrangements can be made for their comfortable settlement. To do this will require an additional outlay of money, which it is hoped we shall be able to raise among the friends of the cause. It is necessary that houses should be built, and a small portion of ground put in cultivation in connection with each, previous to the arrival of the emigrants. The cost of these improvements will not be over one hundred dollars for each family. The other two families referred to are represented as "free people of color, of excellent character," who would make good pioneer colonists. For these a complete outfit would have to be provided. *Fourth*, Besides the foregoing, the same gentleman mentions some six or eight additional free families, "farmers and mechanics," who would be suitable persons

to commence a settlement, and who would emigrate to Liberia, provided the means of doing so were furnished.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Board of Directors, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 3d October last, passed the following resolutions.

"On motion of C. M. Randall, Esq.

"Resolved, That this Board perceive with great pleasure that the Parent Society and the Republic of Liberia, by a late arrangement, have set apart and reserved the "Blue Barre" territory, in Liberia, for emigrants from the State of Louisiana, and that the Society represented by this Board will gladly use its influence in colonizing said territory; *and further,* That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform the Parent Society and the President of Liberia, of our hearty co-operation with the spirit of said agreement.

"On motion of Mr. Randall it was further

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the colonization cause require, that emigrants should begin from this State as soon as possible; and that this Board will use all its efforts to send out an expedition from New Orleans with a body of pioneer emigrants, to the Republic of Liberia, during the ensuing winter and spring.

"On motion of John E. Caldwell, Esq.,

"Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to prepare a circular, setting forth the anxious desire of this Society to send out an expedition to the 'Blue Barre' territory in Liberia, in accordance with the preceding resolutions, and requesting the aid of all the friends of the cause of colonization in behalf of such expedition; also, calling on the pastors of the various churches to take up collections in their respective congregations; and that said cir-

cular be reported at the next meeting of the Board."

The friends of African Colonization in Louisiana are here presented with a definite and tangible object, on which to bestow their contributions. It is desirable that we should commence a settlement on our territory speedily, and that we may do so, the Board wish to send out at least twenty families, (say one hundred emigrants,) during the ensuing year. For this purpose we wish to raise at once some four or five thousand dollars; and we feel confident that our appeal to the friends of the cause in Louisiana will not be in vain. We present an object which is not one of doubtful utility, nor built upon any theoretic abstractions respecting human rights. Ours is a cause of genuine practical philanthropy which has been tried and proved successful, and the Republic of Liberia is the memorial which proclaims its glory.

To the philanthropic and benevolent, this cause appeals from its influence upon Africa. It is, we believe, the grand measure, in the designs of an all-wise Providence by which civilization and christianity are to be introduced and spread among the degraded millions of that benighted people. Thus far it has proved the only successful barrier to the African slave trade, a traffic which the government of the United States long since, through the influence of the colonization society, pronounced "piracy." And while colonization is thus freighted with unspeakable blessings to the depraved tribes of that continent, it offers an invaluable boon to the free people of color of our own country. Thousands have already found in Liberia, their fatherland, *a home*, where, socially, morally, politically, they are advanced to an elevation to which they could not hope to attain in the land of their adoption. In short,

this cause, we are free to declare, is an enterprise of good to all, and is devoid of evil to any. All lovers of humanity can cordially unite in promoting it, and multitudes in future generations will rise up and call them blessed!

Those who are disposed to aid us in sending out the proposed expedition, are requested to send forward their contributions to the order of THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, at as early a period as practicable.

Thirty dollars, in one payment, will constitute a person a member for life.

Clergymen of all denominations are especially requested to present this cause to their congregations, on some day during the month of November or December, and take up collections in its behalf, and forward them as above. It is desirable that these collections should be made thus early that the result of our efforts may be laid before the Society at its annual meeting on the 1st Tuesday in January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. A. BULLARD, *President*.

New Orleans, November, 1848.

Officers of the Louisiana State Colonization Society.

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Recognition of the Republic of Liberia by France and England.

It will be seen, by the following extracts from the letters of our associate Gerard Ralston, Esq., that the expectations held out on a former occasion, as presented in our last number, have been realized in the most satisfactory manner. The Republic of Liberia is now fully recognised by the governments of France and England, in terms of marked courtesy and cordiality, and accom-

panied by such offers of substantial aid as greatly to enhance the value of the act. Throughout, President Roberts has acquitted himself of his arduous and responsible charge in a way to elicit and retain the highest opinion of his judgment and skill in the minds of all those, both functionaries and others, with whom he has been brought in contact.

The administration of General Ro-

berts will constitute an era in the history of Liberia, to which succeeding generations will look back with allowable pride. He who in times past, has contributed, both as civilian and soldier, to the organization of the new State while a colony, and to expel the slave-dealers and their retainers, will not fail now that he is clothed with additional authority and reinforced by the ships of friendly powers, to sweep the entire coast of these worse than barbarians.

The conduct of the English government, by its frankly recognising the new Republic, we are bound in a spirit of common justice, to say, gives proof of the sincerity and ultimate good intentions which actuated it when not long since the commanders of English ships of war protested against the anomalous state of things in Liberia as one to which they could not become parties. Reference is here made more especially to their refusal to acknowledge the validity of the enforcement of certain home duties by the colonial authorities. The correspondence between Governor Roberts and the English Commodore and captain on that occasion was, of course, read in Downing street, and must have prepared Lord Palmerston to receive the envoy of the new Republic with a consideration due to his acknowledged diplomatic ability and his recognised position among his countrymen.

The pleasure which the intelligence we now communicate has caused among the philanthropic in the United States, is alloyed by the reflection that our Government did not anticipate the action of both France and England. It is the first it is true, to send a commercial agent (Dr. Lugeneel,) but a more distinct formal acknowledgment was due to the young State, which has derived its being and been nurtured in its infancy through the untiring efforts of American citizens; and in whose behalf

sympathy has been officially declared to be felt in the letters of Secretaries of State at Washington, (Messrs. Upshur and Webster,) and by the then resident Minister at St. James, (Mr. Everett.) We shall not refer to, nor animadvert on the prejudices which have interfered with a plain, manly and national course of conduct, because we believe that they must yield to the force of truth, embodied in the shape of lucrative commerce adorned by benevolence. For once in the history of the world the two races will now reciprocate, to their mutual advantage, kind offices and substantial services, without misconception of motives, or future embarrassment to either.

LONDON, September 1, 1848.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend,—You cannot think how pleased I am to be able to tell you that President Roberts is getting on perfectly well, and “the new Republic” is exciting among the friends of the negro, wonderful attention, and even the Anti-Slavery Society is losing its prejudices, and beginning to favor this admirable new country. The cordial and most friendly manner in which Mr. Roberts has been received by Lord Palmerston, by Mr. de Beaumont (the French minister,) and others of great influence, to say nothing of Lord Bexley, Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, and others of lesser note, has given him a currency and a degree of favor with every one, that will enable him to do all that he wishes, and secure the recognition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, &c. Our “slow coach” country under the influence of Mr. J. C. Calhoun, will be lag last, in the performance of this *indispensable* and most important duty. We have just had the most gratifying accounts from Brussels, where the President and his two ladies went with the

English deputation, (170 gentlemen and 60 ladies,) to represent this nation in the Peace Congress lately held in that city. George Thompson (of Philadelphia) and I were instrumental in procuring him an invitation, and making him known to Rev. Mr. Spencer and other leaders of this body of philanthropists. These gentlemen have returned, and express the greatest respect and admiration for our President—his cleverness, good sense, judgment, *quiet* and most respectable manners—in short, his whole manner and appearance, together with the vastly important cause he has under his charge wherever he goes. These gentlemen who have returned from Brussels, say that by all odds, the President made the best speech that was made in the Congress. Its excellent good sense, judgment, appropriateness, manner, and the *tout ensemble*, made it decidedly *the* speech of the Congress, although there were 200 Englishmen, and a great many French, German, Belgian, Dutch, and other delegates present. I hope most sincerely his speech will be published; if so, I will send you a copy.

October 12, 1848.—President Roberts has returned from Paris, where he effected with the French Government all he desired—the full and complete acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia. This act was done by the French Government in the most complimentary and liberal manner, and orders have been given to the French naval commander on the coast of Africa, to put at President Roberts' disposal two or three ships of war, whenever he wants to go upon an expedition to put down Barracoons, and break up slave-trading parties, and otherwise promote the interests of humanity upon the coast of Africa. It is truly

wonderful how successful Mr. Roberts has been. The most skilful diplomatist would have considered himself fortunate, under ordinary circumstances, in effecting in six or eight months, what Mr. Roberts has accomplished in as many days. He says: Mr. George W. Lafayette, son of the old general, was most indefatigable and incessant in his efforts to serve him: and it is mainly owing to him, that he succeeded so fully and so early.

Ever affectionately yours,
GERARD RALSTON.

October 26, 1848.

To E. CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend:—I am very happy to inform you that President Roberts has procured the acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia by the British Government, which has been granted in the most free, liberal and complimentary manner. It is impossible that it could have been done in a more gracious manner, except possibly the French Government may have done so, inasmuch as it anticipated the British Government by a few days. But it must be acknowledged in justice to the British Government that Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Roberts before he left here for Paris, that there would not be the slightest difficulty about recognition—that he might go over to Paris with the full understanding that when he returned he would find the act accomplished,—signed, sealed, and delivered—in short he might consider the thing as done. Lord Palmerston has been as good as his word. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with this Government. He showed to George Thompson and me last night the draft of the treaty in the handwriting of Mr. Labouchere,

the President of the Board of Trade. The treaty is a most liberal one—based on perfect equality and reciprocity between the two States—Great Britain and Liberia. Mr. Roberts thinks in a very few days more this treaty will be signed, sealed and delivered also, and then he will be ready to go back to Liberia, having succeeded entirely in the accomplishment of the objects which brought him to Europe. Lord Palmerston told him, that a portion of the British Squadron should be employed to assist him in putting down the accursed slave trade. I have already informed you that General Cavaignac assured him that orders should be sent out to the Commander of the French Squadron on the Coast of Africa, to aid him (President Roberts) by all possible means in suppressing the slave trade.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.—We learn from Mr. Ralston, as will be seen in the subjoined extract of a letter to Mr. Cresson, that President Roberts is probably now on his way to Liberia:

You will recollect that I introduced Mr. Roberts to Mr. Samuel Gurney. This gentleman has introduced him to a house that trades with Africa, which will most probably prepare a cargo of merchandize suitable for the

Liberia markets, and thus give to Mr. R. and his two ladies a free passage home. Thus you see Mr. Roberts is enabled to accomplish every thing that is desirable. He has been eminently successful in Europe. I am mortified beyond measure, that he was so unsuccessful with the American Government, and that he was obliged to leave the United States without the acknowledgment of the Government to the independence of Liberia. * * * *

We are glad to learn that the Arrowroot and Coffee sent over in the Liberia Packet by the planters of the new Republic, have commanded a ready sale—especially the latter—which on trial by Isaac Newton of the celebrated saloon opposite the Hall of Independence, was declared so superior an article that he purchased every pound on hand. We trust that our friend George W. Taylor, (N. W. corner of Cherry and 5th Streets) will in a few days receive an additional supply, and those who take an interest in the welfare and progress of Liberia, may thus have the gratification of consuming Liberian products.

The consumers of "free labor produce," may thus indulge their own peculiar views by extending their patronage to the farmers of Africa.

Colored Population of Upper Canada, according to the Census of 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.
Bathurst - - -	6	8	Niagara - - -	413	392
Brock - - -	108	97	Ottawa - - -	11	12
Colborne - - -	25	23	Prince Edward - - -	13	15
Dalhousie - - -	4	14	Simcoe - - -	183	171
Eastern - - -	28	27	Talbot - - -	46	38
Gore - - -	417	311	Victoria - - -	16	35
Home - - -	409	463	Wellington - - -	241	194
Huron - - -	42	35	Western - - -	537	425
Johnstown - - -	33	7	Total - - -	3108	2463
London - - -	374	106		2463	
Midland - - -	36	25	Total of both sexes	5571	
New Castle - - -	46	65			

This extract from the census of 1847 has been obtained for us by a friend, at the proper office in Montreal. The officer who furnished it adds, in reply to our questions—"I should say, from general observation, that, deducting one-fifth for children under ten years of age, three-fourths of the remainder are natives of the United States." Three-fourths of four-fifths would be 3342. He also remarks, that "nearly all of the older colored people assert that they have been slaves." "Nearly all" of 3342 cannot be much over 3000.

Of these, some doubtless *profess* to have been slaves falsely, for the sake of exciting interest in their behalf, as is often done by unprincipled colored people in the free states. Others of them, doubtless, were once slaves in New York, and have been emancipated by law; and probably others have been slaves in some of our southern states, have been emancipated by their masters, have removed to New York, Ohio or Michigan, and being dissatisfied there, have found their way into Canada. The number of such cases we have no means of estimating; but it seems to be a fair conclusion that the number of colored persons who have escaped from slavery in the United States and are now living in Canada, instead of being 15,000, or 20,000, or 25,000, as has been asserted, cannot be over 3,000, and probably is less.

It is to be presumed that a large proportion of those who escape from

slavery in the southern states into Canada are males: as the circumstances of their escape are such that they cannot safely attempt to take their families, if they have any, with them. The census gives a majority of males over females of 645; indicating an immigration in circumstances of that kind. This disproportion is found chiefly in the districts of Gore, London and Western. Gore lies around the western end of Lake Ontario; London, north of the central part of Lake Erie; and Western, opposite to Detroit and the Lake and River St. Clair. The excess of males, in these three districts, is 506; and in these districts, according to common report, are the principal settlements of those who have escaped from slavery. Probably, the amount of this excess bears some natural proportion to the whole number who have thus escaped; but we have not the means of judging what that proportion is.

By the census of 1842, the colored population of Upper Canada was—males, 2,409; females, 1,758; total, 4,167. This, subtracted from 5,571, the present population, gives an increase of 1,404 in five years. The natural increase of the colored population in the northern states is never large, and in some states the births are fewer than the deaths. In Canada, it cannot have been very great. It will not, therefore, be far from the truth, to count these 1,404 as immigrants in five years, which would be at the rate of about 281 a year. How

large a proportion of these were free, we have no means of judging. We only know that, within these five years, there have been movements of that kind, large enough to attract the attention of the newspapers.

By the census of 1847, the males were 3,108; in 1842, they were 2,409. Increase of males, 699. In 1847, the females were 2,463; in 1842 they were 1,758. Increase of females, 705. The increase of the two sexes was very nearly equal: that of the females being six more than that of the males. This indicates that they immigrated in circumstances which permitted the removal of whole families, and therefore were not, generally, slaves escaping from their masters. It would seem, therefore, that the number escaping into Canada for the last five years, can have been but a small part of 281 annually.

We must observe, however, that in the extract above given from the census of 1847, the numbers for Western District seems to be taken from the census of 1842, and not from actual enumeration at the time. We have not, therefore, the increase for Western District. This is the more to be regretted, as that is one of the three or four districts to which fugitives from slavery principally resort. We shall endeavor to procure an official statement of the present statistics of that district, and if different from those now given, shall publish the correction. Meanwhile, as the table at the head of this article gives the present population of nine-

teen districts out of twenty, including all the principal settlements of fugitives but one, the conclusions to which we have come cannot be essentially erroneous.

While we were writing these remarks, a friend, who had seen the above table, placed in our hands the following article, which was published in the Boston Recorder of January 7, 1848. We copy it entire and unaltered, as any abridgment or omission might expose us to the suspicion of unfairness. The reader will be astonished at the contrast between Mr. Wilson's statements and the facts, as officially ascertained:

"REFUGEE SLAVES."

"The subscriber having served the cause of philanthropy during the last eleven years, in Canada West, promoting the moral and intellectual elevation as well as physical comfort of the refugees from slavery, respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to all who have assisted him in his humane and christian enterprise, and wishes to make known to its friends the following facts:

"1. On entering the Province in the fall of 1836, he found a colored population of about ten thousand, which has since more than doubled, most of them fugitives from slavery—all refugees from oppression: nearly two-thirds of them males.

"2. So woful has been their experience, in the South, it may truly be said, 'They have come up out of great tribulation;' their concurrent testimony as to the cruelty and wickedness of the system under which they were held is convincing, not to say overwhelming.

"3. They are widely scattered over the fertile regions of Canada West, between Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron

and St. Clair; forming various settlements,—but many interspersed among the white inhabitants depending on them for employment.

"4. They enjoy a salubrious climate and are generally a healthy, robust and athletic people.

"5. Possessed of more energy of character and manly vigor than is common to the enslaved, there is the best of encouragement for improving their condition and rendering them useful to their brethren.

"6. The laws which govern them are equitable and impartial, knowing no man by his complexion, yet they are to some extent annoyed by prejudice.

"7. They reach their asylum in a state of utter destitution, but by persevering industry, many have made themselves comfortable, some as mechanics, some as tillers of the soil, daily laborers, &c.

"8. Not more than one in twenty could either read or write when they came there, but many have since learned and have had hundreds of Bibles and Testaments and thousands of religious tracts, books, primers, &c., distributed among them from England and the United States, besides large quantities of clothing.

"9. Having sheltered themselves under the protecting ægis of Victoria's sceptre, where the avaricious man-thief could no longer disturb them, many have sought and found deliverance from the thralldom of sin and

are consistent christians, mostly Methodists and Baptists.

"10. Twelve missionary teachers are there employed, four of whom are ministers of the Gospel, all in need of assistance; the pioneer missionary having sacrificed every thing but life, and laid that upon the altar—bereft of his companion in his absence from home, 'stricken, smitten of God and afflicted,' is about to be deprived of his only shelter for himself and four motherless children. Ceasing from man he trusts in God alone, and is disposed to persevere, 'taking joyfully the spoiling of his goods.'

"11. A manual labor school is in progress, at Dawn Mills, western district, sixty miles from Detroit, and twenty from the St. Clair river, which promises to be extensively and permanently useful to the refugees and their children. George Cary is the principal teacher and secretary, to whom all communications respecting said school should be addressed.

"12. Remittances in aid of the Canada Missions, carefully designated, may be sent to Lewis Tappan, New York; Samuel D. Porter, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert S. Walcutt, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and Hamilton Hill, Oberlin, Ohio.

"HIRAM WILSON.

"BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1848.

"Papers friendly to this object are requested to copy the above."

[From the Christian Record.]

African Colonization.

Principles of the American Colonization Society, and facts connected with its operations.

The American Colonization Society was organized in the city of Washington, in December, 1816, by patriotic and benevolent gentlemen

from various parts of the country. The object of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, is "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our own country, in Africa, or such other

place as Congress shall deem expedient."

The principles which influenced its founders, and which continue to actuate the sincere Colonizationist, are embraced in the following specifications, viz:

1. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3. To afford slave owners, who may wish to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

4. To arrest and destroy the African slave trade.

5. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion, throughout the continent of Africa.

On such a platform, we can appeal to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, of whatever political or religious creed. Although we have been assailed on the one hand by the Abolitionist, and on the other by the slave-holder, yet our ground in relation to both has always been total non-interference, we deal only with colored persons already free.

How far the Society has been successful in carrying out its philanthropic and benevolent principles, may be judged from the following facts:

The first company of emigrants was sent out by the Society in 1820, and located at Sherbro, where a settlement had been formed by the enterprise of a single black man from New England. Land was purchased and a colony formed on this barbarous coast, dependent on the skill and energy of one man, who was encouraged by the favor of only a few friends in this country. In 1824, the colony was placed under a regular form of government. Since that time, its progress has been *onward*;

and this dependent and feeble colony is now supplanted by the independent Republic of Liberia. The Society and its auxiliaries amidst all the difficulties with which they have been surrounded, have sent over 7,101 emigrants. The whole number now under the jurisdiction of the Republic, according to the computation of their President in his last message, is 80,000. Of the emigrants from this country, at the close of the year 1843, 1,687 were free born; 97 purchased their freedom, and 2,290 were emancipated with a view of going to Liberia; and at this time the total number of deaths in the colony had been 2,198. The deaths in Liberia, according to the report of the Colonial physician, who went from Baltimore, were, in 1842, proportionally less than in this country, being three per cent. at Cape Palmas, the most southern point, while it is 4 per cent. in Baltimore. Since 1842, the number of deaths has been decreasing while the population is increasing. All the facts connected with the Colony show distinctly that Liberia is the black man's country. The territory already extends 320 miles along the coast, and from 20 to 50 toward the interior. The slave trade has been arrested on this coast; and the nations beyond the limits of the Republic are participating in the privileges of their schools and missionary operations.

The question of African Colonization is no longer problematical; it has been fully demonstrated. The existence of an independent and flourishing Republic, the offspring of this enterprise, is of itself a demonstration. Africa's redemption draweth nigh; the day of her deliverance is now dawning; it will soon break in bright effulgence. The ill-fated sons of Ham, who have been so unfavorably signalized in the annals of our race, are destined yet to have a

name, and to occupy a place among the civilized, enlightened, and Christian nations of the earth. And to the enterprise of American colonizationists will they be indebted for this boon.

The results of our labors are now without a parallel. Twenty years after the landing of the Puritans, the colony of Plymouth numbered over 2,000, and seven years after it commenced, the Virginia colony was reduced to 500, though 9,000 had emigrated. And these colonies were not the creatures of a small voluntary association; they were commenced and fostered by the crown of Great Britain.

A kind Providence has cared for the labors of our Society. The "king of kings" has raised it up to bless and to save the wandering sons of erring Ham. As Christians, as philanthropists, as patriots, as men, we, the citizens of this happy Re-

public, are called upon to co-operate in the redemption of this degraded branch of our race from barbarism.

To the attention of the citizens of Tennessee the above principles and facts are respectfully commended. The undersigned, agent of the Society, will be happy to have the co-operation of its friends in all parts of our State, which he will visit as soon as practicable. In the meantime, we shall be pleased to hear from our friends who are disposed to favor the cause with their contributions, or who can give us information of *free colored* persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia. Good mechanics and *farmers* are now wanted in the Republic. To the former, employment and good wages will be given at once, and to the latter, a tract of land on which to commence.

A. E. THOM,

*Agent of the Am. Col. Society,
Nashville, Tenn.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Interesting Extracts.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Alex'r. Murray to Capt. George Mansell of H. M. ship Acteon, dated "H. M. sloop 'Favorite,' off Cape Mount, 31st October, 1846."

"On the 28th October accompanied by Capt. Dacres, I paid a visit to the Governor of the free settlement of Monrovia, who expressed himself exceedingly anxious to repress the slave trade in this neighborhood; he stated that he had no reason to believe that any slavery existed at Cape Mount at present. I called upon the individual whose name you confidentially indicated to me: he assured me that in the event of any preparation being made for shipping slaves from Half Cape Mount, which is a territory distinct from Cape Mount, with which we have no treaty, though

the Monrovia have, that the Mesurado militia would instantly be put in motion to seize and liberate the slaves. The distance from Monrovia is not more than twenty miles, and the place is carefully watched by land."

"I may here mention that the 756 slaves from the Congo, who were put on shore at Monrovia last December, though very embarrassing to that place at first, have now become useful and industrious."

"It therefore does not appear to me that any reason at present exists for calling on the Chiefs of Cape Mount to observe the treaty with England more strictly."

"Should Mr. Canot return, I have little doubt of being able to prevail on Prince Cairn to expel him from

his territory if proofs of slave dealing can be adduced against him."

From a Parliamentary return entitled "Papers relative to the suppression of the slave trade on the Coast of Africa." No. 133.

Dated 28th February, 1848.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Chas. Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847.

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the Coast, I wish to call their Lordships' attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only have satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of

territory, but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It is only through their means, that we can hope to improve the African race, for commerce unaided may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts, their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

"I feel confident that our advances will be slow unless the government of the United States, will either sanction the right of search, or bring to trial the citizens who may be convicted of selling vessels on the coast for the known purpose of carrying slaves."

"The officers of the United States Navy are extremely active in the cause, and no fault can be attributed to them, but it is greatly to be lamented that this blemish should in so great a degree nullify our endeavors."

"My short experience on this station renders me unwilling to make a report upon the commerce of the country."

From a Parliamentary return, &c.

[From the Vincennes Gazette.]

Letter from Africa.

THE following letter is from Ed. J. Roye, a young colored man, who formerly carried on the Barbering business in Terre Haute. It is a practical illustration of the fine prospects held out to the colored population of the United States by the new Republic of Liberia. Here, the African race can never expect social and political equality; there, there is nothing to prevent their aspirations and success, socially, politically and intellectually. It seems to us that

every son and daughter of Africa should hail Liberia as the "Promised Land," in which alone, they can attain the full stature of manhood.—The character of Mr. Roye will command for his representations, implicit confidence where he is known.

MONROVIA, AFRICA.

April 6, 1848.

JOHN DOWLING, Esq. *Terre Haute* :

SIR:—Your introductory letter to

the emigrant, Mr. Youce, (of Kentucky,) has just been received; and all his merited claims, as portrayed in your history of him, have been promptly and properly regarded. He is elated with the natural sublimity and beauty of our country, and the prodigality with which nature rewards the husbandman; and consequently, every other kind of operations. It is a finished land for accomplished men, if they can enjoy health. It is my opinion that "temperance and prudence in all things" are the greatest preservatives. But no one should come to this country without power to retain, or form, morals to suit, as the means of preserving his health—or without money enough to make himself comfortable during the voyage, and the time he might remain in the country. I recently lost my little girl, Julia Ann, more on account of the kind, but ill-fated treatment of medicine by the nurse. I would have written to many of the

good citizens of Terre Haute ere this, but answering and writing letters on *business* occupy much of my time, when the time of transporting intervenes. I have made *some thousands* of dollars since I have been in this country, selling goods. I have built a store house, not inferior to that I sold Clark & Patrick, on my own ground, (entirely free from debt as usual.) My boy and I are well.

I am yours truly, in haste,
E. J. ROYE.

P. S. I would delight to tell you many novelties of this country if I had time, but next year, I think, if I live, I shall revisit America, the Western country, and then Europe on business.

All the money I make, the desire is to do good with it. E. J. R.

The above letter was kindly furnished us for publication by our friend John Dowling, Esq.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Maryland in Liberia.

Among the most important appointments yet made by the Board of Managers, has been that of Chief Justice of the Colony, which, at the last meeting, was conferred on Mr. Cassell. The Governor has heretofore performed the duties of this office, under the original ordinance for the temporary government of the colony. But the increase of population, the constant claims upon the time of Governor Russwurm, and the importance of separating the Executive and Judicial functions, made it necessary to repeal so much of the ordinance, as united temporarily, the two offices, and to make a permanent provision for the independent existence of the Judiciary. This has accordingly been done, and

Mr. Cassell is the first Chief Justice under the new law.

Mr. Cassell was one of the emigrants who founded the colony in 1835, and he remained for some years in Africa. He then returned to the United States, and resided in Baltimore until within a year past, when he again removed to Maryland in Liberia, as his permanent home. Before leaving this country, he performed the duties of secretary in the office here, studying law in the meanwhile, and, with the aid of Hugh D. Evans, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, fitting himself for the appointment which has since been given to him. He is a person of intelligence, good sense and discretion,—upright and firm;

and we have little doubt, will, in his future career, fully justify the choice of the Board.

Along with this commission, was a letter of advice, of which the following is a copy, which is here published at length, at the instance of the Board of Managers.

BALTIMORE, *Sept. 5, 1848.*

WILLIAM CASSEL, Esq., *C. Palmas.*

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find your commission, as Chief Justice of Maryland in Liberia.

In making this appointment, the Board of Managers have had in view, the character for integrity which you enjoyed in this country, and which forms one of the most important requisites for Judicial station.

The Board do not expect, that you will bring more to the discharge of your duties for some time, than an honest purpose to administer the law, with a single eye to truth. But however firm the purpose of a judge may be to act with all uprightness, a judge is but a man, and as such, liable to have his judgment warped by feeling and prejudice. In a small community especially, where the concerns of each individual become, as it were, the common property of his neighbors, so far as the free discussion thereof, it is difficult, at all times, to avoid taking sides, as it is termed, on questions either of public or private interest. Against this you should guard, with the greatest care. You should make it a rule to avoid all possible occasions of warm or irritating argument with those around you. While your opinions on all subjects, as a citizen, should be carefully formed, and firmly acted on, and when occasions call for it, fairly and frankly avowed, you should shun most earnestly all controversy in regard to them. Your natural disposition will, I am sure, induce you to cultivate the most kindly relations with all around you; but even were

your temper not a guaranty in this particular, you should make it a part, as it were, of your judicial duty, to live in charity with all men; not the charity of feeling only, but the charity which displays itself in the mere forms of personal intercourse.

These matters are here suggested to you, because the writer, with more than twenty years experience as a practising lawyer, in a crowded bar, has become convinced of their importance; and because it is believed that you will appreciate the motive, which causes them to be pressed upon your attention.

It is more than probable, that, occupying a novel position, and not being for a while, thoroughly familiar with the laws of the colony, you may find yourself at a loss in expounding them. It will be well in such cases, to take time in forming your opinion. No credit that you may obtain for a prompt judgment will compensate you in your own mind, if you afterwards discover that you are in error; and the public, who will be quite as likely as yourself to discover the mistake, will lose that confidence, which is so important to your usefulness and respectability. But even when you take time, you may still be of doubting mind in regard to the law; and if this is so, forget the law for a moment, and ask yourself what is right as between man and man, and fall back upon the result of your judgment in this respect. If you will allow me, though perhaps I may exceed the limit of an official letter, I would earnestly recommend that in all cases of difficulty, you seek aid from the Judge of all things in prayer. If God will not directly vouchsafe to inform you, still the very exercise of prayer so elevates and purifies the mind as to improve its powers, quicken its perceptions, and enable it to see the object that may be presented to it free from the

mists of feeling and prejudice that may surround it.

It is more than probable, that when on the bench, you may be annoyed both by ignorance and impertinence. In this country this is often the case; and in this country judges often lose their tempers, and indulge themselves in retorts and sharp replies. This is an indulgence which lowers the dignity of the bench, and forms a subject of regret to the judge in his cooler moments. Let it be your special care in Africa to avoid every thing of the sort. You can gain nothing as a citizen by the exhibition of temper; you may lose every thing by it valuable to your reputation as a judge. The Chief Justice of the United States, in whose court I have practised for a great many years, has during that time, been ever distinguished by the most perfect courtesy; and this has perhaps won for him quite as much of confidence and respect, as his vast judicial knowledge.

In concluding this letter with my best wishes and respects, I cannot forbear recommending that you should for sometime at least, have the fullest and freest consultations with your predecessor, Gov. Russwurm, in all matters pertaining to your judicial functions. He has enjoyed and still enjoys the perfect confidence of the Board, and the recommendation now given meets their cordial approbation.

Earnestly trusting that you may in all things be enlightened from on high in your great and responsible charge, I may remain your friend and servant, J. H. B. LATROBE,

Pres. Md. Col. Soc.

We publish below several of the statistical papers furnished by Gov. Russwurm, referred to in our last No., but we regret to find the census for 1848 very imperfect, and therefore shall wait until we receive a correct copy by the return of the Packet.

In addition to those which we publish in full, we found one containing a minute statement of the quantity of land under cultivation by each individual, and the several varieties of fruit, grain and other produce specified. This we have abridged, and merely give the amount of each in gross.

No. of Acres cultivated,	- -	155
“ “ in potatoes & Cashes,	- -	94
“ Coffee Trees,	- -	1497
“ Cotton Trees,	- -	2133
“ Orange Trees,	- -	364
“ Plantain Trees,	- -	6349
“ Cocconut Trees,	- -	63
“ Cocoa & Mango Trees,	- -	160
“ other Fruit Trees,	- -	1491

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Statistics of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the year 1847.

BIRTHS.—Mrs. Alfred Dent, Female—Mrs. Stephen A. Hall, Female—Mrs. Alexander Bond, Male—Mrs. J. B. Bowen, Male—Mrs. Jesse Ireland, Female—Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Female—Mrs. Thos. S. Savage, Female—Mrs. Thos. S. Henning, Female—Mrs. Jacob Tubman, Female—Mrs. E. Davenport, Female—Mrs. Lucinda McGill, Male—Mrs. John Jackson, Male—Mrs. H. Hannon, Female—Mrs. G. R. Scotland, Male—Mrs. Benson Green, Male—Mary Cornish, Male—Mrs. John D. More, Male—Mrs. Nich. Jackson, Jr. Female—Mrs. John E. Moulton, Female—Mrs. T. Lawdy, Male—Mrs. S. J. Reynolds, Male—Mrs. Adam Davenport, Female—Mrs. Benj. Tubman, Female—Mrs. Wm. H. Neal, Female—Mrs. Philip Gross, Female—Rhina Johnson, Male—Mrs. Stephen Tubman, Female—Mrs. Major Bolen, Male—Delia Buchannon, Male—Mrs. D. R. Fletcher, Male—Mrs. Jno. Jackson, Jr. Male—Mrs. Thos. Clark, Male—Mrs. Fred. Tubman, Male—Catharine Tippet, twins, one Male and one Female—Mrs. Elisha P.

Minor, Male—Mrs. William Barns, Female—Mrs. Thos. Jackson, Male.

DEATHS—Mrs. Mary Cornish, 60 years—Wesly Harvy, 8 years—Mrs. Cecilia Turner, 40 years—Mrs. Rebecca Dulany, 48 years—Jesse Ireland, 30 years—Samuel Tubman, 45 years—Sarah Fletcher, 2 years—John Barker, 25 years—Henry Allen, 65 years—John Barns, 63 years—John Harmon, 22 years—Mrs. S. Tubman's infant, 2 months—Mrs. John Jackson's infant, 2 months—Philis McFarland, 60 years—Chas. Gross—John Jackson, Sen.—Sarah Edmondson—Thos. Lamdy—Jere-

miah Groos—John Harris—Andrew Hall—Mrs. Abby Johnson.

MARRIAGES—Cesar Chew to Mary Jarvis—John M. Williams to Maria Barns—Thomas Lamdy to Mary Diggs—Nelson Jackson to Susan Dent—Cyrus Tubman to Ann Mitchell—Sam. J. Reynolds to Margaret Groos—Chas. Ridgley to Nelly Jackson—William Watkins to Monekey Buchannon.

1848.

Wm. Jenkins to Betsey Diggs—James Cooper to Fanny Cook.

PAUL F. SANSAY, *Col. Register.*
Jan. 11th, 1848.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Address to the Colored people of the United States.

A Committee on behalf of the National Convention of the African race in this country, have sent forth an address to their countrymen of their own color, embodying much good advice. We meet with it in the North Star of September 22d, published at Rochester. It first adverts, to the great changes in the estimate in which they "as a people are regarded in this and other lands," owing to a better education and a higher social position enjoyed by many of their number, within a few years past. These, we would say, are part of the effects of a practical philanthropy, manifested in a greater attention than heretofore to the wants both mental and physical of all classes and colors of mankind. The attempts made in a partial and narrow minded spirit of violent reform and agitation, have not, however, benefited the colored people, but, in the slave states particularly, have retarded improvement.

The Committee notices, in terms of natural grief, the state of slavery in which the people of their color are kept in the Southern States of

this Union. But the greater part of the address is taken up with advice to those now free, with respect to the occupation and habits that promise the greatest benefits to them, both individually and socially. Colored persons are recommended to cease, as far as practicable, from what are called menial employments, which have come to be regarded as a badge of degradation; and, in their stead, to get their sons "into mechanical trades; press them into the blacksmith's shop, the machine shop, the joiner's shop, the wheelwright's shop, the cooper's shop, and the tailor's shop."

Truly it is said: "Every blow of the sledge hammer, wielded by a sable arm, is a powerful blow in support of our cause. Every colored mechanic is, by virtue of circumstances, an elevator of his race. Every house built by black men, is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice." And again:

"Let us entreat you to turn your attention to agriculture. Go to farming. Be tillers of the soil. On this point we could say much, but

the time and space will not permit. Our cities are overrun with menial laborers, while the country is eloquently pleading for the hand of industry to till her soil, and reap the reward of honest labor. We beg and entreat you, to save your money, live economically, dispense with finery, and the gaities which have rendered us proverbial, and save your money, not for the senseless purpose of being better off than your neighbor, but that you may be able to educate your children, and render your share to the common lot of prosperity and happiness around you. It is not that the equality which we aim to accomplish can only be achieved by us, when we can do for ourselves just what others can do for us. We can also press into all the trades, professions and arts, into which honorable white men can."

The press is designated by the Committee, as one of the chief means of the oppression and degradation of the African race. This means must be used, the Committee urges, in behalf of the people, "aye, we must use it ourselves; we must take and read newspapers, we must read books; improve our minds and put to silence and to shame our opponents." The Address is signed by Frederick Douglass, H. Bibb, W. L. Day, D. H. Jenkins, A. H. Francis. In spirit, tone and composition, it is superior to most of the addresses by abolitionists; and it will, we dare say, recommend itself accordingly to a wider circle of readers, and secure for the furtherance of its objects a larger and more influential body of supporters among the benevolent in our land, than has been obtained for the more ardent, not to say inflammatory and disorganizing appeals which have too often brought odium on the cause of abolition.

As colonizationists we have ever held the same opinions and advoca-

ted the same means of practical amelioration, with those promulgated in the address. We have appealed to the better ambition of the colored people, and have urged them to take a higher position in the scale of society than can be procured by their continuing in the menial offices noticed in the address. We have pointed out the means by which they can become, not merely agriculturists, but owners of the soil which they cultivate, land-holders, persons of property and enjoying an influence both social and political which, while gratifying to themselves personally, would raise the character of their race, and give them place in the commonwealth of nations. Through colonization they can enjoy freedom, equality and independence; not such as are claimed for them in the United States by abstractions or doled out to them, in some places, as alms to importunate beggars; but real, substantial, and vital, accompanied by present prosperity and future progressive advancement for their descendants. While abolitionists are claiming for their colored brethren the full rights of citizenship, and arguing that the latter ought to hold offices and be promoted to social and political distinctions, colonizationists have actually obtained for them on an extensive field, the full and entire enjoyment of those rights, and a position and distinction which cannot be taken from them by the popular caprice, tumult or party management of the whites.

In Liberia, the recommendation of the Committee has been and continues to be practically adopted. "Mechanical trades," and "agriculture," are attended to with all the interest which freedom and actual possession can inspire. The Republic is made up of such persons. In the United States, all the efforts

of abolitionism have not resulted in the election or appointment of a constable of the African race. In Liberia, colonization has established an entire nation of colored people, who elect not only their constables, but their own legislature and president and judges. Legislative and political economy, commerce and the unrestricted exercise of the useful arts, are not matters of merely curious disquisition, but of constant practice and fruition in Liberia.

It is difficult to perceive, impossible to understand, why such a picture as Liberia presents should have elicited the bitter hostility of any man, white or black, who professes any regard for the African race. But the means, it has been alleged, are bad. Well, one of the chief means has been the settlement of emigrants from the United States, who, but for this asylum being offered to them, would have remained in slavery. So far, then, colonization has directly aided the cause of emancipation, and this in a direct practical manner. But, say the objectors, this small and partial measure prevents a larger grasp of the subject and more extended action. And how, we would ask? It cannot be by directing the attention of the slaveholder to the evils of the system of slaveholding, by getting him to reason calmly on the subject, in its religious and politico-economical bearings and aspect, and by removing the main reason, call it excuse if you choose,

for the humane still keeping their brethren in bonds, viz: the impossibility of bettering, to any extent, if at all, their social position, and of giving them political rights in this country. These objections are, in the main, the great obstacle to more general emancipation, and these colonization removes.

Colonization advocates the highest *status* that can be procured for the blacks; and hence it aids in all measures for the amelioration, physical and moral of their condition, while it urges, also, with earnestness those steps which, if persevered in, will ensure the greatest success on eventually the largest scale. The more intelligent and the more educated and enlightened are the people of the African race here, the more certainly will they desire to emigrate, and the better citizens of their adopted country will they become. They must feel that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions can only be obtained in Liberia, and there they will go. Both for the present good and for the future advancement of the colored people of the United States, we join cordially in the practical recommendations of the Committee of the National Convention. We may differ from them in some of the details, as we doubtless do in the results of the measures advocated; but in this difference of opinion on some points, we do not find any cause of quarrel.

To Northern Colonizationists.

THE time has come when you can freely gratify one of the best desires of your hearts. The way is fully opened for you to do all that your means permit, for the good of Africa, and of the descend-

ants of Africans in our own country. The prosecution of this work, to any desirable extent, is now impeded by no obstacle but the want of funds. As fast as you supply them, it may go on. Every dollar given, every dol-

lar promised, so that we can be sure of receiving it by a specified day, may be advantageously used. There is no want of emigrants anxious to go, and capable of doing and getting good in Africa.

Years ago, "conscientious and benevolent" masters offered, for colonization, more of their slaves than the Society could provide for. Want of funds compelled the Society to defer their applications from year to year, or to some future indefinite time, till both masters and slaves were discouraged, and ceased to apply. The Society was even unable to provide for all to whom freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating within a specified time, and some of them were therefore sold at auction, to settle up estates. During the same period, the free people of color were led to entertain violent prejudices against the Society and against Liberia, and almost none of them were willing to emigrate. The work went on feebly and slowly, both for want of funds and want of emigrants.

This state of affairs has now passed away. Experience has shown, to the entire satisfaction of all who are fully acquainted with the facts, that the influence of colonization on Africa is highly beneficial. With the fully informed, all misgivings as to its favorable influence on missions is effectually dispelled. Its powerful influence in expelling the slave trade and promoting civilization is proved by the most overwhelming testimo-

ny, and is universally conceded. The independence of Liberia has attracted the attention of the colored people, both bond and free, and of all who wish them well. The desire to join this new nation of their own race, and to share in its privileges, is rapidly spreading among freemen of African descent, and they are applying in increasing numbers for a passage. Masters who are anxious to promote the good of their slaves, are becoming more desirous to send them to Liberia, and the slaves themselves are becoming more desirous to go. These causes have produced some increase of funds, but a much greater increase of necessary expenditure.

One other cause of this change demands the particular attention of Northern colonizationists.

In the Repository for October, 1847, was an article, entitled, "A voice from the North, to Southern colonizationists." It announced the fact, which had then become unquestionable, that there had been an extensive change of opinion at the North, in favor of colonization. It asserted the existence of a desire to aid in carrying on this good work with greater vigor and on a larger scale. As the late increase of emigrants had not then begun, it called upon the South to furnish them, in any number which the colony could safely receive, and promised that the funds should be forthcoming for colonizing them.

This article was copied into many

Southern newspapers. It attracted the attention of masters who desired to settle their slaves in Africa. Offers of emigrants began to multiply, encouraged, as the Society was expressly informed in some cases, by this promise of aid from the North.

For four years, the emigration had averaged only about 120 annually. At the time of writing this appeal, 443 have been sent out since the year begun, and 567 others are waiting for a passage; making 1010 in all, soliciting our aid in the year 1848. Before these lines meet the reader's eye, upwards of 300 more will have gone, making an emigration of nearly 800 within the year, and from 200 to 300 necessarily deferred and waiting at its close. Of these emigrants, and of this whole number of 1010, a very large majority are persons who obtain their freedom by emigration.

So great an increase of emigrants was not expected; but it has come and must be provided for. Meanwhile, the pecuniary pressure which began to be felt in its severity soon after these hopes had been excited, has prevented the North from affording such aid as it would otherwise have given. To meet this crisis, the Society has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power, and to use its credit as far as could be made consistent with justice to its creditors. It has, however, succeeded in so far meeting these calls for aid, that none of those to whom freedom had been offered, have finally lost the opportunity of securing it.

The hopes of those who wish to emigrate, and of masters who wish to send their servants, are not yet checked. The candidates for emigration, who ought to go in a few months, is now greater than the Society has means to provide for; and the stream of applications is still pouring in with undiminished copiousness. The South responds to the appeal of October, 1847: is ready to furnish any number of emigrants that the North will provide for; and has already begun the work.

Nor is this all. In that appeal, confidence was expressed that the South would not only furnish emigrants, but also a liberal share of the funds necessary for their colonization. This suggestion too, the South has met, furnishing not only nearly all the emigrants, but also about half of the funds for their colonization; so that nearly for every emigrant made free at the expense of the South and sent out at the expense of the North, another is both made free and sent out at the expense of the South. And however liberal the North may be in time to come, there is every reason to believe that the South will fully maintain this ratio of liberality; that for every fifty dollars that the North will give, the South will furnish an emigrant, and will give another fifty, and furnish an emigrant to profit by it.

The South was invited to furnish emigrants "as fast as the colony can safely receive them." It was not then supposed that more than 600 or

800 a year could be sent out at present with safety to themselves and to Liberia. For such a number, it was said, the North was ready to do her part, and if necessary, more than her part, to furnish funds. But the estimate was too low. The ability of Liberia to receive emigrants advantageously was even then greater than was supposed, and has since largely increased. It is now known that Liberia can safely receive thousands a year; and every addition that we make to its strength, increases that ability. The territory already acquired is sufficient to support a million of inhabitants; and if more should be needed, any desirable quantity can be easily obtained.

There are, then, emigrants enough in the South, and room enough for them in Liberia. The work may go on, as fast as the amount of funds will permit. If you wish to increase the amount of good influences in Africa; if you wish to place free men of color in a more advantageous position than they occupy here—a position as good as you yourselves occupy here; if you wish to aid in the emancipation of slaves and their transformation into Liberian citizens, you can do it, to the full extent of your pecuniary ability. The work at first could go on but slowly, till pioneer emigrants had prepared the way. Two years ago, it was waiting for the South to furnish emigrants. It now waits only for you.

Such is the state of affairs which now calls for your attention. Every

dollar that you can give, or induce others to give, can be advantageously used, and that without delay. Emigrants are waiting to go, Liberia is waiting to receive them, and masters are waiting to furnish more emigrants. They are all waiting for *you*. They have not yet been compelled to wait long enough to cause injurious discouragement; but that discouragement will soon be produced, and the good work, in all its bearings, will be seriously impeded unless you come forward promptly to its aid.

You need not wait to be personally solicited by an agent. Whatever you have to spare for this object, may be forwarded at once, by mail or other safe conveyance, to the treasurer of this Society, or to the treasurer of any of its auxiliaries. You yourself are authorized to stir up your neighbors to this good work, and to remit their benefactions. Be not afraid to send a donation because it is small. If every well wisher to our cause would send a single dollar by mail, the treasury of the Society would be relieved from embarrassment. And do not fear that your gifts, however large, may not be needed. There is as much good ready and waiting to be done as the largest donations can pay for. Think, therefore, on all the good influences which colonization is capable of exerting on various classes of men, in this country and in Africa; and remember, that to the extent of your practical liberality, you promote them all.

The African Slave Trade.

THE London Anti-slavery Reporter publishes copious extracts from recent Parliamentary documents relating to the African Slave Trade, from which it appears that the horrible traffic, after all the efforts which have been made to put it down by force, has suffered little abatement.

According to the report of the Slave Trade Committee, the average numbers of slaves, (with the per cent. amount of loss,) exported from Africa to America, were as follows, in the periods designated:

Dates.	Annual average number exported.	Average casualties during the voyage.	Per Ct.	Amount.
1798 to 1805	85,000	14		12,000
1805 to 1810	85,000	14		12,000
1810 to 1815	93,000	14		13,000
1815 to 1817	106,000	25		26,600
1817 to 1819	106,000	25		26,600
1819 to 1825	103,000	25		25,800
1825 to 1830	125,000	25		31,000
1830 to 1835	78,500	25		19,600
1835 to 1840	135,800	25		33,900

The following table shows the numbers (with the loss) exported from Africa to America, every year since 1840:

Years.	Numbers.	Per Cent.	Loss.	Amount.
1840	64,114	25		16,068
1841	43,097	25		11,274
1842	28,400	25		7,100
1843	55,062	25		13,765
1844	54,102	25		13,525
1845	36,768	25		9,189
1846	76,117	25		19,029
1847	84,356	25		21,089

So it appears that the slave trade was as actively carried on in 1847, as from 1798 to 1810—while the casualties or loss attending the traffic had increased from 14 per cent. to 25, showing that while the vigorous means used to suppress the traffic had failed of this end, they had aggravated its horrors.

Brazil is the principal mart. The total number of slaves imported into Brazil, from 1840 to 1847, inclusive, was, 249,800; the importation into the Spanish colonies, for the same period, was, 52,027. It speaks little for the zeal of our Government, that, while the American flag is more prostituted to the purpose of this piratical traffic, than any other flag, the American squadron makes fewer seizures than that of any other country. According to the report of Mr Westwood, acting consul at Rio Janeiro, there were in 1847, departures from that port of slavers—11 under the Brazilian flag, 6 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 5 under the French, 3 under the Hamburgese—in all, 40; arrivals—4 under the Brazilian flag, 4 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 4 under the French, 1 under the Swedish, 3 under the Hamburgese—in all, 31. It is mainly by the use of the American flag that the pirates are enabled to baffle the vigilance of the British cruisers. It might be supposed that the Government and all its subordinates, indignant at this detestable prostitution of the flag of the Republic, would strain every nerve to seize and punish the scoundrels engaged in it; but the following official statement of the number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, captured by the respective squadrons named, in 1846, shows how delusive would be such a supposition:

Captured by the British	-	-	37
Captured by the French	-	-	11
Captured by the Portuguese	-	-	8
Captured by the American	-	-	2
Destroyed by the British	-	-	3
Destroyed by the French	-	-	1
Destroyed by the Portuguese	-	-	2
Total	-	-	61

Mr. Pinney's Circular.

MR. PINNEY's circular we hope may realize the expectations of the friends of Colonization. If the merchants in the City of New York should contribute the whole amount, they would more than be remunerated in a few years by the increase of trade with the western coast of Africa: but vastly higher, and holier motives will move them and the other patriotic, and religious members of that community, to raise the amount mentioned.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Brick Chapel, N. Y.

December 14th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to invite your particular attention to the facts concerning 200 slaves, contained in a pamphlet sent you entitled “a brief History of the Ross Slaves.”

It developes a most benevolent purpose on the part of their former owner, and the efforts which have well nigh succeeded in defeating his purpose.

A resolute and persistent opposition to his will on the part of some heirs at law, before the courts and Legislature of Mississippi; has not only kept them twelve years in bondage, but so wasted the estate in expensive litigation, and bad management, that nothing is available from it, to defray the expenses of their emigration.

Meantime such is the law of the State, that unless they depart shortly they are in danger of again reverting to slavery.

Our Board of Managers acting under a strong sympathy for them, and reliance on the liberality of our friends, have authorized the expenditure of \$6,000 in the charter and outfit of a vessel for them. If after a perusal, your heart prompts and your means allow a donation for this purpose please send it to our office as early as convenient, and oblige,

Yours truly,

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Sec'y. N. Y. Col. Soc.

Resolution of the North Carolina Synod.

WE are much obliged to our friend in North Carolina for sending us the proceedings of the Synod of that State, at its recent meeting, in reference to the American Colonization Society, which we lay before our readers with great pleasure:

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Whereas, the Rev. Henry Brown, of Virginia, Agent of the American Colonization Society, has spread before us evidence silencing all doubt, that God is using this Society as the channel and agency of extending the

pure Gospel to the millions of Central Africa; of ousting forever the slave trade, which is bringing thousands of our fellow men to trans-Atlantic bondage; consigns millions at home to a more dreadful doom; and of removing free people of color from degradation to all the blessings which free government and the Church confer, the greatest blessings on themselves and our country; therefore—

Resolved, That this Synod affectionately commend the American Colonization Society to all our churches and Christian denominations; to all philanthropists and patriots, and to all the citizens of North Carolina.

Items of Intelligence.

THE LEARNED SLAVE.—Rev. H. W. Ellis, the learned slave, liberated by subscriptions in the Presbyterian Synod of Louisiana and Alabama, has commenced his labors in Africa with great zeal. He is studying the language of two wild tribes, in order to be able to preach to them in their own tongue. He says that the Mandingoes claim him for their countryman, because his grandfather was born in Africa. This tribe are Mahomedans, and some of their priests, he says, are intelligent, being capable of reading Hebrew, when written in the Arabic character. He speaks in glowing terms of Liberia and its prospects.

COLONIZATION IN TENNESSEE.—We are gratified to perceive that Tennessee is beginning to awake upon the subject of African Colonization. Between eighty and one hundred free people of color are now preparing to emigrate from that State to Liberia. They wish to go in the vessel that leaves New Orleans in December next; and the means to take them, will probably all be raised in the State. A writer in the Record proposes to be one of fifty who will give one hundred dollars each to purchase a territory to be called Tennessee in Africa.

Acknowledgment

Of money received at the Colonization Office, Brick Chapel, N. Y., from September 1st, to December 1st, 1848.

Sept. 5.	St. James Church, New-ton, L. I.	6 00
" 20.	From sundry persons at Buffalo, viz: Jesse Ketch- eem, to constitute Rev. A. Bertis a life member of the N. Y. S. C. S. \$10, Ja- bez Goodall, Esq., a life member, \$30, some ladies to constitute Rev. A. Ber- tis, a life member, \$20, Samuel F. Pratt, \$10, E. G. Spaulding, \$10, L. L. Hedges, \$5, W. H. Green, \$5, Robert Pomeroy, \$5, J. A. Parker, \$5, Geo. Coit, \$5, Wm. Bristol, \$5, T. Farnham, \$5, Mrs. P. Sidway, \$5, G. R. Wil- son, \$5, Mrs. Dr. Burwell, \$5, Judge Bennett, \$5, N. H. Gardner, \$5, D. Tay- lor, \$5, G. B. Walbridge, \$5, M. L. Hawley, \$5, A. P. Youce, \$5, Peter Curtis, \$5, Cash, \$2, Mrs. Mary Dana, \$1, H. Par- melee, \$1, Wm. Stimpson, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1...	262 00
" 30.	From various persons in Rochester, viz: A. Champion, Esq., \$100, Levi Ward, Esq., to con- stitute Rev. Ferdinand D. W. Ward, a life member,	

	\$30, ladies of the 1st Pres. church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. J. H. McIl- vain, a life member, \$30, Levi A. Ward, Esq., \$15, Frederick Starr, Thos. H. Rochester, and A. Gardi- ner, each \$10, Wm. Church- ill, Wm. Alling, E. Moore, E. K. Blythe, J. W. Hatch, and Co., W. A. Reynolds, Chas. W. Dundas, E. D. Ely, N. T. Rochester, E. Peck, each \$5, W. Burke, \$3, A. Strong, & Co., J. G. Parker, N. Osborne, and J. K. Livingston, each \$2, F. T. Adams, S. T. Witherspoon, Cash, Geo. Danforth, Cash, each \$1.	271 00
Oct 2.	At Geneva, Public col- lection, \$16 25, H. Dwight, Esq., Mrs. D. L. Clark, Wm. N. Clark, and Joseph Fellows, each \$10, J. T. Swift, C. A. Cook, Rev. Mr. Abeel, H. H. Seelsy, each \$5, W. Watson, \$3, Dr. Spencer, \$1, Temper- ance Hotel, \$1, A. L. Smith, 50 cts.	81 75
" 18.	Per Pres. F. M. Rooms, from Pres. church, New- ton, \$2, per Pres. F. M. Rooms, from Cong. church,	

Cumberland, Sullivan Co., \$3.....	5 00	bush, L. I. \$13 25, A. F. Olmstead, Student Theol. Sem., \$1, Luther Clark, \$10, Thos. Bishop, \$5....	29 55
Oct. 19..From Rev. Jas. Hynds, Pastor Pres. church, Red Mills, Putnam Co.....	5 00	Nov. 28..Rev. Ezra Tuttle, Pat- chouge, L. I.....	5 00
" 23..From Zacheus W. Elmer, of Sherburne, Che- nango Co., to complete a life membership, \$15, Benj. Strong, Jr. Albany, a life membership, \$80, N. Sheldon, \$55.....	100 00		1078 59
" 28..Rev. Thos. Lounds- berry, Pastor First Pres. church, Ovid, N. Y., per Peter Doig.....	30 00	A friend, to Mr. Allen, Treas. \$500, a lady, to Mr. Allen, Treas. \$50....	550 00
" 30..E. D. Efner, Buffalo..	5 00	<i>African Repository</i> , Dr. Rose, of Geneva, ...	5 00
Nov. 2..Rev. G. Ludlow, Ref. D. church, New Shamock.	11 00		\$1,628 59
" 7..Rev. Jno. Goldsmith, Newtown, L. I. \$20, D. Fanshaw, \$5.....	25 00	<i>Omissions in the last Quarterly Re- port, viz:</i>	
" 8..R. L. Stewart.....	50 00	July 3..Rev. W. J. P. Taylor, 4th July collection, Ref. D. church, Van Vort....	9 41
" 10..Wm. Walker, \$25, col- lection in M. E. church, Williamsburgh.....	12 29	" 5..F. M. Kipp, 4th July collection, 1st R.D. church, Fishkill Village, \$14 78, donation, B. L. Kipp, \$5.	19 78
" 15..Per P. Ammerman, from a friend, \$100, John Adams, \$50.....	150 00	Aug. 29..Collection D.R. church, Dr. Ferris, N. Y.....	36 40
" 27..Ref. D. Church, Flat-			65 59
		Total.....	\$1,694 18

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of November, to the 30th of December, 1848.

MAINE.		Castleton—Dr. Joseph Perkins, balance on life membership of the American Colonization Soc.	10 00
By the Rev. Charles Soule :		<i>Brookfield</i> —Capt. Reuben Peck, David Bigelow, each \$2, part of a legacy of the late Zeleotes Bigelow, \$1, Dea. Wm. Wells, 25 cts., Lemuel Pope, 50 cts., Capt. Salmon Edson, 50 cts., Mrs. Polly Edson, 25 cts., Miss Ellen Edson, 25 cts., Elisha Ellis, Esq., Simon Cotten, Esq., each \$2, Rev. Daniel Wilder, 50 cts., Capt. Amasa Edson, \$3, J. Edson, \$1, W. W. Ingalls, Esq., 50 cts., Mrs. Jemima Freeman, 50 cts., Capt. J. S. Allen, \$1, Ariel Burnham, Esq., 50 cts., H. Hatch, Esq., 50 cts., J. C. Wheatley, 25 cts., Dea. S. Griswold, 75 cts., Luther Wheatley, Esq., \$2, Julius B. Lyman, 50 cts.	21 75
<i>Searesport</i> —David Nichols, \$2, Amos Nichols, \$1, S. W. Blanchard, \$1, G. Merithew, \$2, Wm. McGilvery, \$1, Isaac Carver, \$1, W. P. Purfill, 50 cts.	8 50	<i>Westminster</i> —Contribution from the East Parish, per Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	2 40
By Capt. George Barker :		<i>Peacham</i> —Dr. Josiah Shedd, do- nation.....	10 00
<i>Bangor</i> —From Mrs. Mary Ham, \$5, Edmund Dole, \$5, cash \$1.	11 00		58 18
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Rev. Caleb Hobart, balance on life member- ship, \$9, Jacob Hays, Jr., \$1.	10 00		
<i>East Thomaston</i> —From the Ladies Sewing Circle, per Mrs. H. C. Thomas, Sec. and Treas....	5 00		
	34 50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Peper Mill Village</i> —Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	2 60		
VERMONT.			
By the Vt. Col. Soc :			
<i>Montpelier</i> —Jos. Hawes, Joseph Reed, J. Y. Vail, cash, \$1, C. W. Storrs, \$2.....	5 00		
<i>S. Albans</i> —Wm. Bridges.....	1 00		
<i>Craftsbury</i> —S. C. Crafts.....	1 00		
<i>Barnet</i> —H. Stevens.....	2 00		

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.	
<i>Andover</i> —From S. Farris, Esq., \$10,	
Hon. Sam. Fletcher, \$10, Rev.	
B. B. Edwards, \$10, Hon. S.	
Greenleaf, L. L. D., \$10, B. H.	
Punchard, Esq., \$10, Rev. L.	
Woods, D. D., \$10, Dr. E. San-	
born, \$5, F. Cogswell, Esq.,	
\$5, Samuel H. Taylor, Esq.,	
\$5, Rev. R. Emerson, D. D.,	
\$5, Rev. H. Phelps, \$5, Rev.	
Joseph Emerson, \$5, Rev. Mr.	
Holmes, agt. \$5, Samuel Mer-	
rell, Esq., \$1, Sam. Gray, Esq.,	
\$2, N. Swift, Esq., \$2.....	100 00
<i>Springfield</i> —From Miss Betsey	
Brewer, per James Brewer, 2d.,	
Esq.....	5 00
<i>Braintree</i> —Collection in Rev. Dr.	
Storrs's Cong'tion on Thanks-	
giving day, per Rev. Dr. Storrs.	21 00
<i>Boston</i> —From the Massachusetts	
Colonization Society \$500, Miss	
Sarah Waldo, Worcester, \$100,	
by Rev. Jo. Tracy, Treasurer.	600 00
	726 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:	
<i>Providence</i> —Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2,	
Cash, \$10, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$1.	19 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Collections in the	
Second Society—Sarah Mead,	
\$10, Sarah Lewis, Augustus	
Mead, Zenas Mead, Col. Tho.	
A. Mead, each \$5, Rev. J. H.	
Linsley, Ephraim Mead, Rev.	
Wm. Marshall, Cash, Charles	
Smith, Capt. Wm. Lyons, each	
\$2, S. Holly, M. E. Mason,	
Cash, S. M. Brush, each \$1,	
Lot Mead, \$1 50, sundry per-	
sons, \$4 75, of which \$30 are	
to constitute Joel H. Linsley,	
D. D., a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society.....	52 25
<i>Birmingham</i> —E. W. Shelton, \$5,	
Dea. Shelton, Dea. Barrett,	
Mrs. Sanford, P. Phelps, each	
\$3, Mrs. May, Cash, each \$2,	
Cash, W. W. Narramore, Tho.	
Wallace, E. Lewis, Cash, E.	
Birdseye, Sylvester Blakeman,	
Mrs. De Forest, T. Gilbert,	
Mrs. Sherwood, each \$1, L.	
De Forest, Cash, L. L. Loomis,	
E. A. Lum, each 50 cts., Mrs.	
Curtis, 25 cts., of which \$30	
are to constitute Rev. Charles	
Dickinson a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society.....	33 25
<i>Hatton</i> —From Governor Peters.,	10 00

<i>North Branford</i> —Rev. G. J. Wood,	2 00
<i>Farmington</i> —Collection in Rev.	
Dr. Porter's Cong. Society....	19 20
<i>Hartford</i> —From J. B. Hosmer,	
Esq., \$25, a Friend, \$6, per	
Charles Seymour, Esq.....	31 00
<i>Greenwich</i> —Mrs. Letitia Skelding,	
\$2, A. R. Newman, \$1, by	
Rev. James Ely. From Rev.	
S. B. S. Bissell, \$5, his 4th	
annual contribution, and from	
"persons connected with the 1st	
Congregational church and so-	
ciety," of which he is pastor,	
\$16, which with former dona-	
tions, is to constitute William	
Albert Ferris, Esq., a life mem-	
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.....	24 00
	171 70

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Pitts Grove</i> —"Female Associa-	
tion" and Congressional collec-	
tion, by Rev. G. W. Janvier..	20 00
<i>Bridgeton</i> —From Hon. L. Q. C.	
Elmer.....	20 00
	40 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Milton</i> —From James P. Sander-	
son, Esq.....	20 00

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —Annual contribution	
from E. B. M.....	25 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington city</i> —Collection in the	
First Presb. church, by the	
Rev. E. Ballantine, pastor...	35 75

VIRGINIA.

<i>Big Lick</i> —Col. Elijah McClana-	
han, annual subscription for	
1843, \$10, Mrs. Sarah Betts,	
annual subscription for '49, \$10.	20 00
<i>Richmond</i> —From the Ladies of the	
Presb. church, \$42, and from	
other Ladies, \$8.....	50 00
<i>Alexandria</i> —Collection in Metho-	
dist E. church, to constitute Rev.	
John M. Jones a life member	
of the Am. Col. Society.....	32 43
	102 43

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown:	
<i>Lexington</i> —Rev. Jesse Rankin..	1 00
<i>Salisbury</i> —Rev. S. Frontis, \$2,	
collection in the M. E. church,	
\$2.....	4 00
<i>Charlotte</i> —Collection in the M. E.	
church, \$7 67, collection in the	
Presbyterian church, \$25 95..	33 62
<i>Concord</i> —Collection in the Pres-	
byterian church.....	3 50
<i>Poplar Tent</i> —Collections.....	3 38
<i>Davidson College</i> —Collections...	9 04

<i>Hopewell</i> —Collections.....	13 00
<i>Unity</i> —Collections.....	8 50
<i>Paw Creek</i> —Collections.....	3 38
<i>Steel Creek</i> —Collections.....	14 97
<i>Sharon</i> —Collections, \$5 97, Rev. J. B. Watt, \$5.....	10 97
<i>Sugar Creek</i> —Collections.....	8 50
<i>Allemanee</i> —Collections.....	2 62

116 48

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Lewisville</i> —From Wm. Moffatt, Esq.....	20 00
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GEORGIA.

<i>Wilkinsville</i> —Rev. John Patrick, donation.....	4 00
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KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. Alex'r M. Cowan: <i>Covington</i> —J. K. McNickle, in iron, \$10, Bush & Jourdon, in iron, \$10, Joseph Chambers, H. C. Watkins, Mrs. M. K. Green, each \$5, Tho. Bird, Cash, J. Andrews, Cash, each \$1.....	39 00
<i>Braken Co.</i> —Col. James Fee, Gen. John Payne, Samuel Boude, each \$5, F. L. Cleveland, F. Fleming, Sol. Davis, J. H. Sharp, P. H. Rudd, J. H. Boude, Mrs. Ann Boude, Mrs. Sarah Savage, each \$1, Tho. Ryan, J. R. Keith, Geo. Sellers, J. E. McCormick, each 50 cents....	25 00

<i>Mason Co.</i> —Lewis Collins, \$15 W. Wheatly, \$5, J. H. Richard- son, in iron, \$5.....	25 00
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<i>Fleming Co.</i> —Fitzgerald.....	5 00
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<i>Nicholas Co.</i> —Milton G. Caldwell	5 00
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<i>Bourbon Co.</i> —Henry Boyer, \$5, collection in the Presbyterian church, Millersburgh, \$3.....	8 00
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<i>Scott Co.</i> —J. F. Robertson, Jo. Coulter, Charles Buford, each \$10, Dr. S. F. Dana, Dr. R. M. Ewing, W. C. Graves, J. and W. Suddith, Alexander Offutt, M. Stevenson, each \$5, J. E. Farn- ham, \$2, Mrs. E. Farnham, 50 ct.	62 50
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<i>Fayette Co.</i> —T. S. Berryman, Abraham Vanmeter, each \$20, Dr. S. Letcher, \$5.....	45 00
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<i>Jessamine Co.</i> —D. B. Price, Tho. E. West, each \$5.....	10 00
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<i>Boyle Co.</i> —J. Talbutt, E. Gore, Dr. John Todd, John R. Ford, R. P. Gregory, each \$10, J. S. Graham, W. M. Fishback, A. D. Meyers, J. T. Boyle, J. M. McFerrin, Alex'r Sneed, Sam'l H. Stevenson, each \$5, Henry Cowan, \$2 50.....	87 50
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<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Rev. S. Robinson, \$25, Orlando Brown, \$10, Gov. J. J. Crittenden, Ex. Gov. R. P. Letcher, each \$5.....	45 00
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<i>Shelby Co.</i> —H. Harding, \$20, W. Hall, Shannon Reed, each \$10, Arch. Brown, Rev. J. D. Pax- ton, William Huvliitt, Walker W. Burton, Stephen Myles, Dr. Benj. Logan, S. H. Moyers, John G. Burton, Samuel Glass, W. C. Winlock, each \$5, James Bradshaw, H. M. Glass, each each \$3, W. S. Helm, Alfred Harrington, each \$2 50, Tho. J. Throop, \$2.....	103 00
<i>Oldham Co.</i> —Tho. W. Woodfolk, Francis Snowden, each \$5, T. P. Archer, \$1.....	11 00
<i>Washington Co.</i> —Judge P. J. Booker, \$10, Dr. Montgomery, G. W. Taylor, each \$1.....	12 00
<i>Green Co.</i> —John Barrett.....	10 00
<i>Warren Co.</i> —Jonathan Hobson, \$10, Thomas Quigly, James Magooden, Rev. S. Y. Garrison, each \$5, John H. Graham, \$3, G. W. Howorth, \$2 50, John Barnham, Dr. Helm, each \$1, Cash, 50 cts.....	43 00
<i>Logan Co.</i> —J. B. Bibb, Mrs. J. B. Bibb, each \$10, G. W. Nor- ton, H. Barclay, N. Long, each \$5, Cash, \$3, S. W. Atkinson, \$2, J. B. Temple, \$1.....	41 00

577 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. E. A. Thom: <i>Gallatin</i> —Collection in Methodist church, \$9 10, J. H. White, \$1, P. H. Martin, \$1.....	11 10
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Collection in Church	9 05
<i>Huntsville</i> —Isaiah Dill, Esq.....	1 00

<i>Pulaski</i> —Rev. R. Caldwell, and Dr. Benjamin Carter, each \$5, Messrs. J. C. Rhea, J. Wood- fire, and B. F. Mitchell, each \$2, Miss M. H. Smith, \$1, J. Shepperd, \$1.....	19 00
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<i>Franklin</i> —Dr. Crockett, \$5, Rev. A. N. Cunningham, \$3, Rev. Mark L. Andrews, \$2 50, Mr. John Mallory, \$2 50, Major Johnson, Henry Elbeck, Mrs. R. C. Cannon, Mrs. Hobbs, Messrs. R. W. H. Bostwick & Claiborne & D. Campbell, each \$1, T. F. Atkinson & An. John- son, 50 cts., Cash \$2 85.....	23 85
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<i>Clarkesville</i> —Cash.....	5 30
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<i>Farmington</i> —From "One who has always given," by Tho. J. Hall.	1 00
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<i>Nashville</i> —Judge Catron, per Sion Harris.....	5 00
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75 30

OHIO.

<i>Cincinnati</i> —"A thank offering"	
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from Cincinnati, Ohio, \$5, Wm. Burnett, Esq. \$20.....	25 00
Canton—Donation from S.....	20 00
Gillespieville—From Abner Weston, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. Soc. per Hon. John L. Taylor.....	30 00
Dayton—From Wm. King, Esq., per Hon. R. C. Schenck.....	20 00
Oxford—From Oxford Colonization Society, by James C. Moffat, Esq.....	5 00
	100 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:	
Franklin—From Johnson Co. Col. Society, by N. Peadar, Esq. Tr.	27 00

ILLINOIS.

Elk Grove—Dr. T. F. Miner, \$2, Rev. B. B. Drake, \$1.....	3 00
Jacksonville—From Rev. Wm. C. Stribling.....	10 00
	13 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville—From Levi Keese, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.....	30 00
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ARKANSAS.

Fort Towson—From George Freeman, a liberated slave, at Dwight Mission, Cherokee Nation, by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury.....	5 00
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Total Contributions.....\$2,153 91

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—Newberry—David Johnson, Esq., to June, 1850.	3 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Brookline—Samuel A. Robinson, for 1848 and 1849.....	3 00
RHODE ISLAND.—Providence—Hon. A. C. Green, to Sept. 1849.	4 50
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. Jas. Ely: Farmington—A. Bidwell, to Jan. 1849, \$4 50, Timothy Porter, to January, 1849, \$4 50, Egbert Cowles, to May, '49, \$5. Bridgeport—Wm. Peet, to Jan. 1849, \$3. Lyme—Hon. Charles McCurdy, to January, 1848, \$3. Greenwich—Joseph Brush, Esq., for 1847, and 1848, \$3, Zenas Meed, Esq., for '48, and '49, \$3, Jabez Meed, Esq., for '46, '47, and '48, \$4 50, Col. Zach. Meed, Esq., for '47 and '48, \$3.	33 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Taylorstown—Wallace McWilliams, \$6, per Rev. J. B. Pinney. Philadelphia—Benjamin Coates, Esq. on account, \$5.....	11 00

VIRGINIA.—Hanselead—Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, for '48, and '49, \$3. Springfield—Rev. Moses Raymond, to Jan. '50, \$2. Old Church—Rev. Wm. Lyon, to May, '50, \$5.....	10 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—By Rev. H. Brown: Sharon—Rev. Samuel C. Phar, to Dec. '49, \$1 50. Charlotte—S. Nye Hutchinson, Esq., to Dec. '49, \$1 50.....	3 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. '49, \$1 50. Charleston—Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D. for '48, and '49, \$3.....	4 50
GEORGIA.—Shady Grove—Col. Jn. Stevenson, to Dec. '49, per Rev. John Patrick.....	1 50
KENTUCKY.—Louisville—Rev. H. Adams, on account of the "Liberia Herald," per Sion Harris, \$1 50. Nicholasville—Ellis Corn, Esq., on account, \$5.....	6 50
TENNESSEE.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: Columbia—Rev. Joseph Sherman, for '47 and '48, \$3, Rev. Wm. Mack, for '48, \$1 50. Clarksville—Rev. J. Handrick, to '48, \$1 50. Springfield—Dr. J. N. Jones, to Nov. '49, \$1 50. Jonesborough—Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. '49, \$1 50.....	9 00
OHIO.—Cincinnati—Aug. Moore, to January, '50, \$3. Findley—F. Henderson, to Sept. '48, \$1 50. Oxford—Oxford Colonization Society, to '49, per Jas. C. Moffat, \$5.....	9 50
INDIANA.—Lawrenceburgh—Hon. G. H. Dnnn, to January, '47, \$3. Longwood—Rev. George Smith, for '49, per Rev. Isaac Hadden, \$1 50.....	4 50
ILLINOIS.—By C. W. James, Esq: Pekin—N. D. Williamson, to January, '48, \$3. Quincy—O. H. Browning, to January, '48, \$3. Chicago—W. H. Brown, to January, '48, \$3. Petersburgh—A. H. Goodpasture, to January, '49, \$4 50, J. W. Berry, to January, '50, \$4 50..	18 00
ALABAMA.—Allenton—Jas. Robinson, Esq., to Dec. '49, per Rev. John Patrick.....	1 50
FLORIDA.—Tampa Bay—James Rowe, to Aug. '49, per Sion Harris, \$1.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 128 50

Total Contributions..... 2197 91

Aggregate Amount.....\$2,326 41

No. 2. Feb. 1849.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1849.

[No. 2.]

Thirty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

It is our privilege to record that a kind Providence has carefully watched over the operations of this Society during the past year. As Christians and Philanthropists, we are called upon to praise the great Ruler among the nations, for his manifold mercies. He has clearly shown us how we can most successfully bless and save a large portion of his erring children. He has prolonged *our* lives and invigorated our faculties, that we may co-operate with him in the accomplishment of his vast schemes of benevolence, and he has signally prospered the feeble efforts which we have made. Success, beyond what we could reasonably have anticipated, has crowned our labors. "To his name, be all the glory!"

While it is our privilege thus to acknowledge his goodness, it is our duty also to confess his solemn admonitions. Some, who had long sympathised and labored with us, have been gathered to the silence and inactivity of the grave.

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The Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON, departed this life on the 7th of July. He had long been the warm friend and zealous supporter of this Society; at the time of his death he was one of its vice presidents. Formerly, and for several years, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and President of the Board of Directors, and devoted his whole time and energy to its advancement. The Board of Directors, at their called meeting in July, adopted the following tribute to his memory:

"The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at its sessions in New York, 20th July, 1848, having received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, for many years the able and efficient President of this Board, and the unfailing advocate and generous patron of African Colonization, do express their heart-felt sorrow at the fall of so prominent a standard-bearer in our cause. His generous endeavors in its behalf during a season of critical financial embarrassment, and his successful appeals to the humane and benevolent for relief, attest

the sincerity of his professions, and suggest this tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family, with their due acknowledgment of his worth as a Christian and a Philanthropist, and of his services as an officer and member of this Society."

Not long before his death, his wife had been called away. She was a lady of great energy and cultivation of mind, of enlarged benevolence and of purest and most perfect character. Her devotion to the interests of this Society was not inferior to his; and every person acquainted with them while residents of this city, is aware of the fact, that nearly her whole time and strength were given to the advancement of its interests.

The loss of two such friends and coadjutors we deeply feel.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SHERMAN, widow of the late *Hon. Roger M. Sherman*, died at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 3d of August, in the 75th year of her age. Her intellectual powers and accomplishments were of a superior order. She was a friend of the friendless, and the firm supporter of "whatever was pure and lovely and of good report." She was a constant and generous patron of this Society. Many and liberal were her donations to its funds while she was living, and in her "last will and testament" she left substantial evidence of the high place it held in her regards, by bequeathing it a legacy of *four thousand dollars*. "Blessed is the memory of the just."

"She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

DR. CHARLES EVERETTE, of Albemarle Co. Va., died in October last, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in that part of the country. In the distribution of his large estate he left his slaves, 33 in number, to be freed and settled in Liberia at the expiration of five years. It is understood that this term of time has been prescribed to prepare them for their new mode of life, by a discipline and education suited to make the change a blessing to them. Ample means have been appropriated by the testator to render them comfortable, if not independent in their new abode. Dr. Charles D. Everette, the executor and principal legatee, is we are assured, diligently engaged in instituting judicious measures to carry out the provisions of the will.

During the past year, we have sent 443 emigrants to Liberia. The *Nehemiah Rich* sailed from New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, with 129: the *Amazon* from Baltimore, 4th of February, with 44: the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 11th of April, with 140: the *Col. Howard* from Savannah, 6th of May, with 99: and the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 6th of September, with 31.

Of these people 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia; 2 were recaptured Africans, the remaining 117 were free.

They resided in thirteen different States, and in the District of Colum-

bia, as follows: 170 were from Virginia—60 were from Georgia—47 were from South Carolina—37 were from Louisiana—35 were from Mississippi—28 were from Kentucky—23 were from Alabama—10 were from Washington City—9 were from Pennsylvania—7 were from Illinois—5 were from New York—5 were from North Carolina—5 were from Georgetown, D. C.—1 was from Ohio—and 1 from Michigan.

On their arrival in Liberia, they were located in nearly all the different settlements, and are now successfully prosecuting the various branches of business.

Their health has generally been good. Only 4 adults and 8 children have died with the acclimating fever. There were some deaths from other causes, not in any way attributable to the climate of Liberia.

These 12 deaths occurred among 412 of the emigrants. The 31 by the Liberia Packet are not included, as they had not arrived when our last advices left. Twelve deaths out of 412 emigrants is not an alarming mortality.

To Dr. Lugenbeel and his assistant, Dr. Roberts, great praise is due, for their untiring attendance upon the sick and their skilful treatment of the acclimating fever.

In addition to the above emigrants already sent to Liberia, we had anticipated, and made partial preparations for, despatching a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of this year, with upwards of three hundred

people. But the *Cholera* commenced its work of death in that City on the 16th of December, and prevailed to such an alarming extent that it was considered best to postpone the sailing of the vessel until the disease should disappear or so abate as to render it safe for the emigrants to come into the city. This was a great disappointment to the people, who are eager to embark for their new home, and will be attended with some extra expense to the Society.

Application has been made to us for a passage to Liberia, from 245 in Mississippi—69 in Tennessee—27 in Indiana—24 in Kentucky—2 in Ohio—64 in Virginia—60 in South Carolina—6 in New York—7 in Connecticut—1 in Georgetown—5 in Washington City—16 in North Carolina—and 125 in Georgia; making a total of 657.

Those who expected to have sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. are included in this number.

Reasoning from the past year we may fairly calculate, that before the close of the present year, we shall receive applications for a passage for at least five hundred more, provided we can send out the present applicants as fast as they are ready to go. Should the Society, however, be unable to do this, it will produce discouragement, and immediately check the spirit of emigration.

Of these who are now ready to go, very few are able to pay any thing toward defraying their expenses.

ses. A large number are slaves, whose freedom depends on their removal to Liberia. For some of these, abundant means have been provided by the will of their masters. The great majority of them depend entirely upon the Society.

It will at once be seen, that if the Society were to adopt the policy of sending out none but those who pay their own expenses, or who are provided for by the persons liberating them, the business of emigration would soon be greatly diminished. Let any person look around him and see how few of the free colored people make anything more than a bare living, and he will soon be convinced that for the present, and for some time to come, until the spirit of emigration becomes more earnest and determined, the Society must perform the benevolent office of transporting them to Liberia, and supporting them during their acclimation.

From present appearances, we are led to infer, that emigrants anxious to go to Liberia, and capable of doing good there, will multiply faster than will the means of defraying their expenses. During the last two years we were assured by our friends in various parts of the country, that we need entertain no fears on this subject, that the grand difficulty would be to find people willing to leave this land of their birth for a new and somewhat trying home, in the land of their fathers. On the basis of these assurances we encouraged the

spirit of emigration; took vigorous measures to circulate correct information about Liberia among the free people, and to inform masters who were anxious to send their slaves to where they could be *really* benefited, that the Society was in circumstances to accommodate a limited number of them. In addition to this, the inducements held out by Liberia to the colored people of this country, to make it their home, have been greatly augmented, and are still on the increase. Experience has shown to the satisfaction of all who are acquainted with the facts, that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions can be obtained only in Liberia. Both for their present good and future advancement, the only broad clear field is opened there. The more intelligent and the more educated they become, the more certainly will they appreciate the advantages of citizenship in Liberia. The organization of the free Republic of Liberia, and their great prosperity since, have removed the violent prejudices which many entertained against the enterprise.

These, with other incentives to emigration, will not only continue to operate, but will gather strength with time, and assume new aspects and exert fresh influence with every change in the moral aspect of society.

Is there a probability that funds sufficient can be raised to transport to Liberia, and sustain during accli-

mation, the increasing numbers who have no other hope or dependence but the Society?

Upon this question the history of the Society's financial endeavors during the past year does not throw as cheering a light as we could desire. And yet from what has already been said and done in favor of the Society, we are assured that if all its friends would contribute as they are able, annually, we should have means to make a large advance on any thing which has been done.

The total amount of our receipts from all sources during the past year were \$50,114 37. The expenditures amounted to \$51,953 46—leaving a balance against the Society of \$1,839 09, on the supposition that the balances now due the Society are all good. This however is not the case. By reference to the balance sheet appended to this Report, it will be perceived that our bills payable and other liabilities amount to \$8,746 39. All these must inevitably be paid. But we cannot say the same of the amount due the Society, which is only \$6,907 30. Some part of this we cannot expect to receive. It will be a long time before some of the others will be settled. So that we must calculate to provide for paying a larger portion of the debts we owe, from some other source than from the debts due us.

To meet the exigencies of the past year, the Society has been compelled to exercise the most rigid economy;

has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power to raise funds and husband resources, and to use its credit as far as could be done with propriety. The necessity for sending out the emigrants who have gone, and at the several times of their departure, has been so urgent, that for nearly the whole year the expenditures have been made in advance of the receipts. This at times has subjected us to very considerable embarrassment. But the work to be done was of such a nature that we could not conscientiously postpone it.

This state of things will account for the present indebtedness of the Society.

In the history of the Colonization movement in various parts of the country, during the past year, many things have taken place, which encourage us to hope for greatly enlarged receipts during the year upon which we are now about to enter. There has every where been a manifest advance of public sentiment in our favor. A large number of ecclesiastical bodies, after full and free discussion of the subject, have adopted with great unanimity, resolutions approving of the principles and operations of the Society, and recommending to pastors of the churches to take up collections in aid of its funds. Some of these bodies have never before thus given the seal of their approval; others have not done it for many years past. The agents of the Society are every where re-

ceived with great kindness, and in many more places than formerly, admitted to the pulpits to plead for the cause on the Sabbath, and before the regular congregations. Often they have found persons willing but unable to contribute at the time, who have promised them a welcome reception and liberal donations, when they make their next yearly visit.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed, which promise much efficiency. We have succeeded in getting agents for Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. In these States, no regular, systematic efforts have been made for years. The New York State Colonization Society have secured the services of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, so long and favorably known in connection with Liberia and the cause in this country. The Louisiana State Colonization Society has been re-organized and have secured an act of Incorporation from the State Legislature. A tract of land on the Sinou river has been set apart for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. The officers and managers of the Society are anxious to commence a settlement there as soon as they can send out a company of emigrants. A gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, of great wealth and distinguished liberality, has made a most liberal offer of means to purchase Cape Mount, or Gallenas, and offer it to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, if they will emigrate and form a new settlement under the auspices of the

Republic of Liberia. A gentleman in Tennessee, who owns about three hundred slaves who have been accustomed to the manufacture of iron, proposes to settle them in Liberia, defraying all the expenses himself, in the neighborhood of some beds of iron ore, probably at New Cesters. And a number of gentlemen in that State propose to make a contribution of funds sufficient to secure a good tract of land for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. In all parts of the country, the condition and prospects of Liberia are matters of thought and discussion. The various public prints circulate among their readers correct information. Men are reasonable beings. They must be affected by these things. They are sympathetic. They must feel for the needy and depressed. They cannot long look at the immense field of usefulness opened before them both in this country and Africa, without entering heartily into the work. The influences pressing upon them are becoming tremendously powerful. The calls for aid are growing louder and coming with greater rapidity. While Colonization was an *experiment*, they could hesitate and quiet their consciences. While it was not demonstrated beyond possibility of doubt, they could wait for further light and fuller developments. But these times have now gone by. The scheme can no longer be regarded as chimerical. None can now predict its failure. The feeble efforts which have already

been made, have been crowned with a success which has few parallels in the history of the world. Liberia is able to receive advantageously thousands of emigrants annually. They have sufficient territory for millions of inhabitants. They need more citizens in every department of industry. Thousands and thousands of the native Africans are open to the influences of civilization and christianity. There are people enough in this country who are anxious to go to Liberia. Now is the favorable opportunity for doing a work of Divine benevolence on the grandest scale, and with the largest reward. Who can be made to see and feel these things and remain inactive? Is money needed, it can and must be had. The rich and the poor will unite together and pour their offerings in the treasury!

During the last session of Congress, the memorial praying for compensation for the support of the recaptives of the "Pons" was presented to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committee, who subsequently reported a bill in favor of the Society. No further action has been taken with reference to it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will take it up and pass it, and that it will speedily receive the sanction of the other House. In the present emergencies, it would afford great relief to the Society.

The Liberia Packet has continued her regular voyages to Liberia, with great advantage to this Society.

The relations which are hereafter to subsist between this Society and the Republic of Liberia have been settled in a satisfactory manner. At the meeting in January last, the Legislature of Liberia appointed Commissioners, duly authorized to act on this subject. They arrived in New York in July, and on the 12th of August a deputation from the Executive Committee met them there by appointment, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, received the report of the Committee, and heard the Commissioners in person, and after three days deliberation, articles of agreement were unanimously adopted.

These articles are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume that they will receive the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

They are as follows :

"Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic:

"Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz :

"1. The Government shall allow

to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

"2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

"3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

"4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

"5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

"6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

"7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

"8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

"9. The Society shall retain pos-

session of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

"10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

"Article II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

"Article III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

"Article IV. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

"Article V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

"Article VI. These articles may

be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

"Article VII. It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON,	[SEAL.]	} Com.
JAMES S. PAYNE,	[SEAL.]	
JOHN MACLEAN,	[SEAL.]	

Chairman of Board of Directors.

JOSEPH TRACY,	[SEAL.]
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Secretary of the Board.

W. McLAIN,	[SEAL.]
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Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
ELLIOTT CRESSON,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN B. PINNEY."

The first Legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" assembled in Monrovia on the 3d day of January last. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President elect of the Republic, delivered an appropriate Inaugural address, before being sworn into office.

The members of the Legislature seem to have been impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rested upon them, and of the vast importance of the work committed to them as the representatives of a free, sovereign and independent people.

Thus far, the Liberians have proved themselves capable of self-government. They have passed the critical period of a change of organization. They have consolidated their strength, and become familiarized to the privileges of freedom and the responsibilities of self-control. No people have ever exhibited greater devotion to their government and institutions, or submitted more readily to lawful authority. We have every reason to believe that the Government of the "Republic of Liberia" is now fixed on as permanent a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising.

The purchase of territory has been prosecuted with vigor, and is nearly completed. The line of coast from Little Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of 320 miles, is now all under the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia, and held in fee simple by it, with the exception of a few small tracts, amounting to about 20 miles. It is gratifying to know that they have purchased *New Cesters*, the only remaining slave factory on that part of the coast. It cost \$2,000. The slave traders established there, refused to break up and depart at the warning of the authorities of

Liberia. They armed several hundred of the natives who were in their pay, intending to defend their premises. There is no doubt however that they will soon be routed. When Gov. Roberts was in this country an effort was made to obtain from our Government an armed vessel, to be placed for a few days under the direction of the President of Liberia, to aid in breaking up the slave factory. But the Executive entertained some doubts as to their power to do it. While in Europe, President Roberts represented the case to the English and French Governments; and the former ordered the Commodore on the African coast, to render to the Republic whatever assistance was necessary to enable the Liberians to break up the slave trade on that part of the coast; and the latter, placed at their disposal two men of war for the same purpose!

The following is the boundary of Liberia, as declared by the last Legislature thereof, viz :

"A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern

angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in 4° and 41' north latitude, and 8° and 8' west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is determined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

"APPROVED, February 1st, 1848."

General peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the Republic for the past year. The inhabitants are busy and happy in the prosecution of their various avocations.

Greater attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil. The value of this branch of business is becoming more correctly estimated. The lovely banks of the St. Paul's and St. John's rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root and coffee is engrossing many minds. They have exported considerable quantities of these articles during the past year. Coffee will undoubtedly be the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia. It is easy of cultivation. It yields a

large crop in five years after being planted ; and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world.

The cause of education has received increased attention. The churches have mostly been blessed with revivals of religion. The native tribes are becoming more subject to the laws, and accustomed to the manners and habits of civilized life. From present prospects there is no limit that can be fixed to the good influence which Liberia and her institutions can exert upon the native tribes, but the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa !

The American Squadron on the coast of Africa has been of great advantage to Liberia. The officers have all taken the most friendly interest in the welfare of the Republic. The United States Government, early in the past year, appointed a Commercial Agent to reside in Liberia, and have in various ways shown their approbation of the stand taken by the citizens thereof, in organizing an independent government.

The respective governments of England and France have both acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and the former has entered into a treaty of commerce and amity ; thus placing Liberia on an equality with the most favored nations. They received President Roberts in the most respectful manner, and treated him and his country with all distinguished courtesy, as will be seen by the fol-

lowing letter which he wrote shortly before leaving England, in which he gratefully acknowledges his high estimation of the things which have been said and done for him and his country.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 6, 1848.

*"My Dear Sir :—*Since my return from Paris my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Govern-

ment so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and

to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy and Mr. Cresson of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the

present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters."

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

In view of all these events, can there be a doubt upon any mind whether the Liberians have improved their condition by leaving the United States and planting themselves on the shores of that once barbarous land? In what bold relief do now stand out the practical wisdom of the colonization enterprise, the far-reaching sagacity and benevolence of its founders! Now it is that hostility to African Colonization is seen to be hostility to the colored race!

The acknowledged nationality of Liberia is a fact not to be gain-sayed or resisted. The bare existence of such a Republic of colored men on the coast of Africa creates a strong public sentiment in their favor, and is the most effectual preparation the world has ever seen, for the civil, social, and religious elevation of the entire colored race! There may be those

among the colored people in the United States who are incapable of fully appreciating the blessings of colonization; others there are, who may despise the promised land; but their posterity will view things in a different light. The political happiness or misery of themselves and their children, and of generations yet unborn, is inseparably linked with the fortunes and destiny of Liberia; the future prospects, and to a great degree, the everlasting interests of their race, teeming in millions over the hills and valleys of that land of the sun, are to be in an essential manner controlled and determined by the influences already operating upon the Western coast!

Who are the friends of the colored race? Their hearts must respond and their hands contribute to the advancement of this cause. Liberia has spread her banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon it "*The love of liberty brought us here!*" Millions of their race may find protection and enjoy new life under its ample folds!

Shall they be gathered there? Without the Colonization Society, how can this be done? Is there any cheaper, speedier, or more successful agency that can be employed? None has ever yet been discovered. The value of colonization, then, may be estimated by what Liberia now is, and may become!

Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

THE American Colonization Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 7 o'clock, P. M., according to the Constitution.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Hon. H. CLAY, the Hon. E. WHITTLESSEY, the oldest Vice President present, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary presented a summary statement of the contents of the Annual Report; and then moved that the Report be referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the history of the past year, as developed in the report which has just been read, has strengthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that in their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph."

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, with some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of

the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon, after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognised and respected in the Federal Constitution: Therefore—

“Resolved, That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman who reveres the Federal Union has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquility of the States, that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

“Resolved, further, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law.”

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., of New York, was called upon, and having made an address, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

“Resolved, That the influence which the scheme of African colonization exerts to suppress the slave trade, to spread the English language and the principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and extend American commerce, should commend it to the favorable consideration of the respective State Legislatures and of the General Government.”

After which, on motion, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 17, 1848, 12 M.

The Society met according to ad-

journalment, Mr. WHITTLESEY in the Chair.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Cresson and Reese was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They subsequently reported the following persons, who were duly elected :

PRESIDENT,

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W. Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.
10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. William Short, of Philadelphia.
29. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
30. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
31. Gerard Ralston, of London.
32. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
33. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
34. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
35. Thos. R. Hazard, of R. I.
36. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Virginia.
37. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
38. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
39. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
40. James Railey, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
42. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
43. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia.

44. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
45. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Massachusetts.
46. Jonathan Hide, of Maine.
47. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.
48. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.
49. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.
50. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio.
51. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.
52. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
53. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
54. Hon. C. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.
55. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
56. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.

57. James Lenox, of New York.
58. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.
59. Prof. S. C. Upham, of Maine.
60. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
61. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
62. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
63. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
64. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
65. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1850, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,
January 16, 1849.

The Board met at 12 M. according to appointment, at the Society's office.

Present :

From the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Delegate—from New York Colonization Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Life Director ; Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Delegate ; D. M. Reese, M. D., Delegate—from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Paul T. Jones, Esq., Delegate ; Elliott Cresson, Esq., Life Director—District of Columbia, Rev. Wm. McLain, Life Director ; Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Dr. H. Lindsly, of the Executive Committee.

The Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, was chosen Chairman. At the request of the Chairman, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. McLain.

The Rev Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting

of the Society and of the Board were read by the Secretary of the Society, and were approved.

The annual report of the Executive Committee for the year now ending, was then read ; when, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to read to the annual meeting this evening, such abstract of the report just read, as can be presented in ten minutes.

Adjourned, to meet at this place at 6½ P. M.

—
EVENING.

The Board met according to adjournment. Messrs. Whittlesey, Bradley, Bacon, and Gunton, of the Executive Committee, appeared and took their seats.

To give opportunity for attending the annual meeting of the Society at the Capitol, the Board adjourned, to meet at this place to-morrow at 10 A. M.

— January 17.

The Board met according to ad-

journment. The Chairman being absent, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous sessions were read and approved.

The annual report having been referred by the Society to this Board, it was

Resolved, That the report be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Pinney and Cresson, were appointed as this Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Treasurer's account be referred to a committee. Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed.

On motion,

Resolved, That the price of the African Repository be reduced to one dollar per annum.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived the Board took a recess till after the meeting of the Society.

After recess, the Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke took the chair.

Messrs. Reese and Cresson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee nominated the following officers, who were elected, viz:

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

Adjourned, to meet this evening at 7 P. M.

—
EVENING.

Met according to adjournment.

4

The committee to whom the annual report was referred, reported, recommending that the said report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication, which was adopted.

The committee on the Treasurer's account, reported that they had carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and found it correct and satisfactory. The report was adopted, and is as follows: [See page 51.]

The Board then adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

—
January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Hon. E. Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the Colonization cause, demand that we proceed with confidence and energy in our work.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee to receive all well qualified applicants for emigration to Liberia, and give them a passage on the usual terms, relying upon the liberality of the friends of the cause, and the blessings of a favoring Providence for support.

Resolved, That it is desirable that the State Legislatures be prevailed upon to appropriate from their Treasuries, funds to aid in colonizing such free persons of color as in their respective States may desire to emigrate.

Resolved, That the Board of Di-

rectors feel it to be due to the Secretary and to the Executive Committee, upon whom the arduous and successful labors of the Parent Society have chiefly devolved during the past year, to express our high gratification with the energy, efficiency, and economy, with which the business of Colonization has been conducted under their joint administration.

Resolved, That in view of the very promising aspect of the Republic of Liberia, and especially the increasing spirit of emigration manifested in the numerous applications for the transportation of persons emancipated for the purpose; and, also, from free people of color who desire to remove thither, the Board

would earnestly recommend that renewed and more vigorous efforts be made by the several State Societies to raise funds and transmit them to the Treasurer of the Parent Society at Washington, in aid of the expenses necessarily called for during the present year.

Adjourned to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1850, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Concluding prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Chairman.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

Statement for 1849.

By reference to the financial report on the next page it will be seen that the present indebtedness of the Society amounts to \$3,746 39. Of the debts due the Society only a very small part will be available during this year, toward the payment of what the Society owes. Therefore we must look to the public collections for means to pay our present debts.

To send to Liberia and support them six months, the 657 persons who want to go at present will require \$32,350. These two items make \$41,596 39. In addition to this are all the expenses of the home department of our operations, and the expenses necessarily devolving on the Society in Liberia. There is hardly a week passes that we do not receive some new applications for a passage to Liberia. Supposing the whole number who may yet apply to be only 400, we want for them \$20,000. So that the lowest estimate which can be made of the funds necessary to the increased demands of the Society this year is \$75,000.

Many of the emigrants now wanting to go to Liberia must be sent out soon. Probably before the 1st of May we shall have sent four expeditions.

From this fact it will be seen at once that there is no time to be lost by our friends who intend to aid us. We want funds immediately, and if they are not furnished us by our friends, we shall be compelled to borrow them. We call upon all to consider this fact very fully.

In this connection we refer to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, authorising the Executive Committee to receive all applications for a passage to Liberia, &c., and to rely upon the liberality of a benevolent public and the blessing of Heaven for the means to pay their expenses. This is our only reliance. Depending therefore on our friends and our auxiliary societies to send us the means, we shall go forward and send off as fast as we can those who want to go. We trust that the means will be furnished.

Dr.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.

Cr.

To Cash in hand per last report, -	\$268 46	By Balances due by the Society per last report, -	\$2,573 77
Balances due the Society per last report, -	7,376 54	Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Goods consigned to the Colonial Store for	
Donations, -	18,725 04	the purchase of territory, and other ex-	
Colonial Store, -	8,161 58	penditures in Liberia, -	10,326 45
Colony of Liberia, -	55 00	Salaries of the Governor, Colonial Secre-	
Legacies, -	2,530 00	tary and Clerk, support of Emigrants,	
Emigrants, -	9,458 43	schools, purchase of territory, public	
Subscriptions to the African Repository, -	1,371 65	buildings, &c. -	9,546 88
Other sources, -	2,164 87	Passage of Emigrants, &c. -	19,697 60
Profit and Loss, -	2 80	Salary of Secretary Am. Col. Society, rent	
Balances due by the Society this day, -	8,746 39	of office, clerk hire, &c. -	2,447 09
		Salaries of Agents, and other expenses in	
		collecting funds, -	4,306 09
		Contingent expenses, -	277 71
		Paper for the African Repository, and	
		printing, -	2,036 37
		Fees and other expenses in collecting	
		legacies, -	149 00
		Profit and Loss, -	592 60
		Balances due the Society this day, -	6,907 30
	\$58,860 76		\$58,860 76

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, January 1st, 1849.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.
January 17, 1849.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-Keeper.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }
PAUL T. JONES, } Auditors.

Addresses Delivered at the Annual Meeting.

THE HON. R. W. THOMPSON said:—

There is one fact connected with the introduction of the colored people into this country, which deserves a moment's consideration at the outset.

Who brought the Africans first into America? By what process were they introduced as slaves? Not by us. Not by our consent. The citizens of Virginia protested stoutly against the mother country for forcing them upon their new colony, contrary to the wishes and the interests of the colonists themselves. England brought them here! England pocketed their price, and for a series of years carried on the traffic as a source of gain.

Let this fact be borne in mind, in all our plans to improve *their* condition and *ours*.—The Africans were forced upon us at a time in their history when they were at the lowest point of humanity. They were heathens and barbarians. Their civil, social and religious condition was forlorn, almost beyond possibility of aggravation.

Their situation among us, though bad in itself, has had a redeeming influence upon them. They have been instructed in the arts of civilized life; many of them have been taught the rudiments of a common education, and upon hundreds of them Christianity has exerted its healing, saving power.

But still they have been in an unnatural condition among us, not calculated to secure either their or our highest welfare. This was early felt in Virginia, and the idea of *Colonization* was entertained—and Mr. Jefferson incorporated it in the first draft which he made of a Constitution for the State, shortly after the Declaration of Independence.

But no scheme of Colonization was perfected until the formation of

this Society, in which was engaged the best intellect of the nation. It is astonishing with what wisdom, prudence and foresight they acted. The subject was environed with difficulties. There was no record on any page of the world's history from which they could read lessons of instruction to guide them. In all the past there was no model which they could copy. And yet they were guided, Heaven guided doubtless, in the formation of a scheme which with scarcely a single alteration has been carried out with the most triumphant success. The policy of this Society is at once simple and safe. It exercises all needed safeguards to the rights and interests of all concerned. It does not interfere with the relation of master and slave. It does not offer any oppression or injustice to the free. It proposes to colonize with their own consent those who are free, and it appeals to the humane and philanthropic, it summons the highest motives of patriotism, and in the name of all that is noble and great, it calls for aid to carry out its designs of mercy!

With what success, the present prosperous condition of the independent Republic of Liberia can tell.

It has made the Bible the basis of all its operations. It has sent out the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the teacher, the Christian minister and the missionary, to a land shrouded in more than Egyptian darkness. With the Declaration of Independence in one hand, and divine benevolence in the other, it has gone forth to conquer, and the influence of these great truths has already been infused into that immense continent! There now stands that infant Republic, vigorous and healthful, like a young giant, shaking the dew from his mane!

Had it proposed to the master to break asunder and at once the bonds of his slave, and cast him helpless abroad upon the world, it would have failed in the accomplishment of any good. It is not even pretended that those who have urged this policy, have benefited the slave or his master, or the country. But adopting the policy which it did, we stood ready, when an enlarged philanthropy should give freedom to a slave, to take him up, and place him in circumstances where that freedom would be a real blessing to him. Who is there that has seen the condition of the nominally free in the free States, but has felt that something more was necessary to his welfare than could possibly be gathered around him there? Every feeling of humanity is aroused in their behalf. But ingenuity and benevolence are both outwitted by the stern reality of the case. We may sympathise with them, we may extend a helping hand—but, after all has been done that can be done in their behalf, they wither before the overpowering shadow of the Saxon, and the truth compels the acknowledgment that the white and the colored race cannot subsist together on terms of perfect equality. Hence the motives necessary to produce the full development of their powers cannot be brought to bear upon them here. If you propose to make them feel and think and act like men, you must open to them an unobstructed field. You must furnish them with the means of removal to a place where their natures will not be bound—where their aspirations will not be crushed—where they shall hold in their own grasp all that make men and freemen in the most favored country. Such a place is LIBERIA! There they have already displayed a mental energy which has astonished the world. And there too, when

civilization and Christian institutions shall have spread their influence far and wide, blessing and saving the millions now accessible to their influence, the question may be asked, as the past history of the race is reviewed, has no good influence sprung from the existence of slavery? It will then doubtless be seen that a wise Providence suffered their race to pass through a long season of depression, in order that ultimately they might be elevated. They were under a curse for sin. The trial was a very sore one. But the seeds were sown in their hearts as American bondsmen, which, when transplanted, sprang up in great glory and fruitfulness. Surely we may set this down as a signal instance of that wonderful Divine wisdom which “causes the wrath of man to praise Him, and restrains the remainder of His wrath.”

This fact cannot too frequently be impressed upon the American mind: How shall we get clear of the influences which almost daily agitate *this Hall*, and cause excitement and agitation which almost threaten the dissolution of this glorious Union?

Could there arise some one man, who by the greatness of his wisdom, the acuteness of his reasonings, and the variety and power of his council and his influence, could exorcise the spirit of fury and madness from all sections of the land, and breathe into this Hall that quietness and peace, that sublime union and fidelity which dignifies legislators and honors freemen, we should be almost tempted to pronounce him a second Washington! We should think of him at the same time that we think of the Father of his Country, who stood up in such sublime grandeur in a “time that tried men’s souls,” and consolidated the original union of these States, and gave the world its grandest illustration of freedom!

This Union—I speak, I am sure, the sentiments of every heart here—this Union must not be dissolved. There are too many destinies depending on its perpetuation! It shall not be dissolved!

Is there then no common ground on which we can meet, and where we can harmoniously stand? There is! This Society is that blessed spot. In its organization, in its past history, in its present advocacy, I see enrolled a long list of worthies from the North and the South, the East and the West! All sections, all parties are represented here. And here, with safety and with success, may meet and mingle, all religious denominations, all patriots and philanthropists, all judges and legislators, and pour in this wide channel the swelling stream of their patriotism and benevolence! Is not this common ground? On it let us gather! and the world shall acknowledge the deed!

In conclusion, I cannot repress one thought. What a glorious Republic this American Union is! Can we compare it to any thing better than its Father, “first in war, first in peace, and first in the destinies of the world!” What a glorious chart of freedom our fathers left us. They sealed it with their blood! We have sworn to maintain its purity, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired! This can be done. Let us maintain the integrity, not of the States, but of the *Union of the States!* and to the latest generation our posterity shall be blessed in the deed.

The Hon. R. J. WALKER, said:—

Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction have witnessed the good

which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution. [Mr. Walker evidently spoke with much difficulty, owing to his feeble state of health; but he was listened to with the most profound attention.]

“*Resolved*, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind.”

The Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL seconded this resolution, and said:—

Mr. President: I consider the resolution which the Hon. Secretary has offered, an admirable epitome of the past history, present condition, and urgent claims of the Colonization Scheme.

It is strange that such a subject as this should excite any emotions but the most generous and noble. And yet it is a fact, that there is scarcely a point in that resolution which has not awakened jealousy, excited suspicion, or given rise to some sinister designs.

But I am happy to believe that in this assembly we are all agreed as to the purity of the great principles of the colonization scheme, and their adaptation to benefit the two races now on this continent. And I am persuaded, that throughout the country a better public sentiment is beginning to prevail; that all harsh and angry feelings are becoming tranquilized; that animosity is greatly mitigated, if not destroyed. Indeed I do not understand how any one can look at the facts as they now stand forth to the world, and not be convinced of the great wisdom, and high claims of this enterprise.

This is a happy day for Liberia—once your *Colony*, but now an independent Republic! Who has not watched its rise and progress with deepest interest? With what anxious hearts the early pioneers have struggled on through toil and hardship, until now they stand up in a noble nationality and recognized independence! They have been admitted to an honorable standing among the nations of the earth!

I regret that other governments have gone ahead of our own, in that which was our peculiar work, and ought to have been our distinguished privilege! Humanity and justice demanded that we should extend to

that infant Republic the hand of encouragement, and award to them that acknowledgment of their independence which they undoubtedly deserve! They were once dwellers among us. They went forth from this land. Here they learned the first principles of government. They have adopted in the formation of their constitution the model of our own. They are the only republican government on that great continent. We ought to be proud of them, and acknowledge them as an additional evidence of the goodness of our own institutions! There is something very pleasantly significant in the flag of that Republic. The *stripes* are copies of those on our flag, thus indicating the country whence they sprung, and the *single star* tells us that amid our *stars* there was no home for them, that there is but one *LIBERIA*, but one single spot on the face of the whole earth where they can be men, and stand up in all the dignity of a renovated nature!

Under these circumstances I regret that our own country was not the first to recognize the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

It is pleasant, however, to see that the moment President Roberts set his foot on the shores of Europe—those shores on which “if a slave sets foot his chains fall off”—he is recognized as the chief executive officer of an independent nation should be.

As you have heard from the Secretary, England and France have both acknowledged the independence of Liberia. And, if I mistake not, a third government either has, or is about to do the same!

And when President Roberts had completed the business which took him to Europe, he was furnished by the Government of England with a passage for himself and family to Liberia in a government vessel. A

friend handed me this evening a London paper, which I now hold in my hand, containing a print of the departure from Liverpool of his Excellency. The fine sloop "Amazon" is drawn out, with the President on board, other vessels are firing a salute to that charming little British Queen, as in her yacht she glides along to hail the departure of the President, and wish him God speed on his voyage!

I trust, Mr. President, we shall not be long behind these most powerful governments of the old world in imitating the glorious example which they have set us; that we shall shortly acknowledge in every way that we can, a country that owes its existence to the divine benevolence of citizens of our own.

Our Government is not generally found behind in any good work. It is well known that we were the first to take a decided stand against the slave trade, to declare it a misdemeanor of the highest grade, and to punish it accordingly. We have ever resisted it as a gross outrage on humanity, not for a moment to be tolerated!

Consistency therefore requires that we should extend our sympathy and our comity to that people who have done more, a hundred fold, to put down the slave trade than we ever have done, or with our present policy can do. They have done a noble work! And they are yet extending their influence farther and abolishing that horrid traffic to the utmost limit of their power. We can aid them and we must do it.

It may not be unprofitable in this connection to allude to an institution in France, the existence of which throws some additional light on the wisdom of the scheme of colonization which we have been pursuing. There was formed in Paris in 1838 the "African Institution," for the

redemption of the native tribes, and the extinction of the slave trade. It originated in the belief that the only way to accomplish these desirable results was to transplant the institutions of civilization, education, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the arts, social and political economy, literature and the fine arts, all these were to be carried to Africa by Africans themselves, and planted and nurtured by them, until they should increase and spread from one extremity of the land to the other, and having circled the whole country, should penetrate the interior, until every valley and mountain, every hill and plain, should become vocal with the songs of civilized men!

This was a private enterprise in the beginning, but the then Government made some appropriations to aid it, and the present Government may do the same, and it may yet accomplish great good.

It may be worth while to turn our attention to the slave trade—to its early history—to that Dutch vessel which brought the first hundred Africans into Virginia and sold them for slaves. There grew up a singular state of things in England after this. The British Government obtained a sort of monopoly of the slave trade, and carried it on as a great money making scheme! the British Government was put in possession of the power to extend the slave trade, and to farm it out, as it were. Their immense wealth and power were enlisted in the traffic. They brought them, as we heard this night, to this country. It was in vain that laws were passed prohibiting their introduction. The South protested. The Pilgrim came and poured his offering at the shrine of liberty. The Quaker came and stood beside the Southern Planters and the Pilgrim, and they all united in deprecating a traffic so odious!

Why did not the British Government hear them, and obey the dictates of humanity and abandon the traffic? It was not merely that they loved the gain of it! they had a motive above and beyond that. They wanted to break down the liberty of this country—they wanted to destroy the independence of the states! and they believed that the most effectual way was to fasten slavery upon us. But they have not succeeded in *this effort*, any better than they did in *that other* attempt to crush our rising greatness, when it became so vigorous as to be no longer held under their yoke! They however have entailed a curse upon us. They have done a deep and lasting injury to the Africans and to our own country.

It is to alleviate, to remove these evils, that this Society was formed. It is in this noble work that it has so perseveringly labored, and been so astonishingly successful.

The great effort of the Colonization Society is, with gradual and useful efforts, to bring about a separation of the two races, a result alike beneficial to them both; to restore to Africa her children, taken from her by avarice and cupidity, restored to her by benevolence and liberality; and by means of them to spread her benign influence of Christianity, and the useful institutions of civilization among her native tribes. The patrons of Colonization and the citizens of Liberia desire that the most friendly relations should subsist between the two countries; that commerce should bring to both enriching treasures! They want to send to us their camwood, their palm oil, their ivory, their gums, and their coffee—and they want from us in return our tobacco, and our powder, and the thousand articles which teem from our manufactories.

We say not too much when we speak of Colonization as the great

safety valve of this Union! It furnishes to the colored race an opportunity to escape from a country where their condition is the most unhappy. It affords to us an opportunity to repair in some small degree the breaches which we have made upon their race for centuries past; and to offer some slight atonement for the wrongs which we have done them.

The only reasonable objection which can be made to the Society is the smallness of its means. This only shows that the Government ought to take it up; that government vessels ought to be employed in transporting all who are anxious to go! That the state governments ought to make annual appropriations for this purpose.

If we consult the statistics of the northern parts of the country in Philadelphia or New York, or any place where they are treated as well as they are any where, show that, while in the south they increase with great rapidity, at the north they are not more numerous than they were 20 years ago.

What is the influence from this state of things? Why that even in the free states they are under disabilities which they cannot surmount—that the only mode of permanently benefiting them, and redeeming our country, is to remove them from their present disadvantageous position, and place them on the bold, broad platform of freedom, where unfettered and free as the air they breathe, they may exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of freeman, unawed and unimpressed by the presence of a dissimilar race.

These are some of the considerations which give to the Colonization scheme its grandeur and importance, and should gather around it the warmest sympathy and most liberal aid of the wise and the good in all parts of our land.

Hon. R. M. McLANE said:

It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the A. C. S., I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the U. S. on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstan-

ces whatever, be elevated on the other.

Here then, we stand bound by the very Constitution of the Society, not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever. Leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people from a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the U. S. Government had been the *first* to step forward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race, shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements

on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast.

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the A. C. S. may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work.—Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland—and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a prac-

tical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States and to enquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers. On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why

not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed!

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefited by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security where-

ever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond what ever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly enlarged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

We regret that we have not room in the present number for the remarks of Mr. Maxwell.

Latest from Liberia.

THE Liberia Packet arrived at Baltimore on the 22d instant in thirty-five days from Monrovia. She spent six weeks on the coast visiting the various settlements in Liberia. By the Packet we have received full advices from Gen. Lewis, Dr. Lugenbeel and others. We regret that in the present number we have no room to insert their letters. We must therefore content ourselves with the following general summary of the news:

The emigrants who went out in her had nearly all had an attack of the acclimating fever. None of them had died. Some of them were clear-

ing their lands and making preparations to build their houses, and they all seemed well satisfied.

Active preparations were being made at Sinou to receive and comfortably locate the large company expected there from New Orleans.

The Legislature of the Republic met on the 4th of December. ELIJAH JOHNSON was elected President of the Senate, (the Vice President was acting as President in the absence of President ROBERTS, who had not yet returned from Europe.) and JAMES B. MCGILL was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Trade is represented as being very

dull on the coast. Very little oil was coming into the market. Disturbances among some of the neighboring tribes existed. There were several vessels lying in the neighborhood of the Gallinas, awaiting their cargoes of slaves; and as there was no American vessel there at the time, they would most probably make a successful effort. The traffic is still carried on at New Cesters. Early in September the Marshal of Monrovia, Col. Hicks, captured two large slave canoes, two casks of rum, fourteen neptunes, and a quantity of other trade goods, belonging to the slave trader at New Cess. They

were going to Cape Mount for the purchase of slaves, and were manned by Kroomen under the direction of the slavers, who, we are sorry to say, succeeded in making their escape.

The authorities of Liberia were anxiously awaiting the return of President ROBERTS, expecting that he would be provided with every thing necessary to break up entirely the last vestiges of the slave trade on that part of the coast.

We understand that the Liberia Packet will sail again from Baltimore with emigrants, &c., in about three weeks.

late Expedition for Liberia.

THE Bark Laura, chartered by this Society for the purpose, sailed from New Orleans for Liberia on the 20th

ultimo, with the Ross slaves and a family from Alabama. We shall give the particulars in our next.

The next Expedition for Liberia.

THE Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 20th February, of which all interested will

take notice. Papers favorable to the cause will please copy.

African Depository.

By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Directors it will be perceived that the price of the Repository has been reduced to ONE DOLLAR per annum.

We hope under this new arrangement the number of subscribers will be greatly increased.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of December, 1848, to the 20th of January, 1849.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Landon</i> —From Mr. John Ball, by Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	5 00	<i>West Hartford</i> —Contribution....	4 35
MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Hartford</i> —L. H. Woodruff.....	5 00
<i>Dedham</i> —From "the Dedham Female Society for educating heathen youth in Africa," by Miss Miranda Guild, Sec. and Treas.	25 00	<i>Thompson</i> —J. Harvey, jr., Allen Drake, each \$1.....	2 00
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Middletown</i> —Rev. D. Crane.....	2 00
<i>Providence</i> —From H.P. Franklin, Esq., \$30, Calvin Green, Esq., by Capt. George Barker, \$5....	35 00	<i>Bristol</i> —Thomas Barnes, \$10, E. C. Brewster, John Birge, each \$5, E. Darrows, Theodore Terry, each \$3, A. Peck, R. Malory, E. Ingraham, each \$1, H. R. Pond, A. Thompson, Seth Peck, A. Norton, each 50 cents, H. Elwell, 25 cents	31 25
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Plymouth</i> —Eli Terry, \$10, Edward Langdon, Seth Thomas, each \$5, Mary Langdon, \$4, Henry Scovil, \$2, H. B. Graves, Minerva Hart, each \$1.....	23 00
<i>By Rev. James Ely:</i>			
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. Mr. Myers...	2 00		
<i>Farmington</i> —Collection in Dr. Porter's congregation, \$19 20, Erastus Gay, \$1.....	20 20		

Litchfield—Miss Pierce, A friend,
each \$20, Amelia Ogden, \$5,
G. C. Woodruff, \$2, G. F. Da-
vis, Miss Gould, Mrs. H. M.
Buel, each \$1..... 50 00

Colchester—H. Burr, \$10, Rev. J.
Arnold, M. H. Hammond, B.
Stearns, E. Raymond, William
Clark, J. M. Trumbull, each
\$1, Dea. Olmstead, Mrs. Hus-
tice, A. Carrier, A friend, Solo-
mon Gillet, R. Gillet, J. D.
Kellogg, each 50 cents, Mrs.
Armstrong, J. Kellogg, Mrs.
Perkins, Henry Foot, each 25
cents..... 20 50

East Huddam—Rev. J. Parsons,
\$5, A. Day, R. W. Chapman,
Lucy D. Brainard, Wm. O.
Brainard, Lydia Brainard, Tim-
othy Green, R. G. Pratt, each
\$1, B. F. Gillet, A. Holmes, R.
B. Chapman, E. B. Nye, Lu-
cretia Hutchins, Abigail C.
Brainard, T. F. Green, each 50
cents, Margaret F. Brainard,
25 cents..... 15 75

New Haven—Rev. Jeremiah Day,
D. D..... 10 00

New London—Part of a legacy
left by Mrs. Susan Kellogg, by
Robert Coit, Esq., Executor... 250 00

NEW YORK.

Appropriation from the New York
State Col. Society, for the trans-
portation of the Ross slaves... 4,000 00

Rochester—From "A. B." a friend
to the Col. Soc., "to pay the
passage of one emigrant to Li-
beria"..... 50 00

Minaville—Elias A. Brown, Esq. 5 00

Cambridge—Collection in the As-
sociate Presbyterian congrega-
tion, by Rev. Alexander Bul-
lions, D. D..... 10 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chambersburg—Rev. Wm. Good-
hart..... 50

Philadelphia—Donation from the
Pennsylvania Col. Soc..... 500 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From a Lady of
Wilmington, per R. R. Porter,
Esq., \$50, David C. Wilson,
Esq., to constitute Rev. James
P. Wilson, D. D., a life member
of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30.... 80 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Donation from
W. W. Corcoran, Esq..... 100 00

VIRGINIA.

By David Christy, Esq :
Whetling—Rev. H. Weed, Jas.
R. Baker, A. P. Woods, Joseph
Caldwell, E. W. Stephens, M.
Sweeney, each \$5, Dan'l Lamb,
Thomas Johnson, sr., Cash, J.
Paull, each \$3, Thos. Hughes,
Cash, Dr. Tanner, Wm. Miller,
J. H. Stout, each \$2, R. C.
Bonham, John Fisher, Rev.
Wm. Armstrong, Charles W.
Russell, Dr. Frizzel, Hiram H.
Brown, Thomas Johnson, jr.,
J. W. Scott, Cash, Thomas G.
Culbertson, Samuel Irwin, R.
Crangle, H. Crangle, Rev. C.
Dickson, A. Paul, J. R. Dickey,
G. A. Workman, Cash, L. H.
Greer, John Howell, Cash, Dr.
W. J. Bates, Cash, Dr. Todd,
Francis Hornbrook, Cash, E.
S. Fitzhugh, Rev. W. Wallace,
each \$1..... 80 00

Tye River Mills—From Dr. Thos.
Massie..... 30 00

Petersburg—Josephus Hurt, Esq.,
annual subscription..... 10 00

Shepherdstown—Col'n in Trinity
Church, by Rev. C. W. An-
drews, Rector..... 30 00

Richmond—Moseley & Elliott,
publishers of the Whig, amount
of their bill for advertising Col.
notice..... 3 75

Abingdon—From Col. John M.
Preston, to constitute himself a
life member of the Am. Col.
Society..... 30 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown :
Pioneer Mills—Collection at the
Rocky River church, Rev. Dan.
A. Penick, pastor..... 28 00

Lexington—Master W. L. Ran-
kin, 10 cents, Emma Rankin,
25 cents, Mrs. S. C. Ayer, \$1,
Rev. J. Rankin, Rev. A. D.
Montgomery, each \$2, Miss
Lucy Montgomery, \$1, two
servants, 21 cents..... 6 56

Guilford County—Collection at
Bethel church..... 2 60

Hillsborough—Collection in Pres-
byterian church, \$16 75, Col'a
in M. E. church, \$1 77..... 18 52

Lincoln Co.—Collection in Unity
church..... 28 00

Clover Garden—W. G. Bingham,

Esq., to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00	T. W. Powell, A. Kilbourne, C. Platt, Cash and Cash, Cash and Cash, A. H. Welsh, J. Eaton, Cash, Cash, each \$1.....	11 00
	113 68		
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Abbeville</i> —Rev. W. W. Patton, by David Christy, Esq.....	5 00	<i>Worthington</i> —Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Carpenter, C. E. Burr, P. Burr, M. S. Wilkeson, Mr. Griswold, Dr. Kilbourne, each \$1.....	7 00
GEORGIA.			
<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq.	25 00	<i>Milville</i> —A. Ross, Jas. McDonald, T. R. Cochran, each \$1.....	3 00
TENNESSEE.			
<i>Maryville</i> —Rev. Isaac Anderson.	10 00	<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Rev. James Lyon, per Rev. James Stevens.....	5 00
OHIO.			
By David Christy, Esq:		<i>Lebanon</i> —W. H. P. Deuny, Amos Smith, W. F. Parshall, G. J. Smith, Dr. J. Stevens, William Frost, Cash, B. Blackburn, R. Knox, G. W. Stokes, John C. Skinner, D. Anderson, J. K. Hurin, A. Van Note, M. Corwin, John Simonton, J. A. Smith, J. M. Williams, A. F. Hinch, John Probasco, Robert Sweeney, Dr. Sellers, Judge Kelsey, James Perrine, D. M. Morrow, Dr. Dakin, Jno. Irons, each \$1.....	27 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Rev. Alexander Guy, to constitute his son, Theophilus Wilson Guy, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Jas. Hall, Esq., \$5.....	35 00		
<i>Chillicothe</i> —Wm. Ross and Mrs. Ellen Worthington, each \$10, C. Creighton, Esq., Thos. Orr, Esq., George Renick, Dr. L. W. Foulke, J. Woodbridge, Esq., Col. Swearingen, Abner Wesson, each \$5, W. B. Franklin, Esq., Col. Madeira, each \$3, Wm. Carson, Ebenezer Carson, Hugh Carson, Cash, T. Ghormley, Cash, Jos. Sill, Esq., H. S. Lewis, W. Welsh, J. A. Kennedy, H. McGowan, Wm. J. McClintock, Peter Platter, Cash, Rev. Wm. T. Findley, R. H. Lansing, J. McDowell, Alexander McNary, each \$1..	79 00	<i>Troy</i> —Dr. Telford, \$3, Jacob Knoop, B. F. Powers, R. Gibbs, Thomas Jay, J. Peck, R. Salvin, C. W. Singer, G. D. Burgess, W. J. Thomas, each \$1, T. J. Fellows and J. W. Hart, each 50 cents.....	13 00
<i>Circleville</i> —Samuel Rogers, \$3, J. R. Hulse, C. N. Olds, Esq., Dr. Brown, T. C. Jones, S. A. Moore, Dr. Johns, D. Kinnear, J. H. Geiger, W. W. Bierce, H. Roche, A. McCord, N. W. Doddridge, each \$1, Jos. Bell and Wm. Miller, each 50 cents.	16 00	<i>Piqua</i> —Jos. Sawyer, Esq., Martin Simpson, each \$5, Mrs. Mitchell, \$2, Wm. Scott, \$3, Wm. Sawyer, A. Thomas, Jas. Starrett, Samuel Robinson, W. Sawyer, B. F. Brown, James Morrow, Jonas Ward, Mrs. Brown, Wm. Elliott, John Hilliur, J. H. Green, Dr. Dorsey, C. W. Fitch, H. Clarke, J. C. Worley, Holtzman & Dettmer, Samuel Davis, Matthew Caldwell, Andrew Patterson, John Delzell, Johnson & Gager, Robert McKnight, John Morrow, S. S. McKinnie, each \$1, B. Leavell, \$1 05, A. Bartell, Mr. Licklider, each 10 cents, J. Jones, 50 cents, Mr. Reiter, 25 cents, A. Carson, Mrs. Pettitt, each 50 cents, R. Walkup, 30 cents, R. Muchmore, T. Mitchell, each 50 cents, William Bennett, 20 cents.....	44 50
<i>Mount Pleasant</i> —Rev. Mr. Mitchell, \$3, Amos Jones, Mrs. Alexander, Henry Bone, Jos. Williams, each \$1, and Mr. Hedges, 50 cents.....	7 50		
<i>Stuebenville</i> —Rev. C. C. Beatty, Hans Wilson, each \$10, Roswell Marsh, Esq., Jas. Means, W. Kilgore, each \$5, Hon. H. H. Leaviitt, John McMechan, each \$3, Rev. Intrepid Morse, Jos. Turnbull, Daniel L. Collier, Esq., each \$1.....	44 00	<i>Sidney</i> —J. Cummins, J. Blair, each \$3, Sam'l Matthews, Wm. McCullough, John Neal, Jas. McCullough, S. Whittlesey, Rev. Wm. McGookin, D. Edgar, William D. Walker, John	
<i>St. Clairsville</i> —Solomon Bentley, \$2, R. E. Carothers, Wm. Pancoast, each \$1.....	4 00		
<i>Cambridge</i> —M. Thompson, \$2, Dr. M. Greere, J. N. Rogers, each \$1, J. P. Smith, \$2, Cash, 50 cents.....	6 50		
<i>Delaware</i> —D. T. Fuller, S. Finch,			

Wharton, Dr. P. Beeman, H. Mellroy, J. F. Frazer, M. Ensey, Richard Rogers, David Reynolds, Guy C. Kelsey, J. A. Lamb, H. Thompson, Esq., Rev. Peter Monfort, C. Sterritt, Geo. Hutchinson, each \$1, J. Fulton, 25 cents, T. R. Robinson, 50 cents, Cash, 35 cents.	28 10	
<i>Dayton</i> —Robert W. Steele, \$20, Mrs. Phebe Steele, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Jos. Davidson, H. Stoddard, Esq., S. B. Brown, Thos. Parrott, J. D. Phillips, each \$10, W. H. Pease, Jos. Barnett, D. Osborn, Jos. Clegg, Wm. Parrott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, E. Brown, Eastabrook & Phelps, Thomas Brown, each \$5, J. N. Wike, J. McDaniel, J. D. Loomis, John Sayre, Dr. Steele, George P. Holt, Esq., W. J. McKinney, each \$3, J. W. Carey, B. F. Ellis, each \$2, J. F. Edgar, J. Frankeberger, H. Williams, D. M. Curties, each \$1	164 00	
<i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle, Esq.	1 50	
	496 10	
INDIANA.		
By David Christy, Esq.:		
<i>Indianapolis</i> —From Dr. Isaac Coe, as follows: From members of Col. Society, \$8, collection in 1st Presbyterian church, 4th July, \$11 50, Greenwood Col. Society, per Rev. Mr. Wood, \$470, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Presb. church, \$10, from a Baptist, per Rev. Mr. Cressy, \$10, from a friend, to aid in sending to Liberia, those "slaves who were liberated on condition of being sent, and would otherwise remain slaves," by Isaac Coe, Esq., \$20.....	64 25	
ILLINOIS.		
<i>Tremont</i> —Rev. Samuel Ladd....	1 00	
ALABAMA.		
<i>Mobile</i> —From the colored Missionary Society, by Edmond Douglas Taylor.....	10 00	
Total Contributions.....	\$6,160 33	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Cumpton</i> —Rev. Chas. Shedd, to Mar. '49.	3 00	
VERMONT. — <i>Charlotte</i> —Dr. John Strong, for '48, \$3. <i>Ripton</i> —Daniel Chipman, Esq., to 1st July, '51, \$3.....	6 00	
MASSACHUSETTS. —By Rev. Jos. Tracy:— <i>Sturbridge</i> —E. F. Shaw,		
for '49, \$1 50. <i>Auburn</i> —Dea. Benjamin Wiser, for '49, \$1 50. <i>East Lexington</i> —Ambrose Morrell, Esq., to 9th Jan. '49, \$5..	8 00	
RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. Geo. Barker;— <i>Providence</i> —Tully D. Bowen, for '49, \$1 50, Miss M. Eddy, for '49, \$1 50, Geo. Masson, for '49, \$1 50, Jonathan S. Angell, for '49, \$1 50, William Andrews, for '49, \$1 50.....	7 50	
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Chambersburg</i> —Rev. Wm. Goodhart, for '49...	1 50	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Spout Spring</i> —John A. Shearer, to July, '49, \$3. <i>Abingdon</i> —Col. John M. Preston, to May, '51, \$5. <i>Wheeling</i> —J. C. Lambdin, on account, \$3.....	11 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Chapel Hill</i> —Rev. J. Philips, to 10th Jan. '49, \$2. <i>White Hall</i> —Rev. J. B. Watt, for '49, \$1 50. <i>Lexington</i> —A. Hurst, for '49, \$1 50. <i>Greensborough</i> —Thomas Caldwell, for '49, \$1 50, Rev. E. W. Caruthers, for '49, \$1 50. <i>Hillsborough</i> —F. Nash, Esq., for '49, \$1 50. <i>Mill Grove</i> —Rev. Walter S. Pharr, for '49, \$1 50. <i>Mill Creek</i> —Rev. W. W. Pharr, for '49, \$1 50. <i>Red House</i> —Rev. S. A. Stanfield, for '49 \$150...	14 00	
TENNESSEE. — <i>Maryville</i> —Rev. Isaac Anderson, to May, '48...	2 00	
OHIO. — <i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle, Esq., to May, '50, \$1 50. <i>Wil- mington</i> —Dr. J. H. Sparks, by Hon. David Fisher, on account, \$1. <i>Xenia</i> —Alex. Weir, for '48 and '49, \$3, John Vaneton, for '49, \$1 50, James C. McMillan, for '49, \$1 50, James Galloway, for '48, \$1 50, Samuel Galloway, for '49, \$1 50, John Hemphill, to September, '49, by Rev. H. McMillan, \$1. <i>Chillicothe</i> —Rev. W. T. Findley, for '47 and '48, \$3. <i>Springfield</i> —Joseph Bogle, for '48, \$1 50. <i>Millborough</i> —Hogland & Henry, to 18th Feb., '48, by A. C. Henry, Esq., \$2 50.....	22 50	
INDIANA — <i>Indianapolis</i> —Dr. Isaac Coe, for '49.....	1 50	
ALABAMA. — <i>Mobile</i> —Jacob Anderson, for Repository to June, '47, \$1 50, on account of Liberia Herald, \$1.....	2 50	
Total Repository.....	79 50	
Total Contributions.....	6,160 33	
Aggregate Amount.....	\$6,239 83	

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113

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1849.

[No. 3.]

Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.

THE American Colonization Society was organized for the purpose of making an experiment of what could be done for the elevation of the colored race. It has succeeded to an extent beyond any original expectation. With small means, with inexperience, against numerous obstacles, and surrounded by difficulties, it has colonized in Africa, with their own consent, a population who have formed and are capable of maintaining a prosperous and independent government.

The work is now comparatively easy. All the preliminaries are settled. All the plans are laid. All the means are understood. The business is reduced to a perfect system. The settlements in Liberia are capable of receiving new emigrants to any extent, and rendering them comfortable. There are many more persons anxious to emigrate than the Society has means to accommodate.

The Society has therefore, by this fact, shown what could be done if the adequate means were at com-

mand. It has demonstrated the possibility of removing the whole free population from the United States in such a manner as would greatly improve their condition, and in many important respects ameliorate the state of society among ourselves.

The Society has expended on the work already done, nearly a million of dollars. It has to show for this, a capital stock, as it were, of very large value. It has a territory of more than 12,000 square miles under its control. It has a well organized government, with laws and institutions, and schools and churches, and farms, and workshops, and commerce, and houses and physicians, and a knowledge of the diseases of the country, and an influence over the natives, and a thousand other means and appliances of civilization, whose value is not to be measured by dollars and cents. It has taken not merely the above sum of money to purchase the present possessions of the Society. There have also been expended many years of hard labor, and deep thought

of officers and agents of the Society, but poorly paid for by their salaries; the time and labor and zeal of all the early colonists, and the lives too of the many agents and colonists who have fallen victims to their zeal in the cause, and the unavoidable casualties incident to any new enterprise of the kind.

The Society has also a most valuable and available interest in the hearts of the American people. It possesses their confidence. They consider the scheme of colonization both desirable and practical. This is the product of more than thirty years cultivation!

In estimating therefore the present position of the enterprise, all these facilities for *future enlarged operations* must be taken into consideration.

It was never imagined that the Colonization Society would be able to accomplish all the good contemplated, by *private resources* alone. The completion of the work, the ultimate success, must depend on the patronage of the general and state governments. This was contemplated in the original formation of the Society. Hence we find in the 2d article of the constitution of the Society this clause, "the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the general government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject." The Society has ever fondly hoped to obtain this patronage, and not entirely without success. The State of Mary-

land several years since made a liberal appropriation "to aid in colonizing such free persons from that State as wish to go, and such slaves as may hereafter become free." Tennessee also made an appropriation of \$10 a head for each one whom the Society removed from that State, for several years. Virginia also made a very large appropriation, which however was rendered unavailable to the Society by certain limitations and restrictions upon its application.

The time has now come when the resources of the Society must be very greatly enlarged, or it cannot accomplish one half of the work which it is earnestly called upon to undertake. Something therefore must now be done, compared with which, all the past is as nothing.

This whole nation is now summoned by the highest considerations of duty, interest and charity, to come forward and aid in the work. A spirit should go abroad through all the land, kindling the hearts of the people, and calling upon every lover of man and of God, to bring forward his contributions to aid in accomplishing a work on which depends our nation's highest glory and Africa's redemption! Ten thousand hearts should respond to every appeal of the Society, and ten thousand hands should be stretched out with the necessary relief.

But this is not all. The time has now fully come, when the State Legislatures and the General Government should take the subject in hand

and make liberal appropriations to help it forward.

There can scarcely be a doubt in any unprejudiced mind that the general and State governments have the constitutional power to appropriate money in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Society. Every reason and argument which commends the scheme to the support of the individual citizens of this nation, commends it to the patronage of the nation itself. Every motive which induces the citizen of a State to contribute to the removal of the free people from that State, should operate upon the State itself or the government thereof. If the presence of the various tribes of Indians in our midst was a great evil, which the government was called upon to mitigate, and if a great national good was done by removing them beyond our borders: then surely is the existence of the colored race in the United States a great political evil, and their removal would be an immense national blessing. And if the government had power to act in the one case, has it not power to act in the other? On the other hand, if their presence in the United States has been a political good, a social blessing to us, but not to them, then are we bound as a nation, in view of the injury we have done them, and their degradation to which we have largely contributed, to bestow on them the richest gifts and the costliest blessings which we are able. There is a moral fitness in this which commends

itself to every mind. The work to be done is a great one, and is worthy of a nation like this!

In the succeeding pages we present two arguments in favor of State appropriations, from two different sources, presented to two different legislatures. One of them has been prepared by our agent in Ohio, and presents the considerations which should induce the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation for the removal of any of their free colored people who want to go to Liberia. The other was prepared by our agent in Virginia, and laid before the Virginia Legislature. It shows considerations which should induce them to render aid immediately. We present these together, as they represent in a certain sense, the two great sections of the Union.

We beg to commend them to the earnest consideration of every person into whose hands they may come. The appeals are forcible; the occasion great, and the good to be accomplished unbounded!

It is probably not going too far to say, that could the citizens of those two States give a direct vote, there would be an overwhelming majority in each in favor of making an immediate and liberal appropriation. Had we space here to go into the argument, we could prove conclusively that the American people are sensible of the merits of Colonization, and that an appropriation by the general government would meet the hearty concurrence of the great body

of them. Let any person call to mind the fact that the Legislatures of more than half the States have passed resolutions approving of the object and operations of the Society, and recommending its general support; that the most distinguished men in every part of the Union, and in every political party, have been the advocates of the Society; that the leading ecclesiastical bodies of every denomination of Christians have expressed their approval of the Society, and urged the propriety of the general and State governments making appropriations; and that wherever you meet with any company of individuals and converse with them five minutes on the subject, you will find a majority of them in favor of the general and State governments aiding in Colonization—and he will soon be convinced that there is no enterprise on earth, which has enlisted in its favor so much of the sympathy and interest of the whole American people as the scheme of Colonization. There is no other enterprise to the advancement of which the general and State governments could devote their means, and meet with as hearty approval from as many of our citizens. And could our various legislators know the public sentiment of their constituents, there is not a doubt that they would, without delay, take action on this subject.

One thing therefore becomes manifestly and urgently the duty of the friends of Colonization in every State and part of the country during

the present year, viz: to prepare and send up memorials and petitions in every form and in the strongest language, to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and in all the State Legislatures. This ought to be begun at once, and carried on faithfully throughout all the year. Every village and hamlet ought to send up its memorial. Every church and society ought to present its prayer. Every patriot and philanthropist ought to urge his petition. Let the public sentiment in favor of the Society be organized and consolidated, and rolled in upon our legislators with such respectful urgency and power that they can no longer hesitate as to the path of both duty and interest.

In conclusion, we beg leave to suggest that the destinies of the free people, now in this country, are in a very important sense, soon to be settled. Their number is increasing. In many quarters they and their friends, so called, are making violent efforts to bring them up to a social and political equality with the whites in this country. Several States have already acted on the subject, and adversely to their feelings and wishes. Other States must soon follow. The subject is pressed upon their attention in a manner they cannot resist. In most instances we can now tell what will be done, when the time for definitive action comes.

In these circumstances the friends of Colonization cannot mistake their duty. Every possible means should

be used to diffuse throughout the whole community correct information, so that whatever is done, may be done understandingly and according to truth. It must not be forgotten by our legislators while they are providing for their own security, and the welfare and peace of their offspring, that as a Christian nation, we owe an immense debt to those who have been the victims of avarice and oppression; and that we are bound to offer them a comfortable and secure home in the land of their ancestors, and to make provision for their removal there. We hold it therefore to be a sacred duty of the general and the State governments to take this work in hand and carry it forward with all the vigor possible. As a nation we are bound to restore to Africa all her children who are

willing to return. We are bound to pay her the debt, which centuries of patient suffering have given her the irresistible right to demand of us. Every State is bound to make provision for the welfare and happiness of the free people resident in it. If, for this purpose, wisdom and prudence point to their removal to Liberia, the State is bound to make the appropriations indispensable to accomplish it.

Here then we leave the subject, trusting that our friends will not let the present year pass, without having exerted every influence both to increase the voluntary contributions to the Society, and to memorialize their respective legislatures on the subject.

W. McLAIN, *Sec. A. C. S.*

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington City, Jan. 1849.

Memorial.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, acting as agent of the American Colonization Society, would respectfully ask leave to call your attention to the following facts connected with the position which the State of Ohio occupies in reference to the free colored population of the United States.

A careful examination of the census tables, together with a knowledge of many other facts connected with the subject, proves, very clearly, that the Ohio valley must soon become the home of a large proportion of the free colored people.

The ratio of increase of this class of our population, when not affected by emancipations, is two per cent. per annum. This fact being known, it is easy to determine the extent of the increase or decrease in any State or group of States.

Previous to 1800 the six New England States had large accessions of the people of color, by emigration from the States lying South of them. But during the next forty years, ending with 1840, their ratio of in-

crease was rapidly diminished, and fell so far below the natural rate that, from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, they had an increase, in these ten years, of only 83 persons. The aggregate for the whole period stands thus: In 1810 they had a free colored population of 19,488, and in 1840 but 21,279, being an increase of only 1,791, while their natural increase, if retained, would have augmented their numbers to 31,188. This diminution must have been caused by emigration back again towards the South.

While this rapid emigration from these north-eastern states was progressing, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had a corresponding increase, showing that the current of emigration was southwards. But from 1830 to 1840, these states also commenced repelling their free colored population, and the ratio of increase was reduced to 1 per cent. per annum, being considerably below the natural increase.

Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, also repulsed nearly one half of their natural increase between 1830 and 1840, proving that

the tide of emigration from the more northern states, had not flowed in that direction.

On turning to the west, we find that while this continuous stream of colored emigrants has been pouring out of all the states north-east, east, and south-east of us, they have been concentrating with almost equal rapidity in the Ohio valley.

Look at the facts. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in 1800, had only 500 free persons of color in their bounds. In 1810 they had increased to 2,905, in 1820 to 6,598, in 1830 to 14,834, in 1840 to 28,105, and if the influx since 1840 has equaled the previous period, and it has no doubt been greater, these three states will, at this moment, have a colored population of 50,000. Of this number the share of Ohio is 30,000.

To afford a more striking contrast of the position in which we stand, as compared with the six New England States, it is only necessary to say that the ratio of increase of the colored population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1820 to 1830, doubled their number in *eight years*, while that of the former States would require, to double their colored population, a period of *two hundred and fifty-six years*.

But to evade a charge of a want of candor in selecting a short period, and that the most favorable for our purpose, let us embrace a longer space of time, and we have still more startling results.

Taking then, a period of forty years, from 1800 to 1840, we find that the six New England States, where the greatest efforts have been made in behalf of the colored man, did not increase their colored population quite *one third*, while Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have doubled *fifty-five* times on their original number. Our increase, therefore, when compared with theirs, for a period of forty years, is as 55 to 1.

From all these facts, it appears that causes, having a uniform action and producing uniform results, are exerting a repelling influence upon the free colored population of the *fifteen States* above named, and that nearly the whole current of this emigration, thus set in motion, is pouring into the Ohio valley. And further, the events which have transpired in many of the slave States, since the last census, teach us that these repelling causes are augmenting instead of diminishing their force. These influences have also been extended to many of the States not above named, and the conclusion is therefore forced upon us, *that the Ohio valley is now the focus towards which nearly the entire free colored emigration of the country is concentrating*.

Nor can we check this movement by any ordinary precautions, were we disposed to make the effort, because we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which compel them to leave the other States. We cannot change the climate of the north-east,

nor mould the African constitution so that it may endure the rigors of its winters; and much less can we impart to the colored man a spirit of energy and activity in business which shall enable him to compete with the New Englander. We are still less able to roll back the mighty wave of foreign emigration, which, annually, supplies to the east a surplus of cheap labor, and drives the man of color from his employments and compels him to wander to the west in search of bread. And it is still more impracticable for us to induce the slave States to repeal the laws and give up the prejudices which drive out the free colored man from amongst them.

In view, then, of all these facts, it appears evident that we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which force the colored man into the west; and that the Ohio valley is therefore to become the asylum for the victims of slave oppression, and has been selected by the colored man as the theatre upon which the great battle for the achievement of his rights is to be fought.

It is also a fact, equally well known, that there is a fixedness of purpose in the great majority of our white citizens, never to grant the colored race equal social and political privileges within the limits of the State.

What course should be adopted by your honorable body, under these circumstances, to guard against the difficulties and collisions to be apprehended from a greater increase of colored men amongst us, your petitioner will not venture to advise; but will proceed to the presentation of the object in view in offering this memorial.

The framers of the constitution under which you act, never designed to Africanize the State; and its white citizens, judging from past and present indications, will yet oppose, to the utmost, any change of that instrument which will give to colored men equal social and political privileges. This decision is not the result of hostility to the colored man, but is based upon the conviction that the true interests of both classes will be best promoted by a separate political organization. It is unwise, therefore, for any one to urge them to a prolonged and fruitless warfare for citizenship in Ohio. And such a course seems, at the present moment, to be particularly unwise, when all the advantages of social, civil, and religious liberty, everything for which they are here pleading for in vain, is now freely offered to them in the new Republic of Liberia, by the united voices of 80,000 freemen.

But besides the advantages offered by Liberia to the colored men of Ohio, there is a much more munificent gift awaiting their acceptance.

It has been believed, for a few years past, that there is sufficient talent and intelligence amongst the colored men of the west, if called into action under favorable circumstances, to achieve the great object they have in view

—their intellectual and moral elevation. Fully convinced of this fact, an appeal was made to the public last April, for funds to purchase additional territory on the coast of Africa, to form a new State for colored emigrants from the Ohio valley, where they may be able to give an example of their capacity for self government.

The first response to that appeal has been an offer, by a gentleman of ample means, to purchase two hundred miles of coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, as soon as it can be had on reasonable conditions. This territory he will offer to the colored people of the west upon which to organize a new State, in connection with Liberia, to be called *Ohio in Africa*.

The work now to be commenced, and in the accomplishment of which your co-operation is solicited, is the prosecution of the enterprise here proposed. There are in Ohio, a large number of colored men who express a willingness to emigrate to Liberia, as soon as they can be convinced of the truthfulness of the reports in relation to the present prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. The recognition of its independence by England and France, and the neglect of our government to extend to it the same courtesy, is beginning to dispel the illusion that African colonization is a scheme of the slaveholder. The prejudices of colored men against colonization are now beginning to yield. But they still distrust white men, and wish to send out colored delegates to investigate the claims of Liberia to the colored man's attention, and to judge whether Africa is a suitable theatre for the future struggle of the colored race for national existence and national independence. They should not be asked to bear the expense of these delegates. The colonization society is willing to afford to such a deputation every facility in their passage out to Africa, but the funds placed at its disposal must be appropriated to defray the expenses of *emigrants* and not of *delegates*.

Under these circumstances we are con-

strained to appeal to your honorable body for aid in this important crisis in the affairs of African colonization. And there is much to encourage us in adopting decisive measures to divert the current of emigration towards Liberia. All the delegates who have gone out, recently, bring back favorable reports. The colored people of Illinois sent out one last year, who has returned, and a large number have resolved to emigrate, nine of whom will leave in the next expedition. Indiana presents a list of fifty emigrants who are enrolled for Liberia, twenty-seven of whom are also to sail with those of Illinois. The leader of this band, the Rev. Mr. FINDLEY, a colored man, has pledged himself to settle in our *Ohio in Africa* as soon as the scheme is perfected. The Rev. MOSES WALKER, a colored man, of Portland, Jefferson county, Ohio, who also visited Africa last year, has returned and reports favorably. He will remove to Liberia with his family, but is anxious to traverse the State and make his report personally to the colored people before he leaves. The Colonization Society are desirous of thus employing him, but are unable on account of their having pledged themselves, the last year, to send out 1010 emigrants. The Society are also desirous of engaging some of the present citizens of Liberia, who have long resided in the Colony, to visit the West, and present the facts, in relation to the new Republic, before the colored people.

In this emergency, and in view of the great importance of disabusing the minds of colored men on the question of colonization, and of encouraging their emigration to Liberia, or to *Ohio in Africa*, it is respectfully requested that you make a suitable appropriation to aid the American Colonization Society for a few years to come, in carrying out its designs in relation to the colored people of Ohio, and in promoting the spirit of emigration to Liberia.

Very respectfully, yours,
DAVID CHRISTY,

Agent of Am. Col. Soc. for the State of Ohio.

Memorial to the Legislature of Virginia.

THE Report of the *Special Committee*, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which recommends the removal of the free people of color from the Commonwealth, will soon call you to deliberate on a subject of grave import. You will give it, I doubt not, your well-studied and matured consideration, holding it neither too delicate a subject to be approached,

nor too difficult for legislation.—The time has fully come when, if we do not boldly grapple the difficulties and control them, they will control us.

Slavery was not of voluntary adoption by those who constructed the elements of society in this Commonwealth. Introduced by the authority of Great Britain, it was found at the period of our indepen-

dence a constituent of the body politic; was subsequently recognized by the Federal and State constitutions, and became a part of our inheritance. It is, therefore, politically and socially, *constitutional*. Yet like all other things human and earthly, it has difficulties and evils. These were so distinctly perceived by the foresight of our ancestors, that they resisted the introduction of the system itself and sought to avert it. When introduced they labored to mitigate its evils to both races, and make the institution, if possible, a blessing to each. How far this christian effort has been faithfully and successfully pursued, we are willing our enemies themselves should tell to the world in the facts they are compelled to record, and out of which ages to come will form their estimate of our character. Let us leave all feverish anxieties on that subject, and go boldly forward in the high duty imposed by Providence on us now.

Among the evils that are contingent to slavery, may be reckoned a large *class of free colored people*, the descendants of slaves, constituting a *lower caste* in society, and yet elevated above the slaves whence they originated. This evil was early contemplated by far reaching and patriotic minds, defined and sought to be modified or averted.

Mr. Jefferson, as early as 1777, proposed to the Legislature of Virginia, to be incorporated in the revised code of the State, a plan for colonizing the free colored population. This is the earliest conception distinctly announced of a plan for African Colonization. The magnitude of the enterprise and the state of the country, then at war, prevented at that time, the prosecution of the plan. Dr. Thornton, a native of Virginia, and resident at Washington, attempted ten years afterwards,

to form a company of free blacks to emigrate and establish a colony on the coast of Africa. This also proved abortive for want of means. The legislature of Virginia took action on the subject in the year 1800, and again in 1816; and Mr. Jefferson continued to agitate it until the formation of the Colonization Society, in December, 1816, at the city of Washington.

Although eminent and good men from other States were concerned in the construction of this noble Society, and to the honored name of Finley is correctly attributed the principal instrumentality in its actual organization—yet the mighty conception may be found in our Virginia, the “Mother of States;” and the embryo of this great political structure may be traced to the brain of the author of the Declaration of Independence, who is now seen to be the real Jupiter of that political Minerva, the young “Republic of Liberia.” Liberia is indeed our twin sister; finds her rights asserted in the same declaration; and though of longer gestation is now triumphantly born, and destined like us to regulate and govern a continent, with our liberal constitution adopted as hers, and the Bible as her great moral code.

Standing by the birth of the Colonization Society or aiding in its incipency, we find Bushrod Washington its first President, and Henry Clay its second—John Randolph, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Judge Marshall, Bishop Meade, John Taylor of Caroline, Andrew Jackson, C. F. Mercer, F. S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, and others, Virginians by birth and in feeling, though citizens of the world by their works. We will seek in the labors of that Society a co-operation suited to the part we took in its formation and to the inheritance we claim in its fame. But for the present I return.

The free people of color, now numbering not less than 60,000 in Virginia and increasing more than four hundred per cent. in fifty years, will, without some action to prevent it, form a population of 240,000 in the year 1900, a period that will arrive during the natural life of our children. In 1950 our grand children will encounter this population increased to a numerical force of about one million—thirty per cent. greater than our present white population—and our great grand children will see a free black population of 4,000,000 in Virginia. In order to realize how near in time this result is to our own day, we have only to reflect that the active men of the present time—many whom I address as legislators—are descendants of the fathers of our independence of only the second and third generations. Some, who now live, may, before they die, see the free black population of Virginia, greater in number than the present white population.

It is readily admitted that various causes may occur to modify these calculations. But it is enough that they are seen to be the natural results of an uninterrupted progress of existing causes, and therefore possible—even probable. For, while the wide west and south-west are inviting with still stronger motives the emigration of our sons, the barriers to the emigration of our free blacks to other States are multiplied and strengthened, both by legislation and popular expression. While, therefore, our white population may be stationary, or decreased by emigration, the free blacks will be steadily advancing in an increasing ratio. But I have no time to multiply these and similar aspects of the subject. Every reflecting mind will develop them.

Connected with this series of numerical calculations, however, I ask the consideration of the fact,

that history furnishes no instance of one people residing in the midst of another people as a lower caste, and excluded from an equality of civil rights, that have stopped short of violence and rebellion so soon as their strength gave reasonable hope of a successful struggle.

Mr. Jefferson perceived distinctly this evil when the cloud was not yet larger than a man's hand, and he endeavored to brush it away. It has, however, been suffered to increase till it lowers now on the horizon, and before our children's children shall occupy our places, it will obscure the sun and settle upon our fair land a darkness that may be felt. Those degenerate sons of illustrious sires who say, "let posterity take care of that," *should be rebuked*. Those who periled their lives for our liberties, said not so—else we now had been riveted to a hopeless despotism.

The question which now requires your investigation is "*How shall we legislate for our free colored population?*" The answer, which instructs the legislator, is given in all History, and is unequivocal: They must either be *amalgamated* with the whites and thereby annihilated as an inferior caste;—or *raised* to a civil and social equality—or *removed*. It will be my object at a future time to show that the last is the only remedy;—that it may be done by consent of both parties—that it ought to be done, and that now is the time to do it.

I have said that the rapid increase of the free colored population of Virginia will soon bring us to the conviction that they must either be annihilated as an *inferior caste* by *amalgamation* with the whites, or raised by law and common consent to a *civil and social equality*, or be *removed* from the State.

The first cannot be. Even aboli-

tionists revolt at it when practically urged, and plainly show that their sympathies are factitious and unnatural, and therefore not only impracticable in the experiment, but null and void as a moral obligation. This inferior caste can never be lost by amalgamation.

It is equally certain that they can never be raised to an equality in civil and social rights and privileges. This may be attempted—but it will be a failure. It *has* been attempted; but when has the experiment ever succeeded? Let St. Domingo give the answer, full of solemn instruction and full of warning. Soon after the early introduction of slavery into that Island, the spirit of emancipation began to create there as it has done here, a free colored population, an inferior degraded *caste*.—When in 1790 their number began to approximate to that of the whites, they petitioned to be admitted to the rights of suffrage and other privileges of free citizens. The National Assembly of France decreed—what the Colonial authorities rejected—the *civil and social equality of the free negroes*. In the progress of events these soon made common cause with the slaves, civil war ensued, and the Island was deluged in blood till the whites were exterminated.

As far as the experiment has proceeded the results have been strikingly similar. Their number, increasing at a ratio much greater than the whites, will bring their tread upon our heels before the generation now cradled and in their nurses' arms shall have acted their part on the stage of life and died. They will naturally be clamorous for privileges. They will be urgent in petition, then in argument, then in demand. They will be first persuasive, then accusatory, and finally insolent. They are *men*, and even if we had no record of history, in

which to read the future by the past, we may know what they will do! And will they find no sympathy, no co-operation, no aid from the whites? He must be a dull scholar indeed, who, even without the teachings of history, cannot *infer* the future from the present. You have made a law that the slave emancipated, shall leave the State. But you need not be told how often this law is violated, and how many may be found in every county, retained contrary to the law by a common sympathy in their behalf. It is a generous impulse which violates the law;—but a judicious law which demands a suppression of those sympathies. Thus are the free blacks increasing rapidly by the double process of birth and emancipation.

Extension of privilege is the order of every community and wider room is yielded at every demand. I come not to "repress this genial current of the soul." I am not prepared to say the free people of color yet have the point of elevation assigned to them which they deserve—and some of them are very meritorious. But we look beyond the present. Where do these paths lead to? What is the point to which these finger boards we now read direct us? What are the tendencies, consequences of what we are now doing? As certain as there is no assignable limit to human progress, we shall in process of time find this class of our population requiring more room and demanding more privileges, 'till they will come to the doors of your legislative halls and ask: "Are we not men—men of property, of intelligence, and of numbers sufficient to be known, recognized, heard *among* you?" I will not assume to write this history in detail. What it must be in effect all, not politically blind, can see. When it comes to this or anything like it, the answer must be

like that of the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo. The rest is known. They can never be admitted to an *equality in civil and social privileges*. It only remains, then, that they be *removed* from the State. It will be my next object to show that this *may* be done, that it *ought* to be done, and done *now*.

If we have calculated and reasoned rightly, the removal of the free colored population from the State is now *desirable*, and will soon become *absolutely necessary*.

The question then arises, Can it be done—ought it to be done, and *done now*? We answer affirmatively—It *can*, *ought* and *must* be done.

They can be removed and settled in Liberia. Remaining here, we hold them unchangeably disfranchised and degraded. Can it be doubted, then, that we do our duty if when our safety and interests require their removal, we place them in a community of free men, themselves free and equal, the proprietors in fee simple of the soil they cultivate, and under the protection of good laws like our own in their fatherland. This we may do by providing for their emigration and settlement in Liberia.

By an act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1833, an appropriation was made of \$90,000 to be paid in five annual instalments for the deportation of the free colored people to Liberia—thirty dollars to each emigrant. No part of this appropriation was ever drawn from the Treasury, because no voluntary emigrants were to be found.

Now if the Legislature, instead of a forcible removal of this people, should revive the act of 1833, making an appropriation of \$90,000, or what would be still better, twice that sum, what would be the effect? Would the free negroes avail themselves of the provision? And if they

should, would its disbursements make any sensible impression on their numbers, either to extinguish or greatly reduce them? Are they willing to go? Can they be induced to go?

That the appropriation could now be easily applied to its object, there can be no reasonable doubt. It may readily be shown that Liberia is the proper home of the free colored man. He can be made to see that. It was very different in 1833, when the former invitation was extended to him and rejected. Liberia was then a colony, struggling with difficulties incident to its unsettled state, its climate not well defined, its virgin soil hardly turned by the ploughshare, its resources not developed, not even counted in their number and value, the savage border tribes still restless and of doubtful friendship, and all the early calamities of the colony in its infant state still fresh in recollection. Now the Republic of Liberia stands among the nations of the earth, recognized by other nations, inviting the emigrant to a free government of constitutional laws; to a soil not surpassed in fertility; to social, intellectual and religious privileges by no means inferior to those he leaves. We say, then, he may become a *voluntary* emigrant, because it is for his interest to go. It is not expatriation, but rather the return of the exile home. So he sees it, when he looks beyond his prejudices to the facts in the case.

But we are not left to probabilities in this matter. We are told by those who have addressed them on the subject, that they are easily made to desire a removal to Liberia. Receiving the facts in the case well authenticated, they say—"let us go to our father land." The Colonization Society has now more applicants than means of transportation.

This is the natural flow of the current when unobstructed. When Paul Cuffee, a noble negro of Bedford, Mass., carried the first emigrants to Africa in 1815, a company of 28 in his own ship, at his own expense, it was believed every man of color in New England was then anxious to go. Would we know why this current has been checked and turned back?—we must ask the abolitionists of the North—not Virginia, whose legislature repeated in 1816 her testimony of 1800, and has uniformly adhered to the opinions of her great statesmen, early and uniformly expressed.

Having then, arrived at the conclusion that the emigration of our free colored people can be secured—it only remains that we consider the ways, the means, and obligation.—*How can it be done? Ought it be done?*

The only question now is, *Can we make an appropriation available to the great object of universal desire—the entire removal of the free colored population?* We suppose now they are willing.—The Colonization Society for \$50 take out an emigrant in their Packet and settle him on five acres of land, which is made his own in fee simple, and provide for him sustenance and medical attendance for six months. This they are constantly doing. They have by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause, sent out nearly one thousand within the last year, and 6,000 in all. Let there be an appropriation of \$30,000 a year for five years, and let the amount appropriated to each emigrant be limited to \$25. This will deport 1,200. We may suppose that number will be found, who with suitable direction and encouragement will readily exert themselves to earn a sum equal to the State appropriation, to secure

their passage and settlement. We may then suppose this movement will awaken an equal number of enterprising men among them to earn the *entire amount* necessary to give them passage with their brethren. Then still another duodecimal emigration may be found among those already able to transport themselves; for not a few have some property. Then taking an equal number of children, who can go with their parents with little or no expense, and we have nearly 5,000 emigrants a year from Virginia, sufficient to reach, in twelve years, the full number now in the State. If the means proposed seem inadequate to the results now stated, let it be considered also, that the Colonization Society is constantly collecting funds from the benevolent for the same great object—attainable, we believe, by a great, united and persevering effort, on the plan here proposed.

Are not these results probable from the causes we propose to create? and will not the awakening influence of personal effort better prepare the emigrant, who has labored to some extent to provide for himself. The moral effect of first awakening desire and then making labor the means of gratifying that desire, will do much to qualify him for his new and elevated position in his new citizenship. The agencies now in the field under the organization of the American Colonization Society are adequate to promote and produce these results; and when our State Colonization Society is revived, as we trust it will soon be, these agencies become a part of its organization, the best possible machinery, and ready to your hand to execute your plans with economy and despatch.

We say, then, this is a work which *ought to be done and done now*. Every pecuniary, moral and social interest requires it. With some hon-

orable exceptions, the free negroes are, as a class, indolent, vicious and dishonest. They underwork the poor white man, when they work at all, depress and discourage him—they corrupt the slave and aid him in every evil course—lie as an incubus on society without profit to themselves or any definable benefit to society. They form an excrescence on the body politic, which requires amputation.

With such considerations before us, can we too urgently ask for immediate action? While we delay, the evil is in progress. While we sleep, it gathers strength. While we stand still, time passes, children are born, grow to manhood, our free colored population multiplies. While we ask time to consider, the demands upon us are increased. When in 1777 Mr. Jefferson first proposed the remedy we now propose, a few hundred free blacks, composing the whole evil in Virginia, could have been easily removed. Ten years afterwards, Dr. Thornton's proposition had to grapple with thousands. Our Legislature of 1800, with deep concern, sought the removal of 15,000 free negroes. In 1816 they again bring the subject into consideration, and find that number doubled. In 1833 they look at it again—the number is trebled, and they hasten to appropriate \$90,000 for their removal.—*You look again in eighteen hundred and forty-nine* and they are quadrupled. Do nothing still, and that quadrupled *quadrupled* will be the inheritance of your children. Speak quick or the evil may be beyond control. If we are afraid to look it in the face and meet it now; it will tread with iron heel on the necks of our children.

Liberia, as a place of emigration for our free colored people, demands special notice in connection with the subject in hand.

The first purchase of land from the native chiefs for the Colony of Liberia was made in 1822, by Dr. Ayres on the part of the Colonization Society, and Capt. Stockton of the U. S. Navy, on the part of his government. Soon after, in the same year, Cape Mesurado, comprising the present site of Monrovia, was occupied by our emigrants. This was the practical commencement of the project, first recommended by Mr. Jefferson to the Legislature of Virginia, and afterwards approved by the Legislature in their recorded acts of 1800, and again in 1816, and again in 1833—to which enactments you are respectfully referred.

The Republic of Liberia, as now defined, extends from Cape Mount on the western coast of Africa to Cape Palmas, a sea coast distance of more than 300 miles; it embraces, also, in form, if not in fact, Maryland colony on the South of 35 miles sea-coast, and also 100 miles lately ceded by the Native Chiefs—and on the north it will soon probably be extended by purchase 200 miles from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, stretching N. W. and S. E. through 4° to 8° N. Latitude. It extends interior on an average of 45 miles. It comprises the whole extent of coast formerly most visited by slavers, with excellent harbors, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a climate of well proved healthfulness. The present number of emigrants and recaptured Africans is upwards of 4000. Its commercial, agricultural and mechanical progress indicates an active and energetic population,—and the staple commodities of Coffee, Sugar-cane, Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Arrow Root, &c., all indigenous, demonstrate, by the experiments already made, that in no part of the world, is agricultural labor more liberally rewarded. Its exports for the last few years have averaged nearly \$30

to the head of its entire population, while those of the United States have not exceeded \$7.

Monrovia, the principal sea-port and capital of the country, has now 1,000 inhabitants, who enjoy in their houses, furniture, and tables, all the comforts, elegancies, and even luxuries of life, common to a settlement of the same size in this or any other country. Its national existence, as the "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," commenced on the 24th Aug. 1847, by a formal declaration of Independence and the adoption of a constitution modelled after our own. The operations of the government have since proceeded with the utmost regularity. Governor Roberts, who held his office under appointment of the Colonization Society, has been elected President of the Republic. Its independence has been acknowledged by England and France and very advantageous treaties formed with both those nations. Its trade has for many years been valuable, and will be of increasing importance to the commercial world.

As a religious community, Liberia is unsurpassed. By reliable statistics, we learn that about one-third of its entire emigrant population are members of the Christian Church, honoring their profession by their lives. Twenty-five church edifices, all convenient, and some costly, of stone, brick, and wood, employ the services of forty preachers, several of them pastors well supported and wholly devoted to their work; all regularly inducted into the sacred office and some of them not only intelligent but learned and eloquent.

Their School system is, to say the least, much better than ours. Provision is made by law for free schools throughout the Commonwealth. A liberal appropriation of the public lands is made, and a capitation tax imposed for this purpose. And more

than this, every man is required under a penalty, to send his children to school and educate them. They have two high schools, a Lyceum, two newspapers, and are providing for a University.

The native tribes are cultivating a friendly intercourse and doing homage to this new nation in Africa. Disputes, formerly conducted by bloody wars, and thus by sale of captives taken on both sides, furnishing victims to the slave trade, are now settled by reference to the government of Liberia. Missionaries and school teachers are eagerly sought by the barbarous interior tribes, who seek by these means, to become "*merica men*." It is now probable that Liberia—as fast as her emigrant population will enable her to take possession and enforce her laws—may reclaim from barbarism, the entire western coast from Sierra Leone to the Cape colony, closing all access to the piratical slaver, and diffusing civilization and the christian religion through this whole border country. From this rim of light central Africa will be illuminated, its darkness, intellectual and moral, expelled; its fertile lands reclaimed from sterility, its physical resources regenerated, and Africa—whence civilization and the arts passed into Greece more than three thousand years ago, through Rome to England and thence to America—Africa the land once fruitful of heroes and scholars and christians, of Hannibal, Hanno, Jugurtha, Terence, Origen, Tertullian, Augustine, and Cyprian—of a race that wrought the pyramids, chiselled the proudest monuments of marble, and left in her tombs the evidence that she has done all for the material body but to give it eternal life—*this Africa* will be again raised to her place among civilized nations, received to the circle of the human family, and for the civ-

ilization she has, centuries ago, imparted to others—repaid by *civilization* and *CHRISTIANITY*, too.

There on the coast of Africa, you now see the *beau ideal* of your great statesmen—a *colony for our free colored people*. There you see precisely that which your predecessors in Assembly proposed in the first year of the present century, and subsequent legislatures repeated and urged by reiterated decimosextal action in 1816 and 1832-3. The periodic time has again arrived, and in 1849 you are called on to consider these precedents, and to do what remains to be done—to use the *colony* successfully founded, and now ripened into a nation—as a place of deportation for your *free colored population* who are awaiting your action, and in their comparative dependence, reaching to take your counsel and your helping hand.

The object of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is to provide for the removal to Liberia of the free colored population of the United States. All, except the abolitionists, agree in opinion that the object is good—good in relation to those who go, and to us whom they leave—to the black man and the white man—to both continents—to Africa and to America. In no subject perhaps is there a greater unanimity of opinion. Yet the work goes on slowly. With a nation's approval, it fails to secure a nation's energies. Much is done; but not enough. On no subject probably is *your constituency* more united, and the apathy that has so long prevailed is rapidly giving place to deep feeling, conviction, action. You can hardly now go before public sentiment in bringing legislative action to bear on the great and benevolent objects of Colonization Society. Every view of it is awakening. Take it, if you please, as a *national* measure,

and as such, consider it in one aspect only—in its influence on the slave trade. By the Ashburton treaty our government is pledged to keep a naval force of 80 guns on the African coast to suppress this inhuman traffic. It cannot be doubted that, if the United States would settle their 500,000 free negroes on the African coast, lining its exposed ocean border from Liberia to the Cape Colony, through 30° of latitude, it might effect on the whole coast, what Liberia, with her five or six thousand people have done through all her territory—the entire extinction of the slave trade. But the transportation and settlement on purchased land, of this half million at the maximum, would cost only \$30,000,000, a capitation tax of not more than a dollar and a half on our entire population. Can we hope to make a better speculation in the next half century than that would be? Might not our mountains of gold in California be well exchanged for such an expurgation?

England alone is estimated to have expended more than twice that sum in an almost fruitless attempt to suppress the slave trade, and for many years, France and the United States have co-operated with England in maintaining a large naval force on the African coast. How easily, then, could these combined powers accomplish through colonization what they have fruitlessly attempted by other means? The work belongs properly to *the world*. Shall nations combine to preserve a “balance of power” to prevent oppression, and shall they not co-operate to give political birth to a nation, to redeem a continent?

The whole amount heretofore expended by the American Colonization Society in the purchase of land, sending out emigrants and maintaining the government of Liberia; in prosecuting this experiment, now

triumphantly completed, falls short of a million of dollars. Take then an amount equal to that expended by the three great maritime powers, England, France and the United States, and expend it in a judicious and extended plan of Colonization in a co-operation with this Society; and all that has been done for Liberia and her neighboring tribes, might be done for Africa, with its hundred millions of people. England begins to see this, and Lord Palmerston has spoken of placing at the disposal of President Roberts, \$10,000—a sum which would hardly maintain one of her armed ships of the smallest class for one year; and the President on the part of Liberia, has engaged, for that sum, to purchase and defend forever against the slave trade, the whole line of coast from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, a distance of 200 miles.

Let the christian world, then, come to this work and it will be done—done with a great saving of expense now uselessly employed—and it will be done at once. The world can supply the means and the Colonization Society can furnish the plan and execute it.

Let England alone apply her expenditures in this way and the work is done. The simple interest for one year on the whole sum she has already expended would bring a revenue greater than all which Liberia and her incalculable benefits to Africa have yet cost.

Let the government of the United States apply its expenditures through this channel and they will be made available to their objects twenty fold.

Let Virginia consult her true interest in the expenditures for her free colored people, and see how much richer she may be. In the first place, she will be doing much in the great work of benevolence. She will add to the free coast-popu-

lation of Africa, 60,000 people. Worthless, and more than worthless here, we may yet suppose that, under the new motives of their new position, they would rise to what others of their race have done in similar circumstances, to the character of industrious and useful citizens. They will constitute a strong and efficient guard to defend the coast where they are colonized, against the approach of the slavers, and exert an influence to civilize and christianize the interior tribes. Simultaneously with the benefits extended, Virginia will receive four-fold into her own bosom. She will be rid of her entire free colored population and all its present and apprehended dangers, with a provision that the evil shall not again accrue. She will be rid of two-fifths of the crime now punished under her statutes, with all the expense attending the loss of property to individuals in the acts of crime itself, and in the prosecution of the offenders, in their maintenance in the Penitentiary, and in their bad influence on others, especially on the slave population.

Is not this, then, a work that CAN be done—that OUGHT to be done—and DONE NOW?

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT of Virginia on the subject of African Colonization has long been unequivocal and well defined. Her Legislature in December, 1800, adopted a resolution in secret session, requesting the Governor, James Monroe, to correspond with the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, to procure lands in Africa or some other foreign country, for this purpose. The first resolution on record is dated December 31, 1800. A second, more definite and full, of the same import was passed on January 16, 1802. Another, still, February 3, 1804—followed up by

still another, January 22, 1805; in which last the Senators and Representatives of Virginia, in Congress, are instructed to use their efforts to obtain from the general government "a competent portion of Territory in the country of Louisiana," for colonizing our free people of color.

In December, 1816, again the Legislature of Virginia passed the following resolution, with but nine dissenting voices in the House of Delegates and one in the Senate:—*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or territorial government of the United States, to serve for an asylum of such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same; and for those who may be emancipated within this Commonwealth, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above objects.

Contemporaneously with these measures in the Virginia Legislature, but a few weeks after the foregoing resolution, the *American Colonization Society* was formed in the city of Washington, through the agency of Gen. Chas. F. Mercer (who was the mover of the Virginia resolution,) and other noble Virginians before mentioned. Through the personal exertions of the same gentleman, aided by F. S. Key of Georgetown, Robert Purviance of Baltimore, and Bishop Meade of Virginia, a subscription of \$5000 was obtained to defray the expenses of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were employed to explore the coast of Africa in order to select a suitable place for the proposed colony.

The Colonization Society was formed in the city of Washington December 21, 1816, and Bushrod Washington was appointed President with thirteen Vice Presidents—eight of whom were slaveholders, including H. Clay of Kentucky, Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, John Taylor of Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and General Mason of Georgetown, D. C., and a board of twelve managers, all of the District of Columbia.

At the meeting which effected this organization, the Speakers were H. Clay, John Randolph, E. B. Caldwell, and Robert Wright of Maryland. The Board of Managers were instructed "to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere."—This duty was ably and faithfully executed by the Board, and the memorial was presented by Mr. Randolph, referred to a committee who reported favorably, concluding with a joint resolution for immediate action. While perfect unanimity seemed to prevail, other pressing business prevented the resolution from being called up at that session. On the 15th of December, 1821, Capt. Richard F. Stockton and Dr. Ayres, under authority of the United States government and the Society, effected a purchase of a tract of land for the colony on which Monrovia now stands, and thus commenced ~~THE~~ AFRICAN COLONY in fact, which was contemplated in all the foregoing resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, and which was the germ of what, in its flower and fruit, is the *Republic of Liberia*, and which now invites to all the privileges and protection of a free and well constituted government, the free colored people of Virginia and her sister States of this Union.

Again in 1832-3, the Legislature

of Virginia had the subject of African Colonization before them, and appropriated \$90,000 to aid in peopling Liberia with our own free colored population. The law making this appropriation has never been repealed, and may, therefore, be regarded, perhaps, as wanting nothing but another action of the Legislature providing the ways and means to make it available, and in equity with an addition of interest, now equalling the principal. All these several resolutions and enactments have uniformly met the hearty approbation of the people at large.

In view of these facts—can it be doubted that the mind of Virginia is made up? Do you ask for public sentiment? Read the history of the Commonwealth for the last half century. Trace the records of her legislation on this subject by the references here made. Ask counsel of your constituents in detail, of your fireside sympathies, your experience, your hopes, your just fears, your judgment, your pockets, your love of your country's glory and her fame. They all alike—with one voice, strong, harmonious, admonitory,—all say, *our free colored population CAN be removed—OUGHT to be removed—and removed NOW.* Now, at the present session, let a *beginning* be made. The completion will require a course of years, begin when you may.

We have now arrived at the following conclusions where I respectfully leave the subject with you.

1. It is desirable and necessary to both races that our free colored people should be removed without delay from the State.

2. Liberia, in Africa, is their proper home, and it is for their interest to emigrate to that land of liberty and law.

3. We extend to them their due share of justice and mercy when we provide for their removal there.

4. The Colonization Society is a

proper, convenient, and economical agency to effect this removal.

5. In making a liberal appropriation for this object, the present Legislature is carrying out the opinions distinctly entertained and repeatedly expressed by former Legislatures of Virginia for half a century, and meet the public sentiment of their enlightened constituency at the present time.

6. Notwithstanding the unvaried opinion of Virginia on this subject, expressed and approved, through a period during which her free negroes have quadrupled—notwithstanding she was early, if not first, in asking for an African Colony, and a liberal appropriation was once made by her on its behalf, yet no contribution from our Treasury has ever been employed in this object, although the *thing desired* has been done, and *Liberia* now stands out the wonder of the world, and the inquiry is already one of deep historical interest—who has done this?

7. Finally, it belongs to the Legislature of 1849—while we are asserting our claim to a large inheritance in the fame of its founders—to link our name to that of *Liberia*, by an appropriation of an annuity amply sufficient to transfer within a reasonable time, our 60,000 free colored people to their father-land—and preserve all of local affection they may feel for the good old State of their nativity by giving them true freedom and dignity as free citizens of a separate State there, which we will call **VIRGINIA IN AFRICA.**

To

SIR—

THE facts and reasonings contained in the foregoing—addressed to the Legislature of Virginia through the Enquirer, the Republican and other papers, seem to be so correct and important, that I take the liberty earnestly to ask your personal and studied consideration of them.

Respectfully, R. W. BAILEY,
Ag't of the Am. Col. Soc. for Va.

Life Members of the American Colonization Society.

WE publish below, a list of the names of all persons who have been constituted **LIFE MEMBERS** of this Society, as perfect as we are at present able to make it. The first part of the list, which is arranged according to States, was published in 1834. The remainder of the names are arranged according to the order of time, and are put down at the place of their residence, when they became Life Members.

It is our wish as soon as we can, to make out a *perfect list of the living Life Members, with their present residence.*

We will be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply any names not found in the following list, and to erase the names of such persons as have deceased, and to change the location of any who may have changed, and to make out in every respect, a perfect list.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE A. C. S.

by the contribution of \$30 or upwards at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

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Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, *Bangor.*
Brunswick.

John Dunlap,
David Dunlap,
Rev. T. C. Upham,
Hallowell.

Rev. S. Everett,
Rev. E. Gillett, D. D.,
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Charles A. Lord,
Daniel W. Lord,
Rev. J. P. Fessenden,
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Joseph Rowe, Esq., Milton, Mass.	Rufus Kittredge, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.
Rev. Wm. Riddell, South Deerfield, Mass.	Ichabod Goodwin, Esq., do. do.
Samuel Cornelius, Jr., Esq., Mt. Holly, N.J.	Rev. A. P. Peabody, do. do.
Rev. Wm. Gordon, Sharpsburgh, Ky.	Rev. Alvan Tobey, Durham, N. H.
Ths. L. Cunningham, Esq., Clintonville, Ky.	Hon. James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Mass.
Rev. John Woods, Newport, N. H.	David Marsh, Esq., do. do.
Moses Webster, Esq., Milton, Mass.	Dr. John Shackelford, Maysville, Ky.
Rev. Peter Monfort, Piqua, Ohio.	Gurdon Trumbull, Stonington, Conn.
Miss Eunice Lyon, Fairfield, Conn.	Onslow Stearns, Concord, N. H.
James R. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.	Hon. Nathan Appleton, Boston, Mass.
William Irby, Esq., Lunenburg Co., Va.	Prof. S. Collins Brace, Pittsfield, Mass.
George A. Cralle, Esq., Nottoway Co., Va.	Rev. John Todd, do. do.
Chas. H. Robertson, Esq., Wylliesburgh, Va.	Rev. S. S. Buckingham, Springfield, Mass.
George W. Pickering, Esq., Bangor, Me.	Rev. J. N. Danforth, Alexandria, Va.
Andrew McClure, Esq., Nicholasville, Ky.	Rev. J. Spottswood, New Castle, Del.
Capt. Harrison H. Cocke, City Point, Va.	Miss Lydia White, Haverhill, Mass.
James S. Hopkins, Esq., Danville, Ky.	Rev. Joel Rockwell, Wilmington, Del.
Rev. E. Carpenter, Southbridge, Mass.	Rev. Geo. F. Simmons, Springfield, Mass.
Darcy Paul, Esq., Petersburg, Va.	Mrs. Z. P. Banister, Newburyport, Mass.
Miss Mary C. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.	Rev. Jno. Edwards Emerson, do. do.
H. Tupper, Esq., Hallowell, Maine.	Rev. Dr. Dwight, Portland, Maine.
Daniel H. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.	Levi Keese, Esq., Louisville, Miss.
Rev. W. W. Ellis, Newburyport, Mass.	Rev. Caleb Hobart, North Yarmouth Centre, Massachusetts.
Jno. Jordan Halloway, Esq., Henderson, Ky.	Abner Wesson, Esq., Gillespieville, Ohio.
William Garnett, Esq., Norfolk, Va.	Rev. John M. Jones, Alexandria, Va.
Mrs. Martha B. Olmsted, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., Greenwich, Ct.
Dr. Daniel Washburn, Stowe, Vt.	Rev. Charles Dickinson, Birmingham, Ct.
Andrew H. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.	Rev. Isaac Jennings, Stamford, Ct.
Mrs. Catherine Laird, Lexington, Ky.	William Albert Ferris, Greenwich, Ct.
John Stoddard, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.	

Donations

Received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. S. C. Society, from November 1, 1848- to January 31, 1849.

1848.			
Nov. 2.	Cash collection Ref. D. Ch., New Shannock, N. J., Rev. G. Ludlow, Pastor...	11 00	
" 7.	Fourth of July collection Presbyterian Ch., Newton, L. I., Rev. Jno. Goldsmith, Pastor, \$20, D. Fanshaw, City N. Y., \$5.....	25 00	
" 8.	R. L. Stewart, City N. Y.	50 00	
" 10.	Wm. Walker, City N. Y. \$25, Collection M. E. Ch., Williamsburg, L. I., Rev. J. J. Matthias, Pastor, \$12 29.....	37 29	
" 15.	A Friend in the country, per P. Amerman, \$100, John Adams, City of N. Y., \$50.....	150 00	
" 27.	Reform'd Dutch Church, Flatbush, L. I., Dr. Strong, Pastor, \$13 55, A. F. Olmsted, \$1, Luth. Clark, Athens, per S. Knowlton, \$10, Thomas Bishop, Athens, per A. Knowlton, \$5.....	29 55	
Nov. 28.	Rev. Ezra T. Tuttle, Patchouge, L. I.....	5 00	
Dec. 1.	Rev. B. T. Phillips, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Roundout, Ulster Co., N. Y., avails of a collection Thanksgiving Day, of M. E., Baptist and Presbyterian Churches united, \$13, Herman Camp, Trumansburg, \$100, Deacon Joel Horton, do., \$2, Lewis Porter, do., \$2, Edwin Hopkins, do., \$1.....	118 00	

Dec. 6..J. G. Shultz, of Rock City, Dutchess Co.....	5 00
" 9..James G. Clark, Livonia, Livingston County, life membership, per M. Powell,	30 00
" 13..Collection Ref'd Dutch Ch., Lafayette Pl., \$30, C. S. Little, \$10, C. Van Wycke, \$5.....	45 00
" 14..Congregational Church, Stamford, Conn., Rev. Isaac Jennings, Pastor.....	27 60
" 15..A friend, for the Ross slaves.....	1,000 00
" 18..Rev. A. Lloyd, Vienna, contributed by the Presbyterian Church, to constitute him a life member N. Y. S. C. S., \$80, Jno. Mackie, \$1.	31 00
" 20..Maurice Wurts, Esq....	50 00
" 21..Mrs. W. J. Whipple...	5 00
" 23..James Arnold, Esq....	50 00
" 26..J. W. Hammersley.....	3 00
" 27..Peter Vredenburg, \$30, E. W. L., \$10, C. A. Bristed, \$10.....	50 00
" 28..John Clapp, Esq.....	20 00
" 29..A friend, per P. Amerman, \$200, James Baley, \$30.....	230 00

1849.

Jan. 2..Moses Allen, N. Y., \$50, Gerrard Hallock, do., \$10, Timothy Willotson, Durham, N. Y., \$5 50.....	65 50
" 3..S. A. Schieffelin, \$10, S. B. Schieffelin, \$10, H. M. Schieffelin, \$5, James L. Schieffelin, \$5.....	30 00
" 4..Hon. Benj'n. F. Butler, \$15, Cash, \$2, W. F. H., \$10.....	27 00
" 5..Joseph Walker, \$50, E. Huntingdon, Rome, \$50,	100 00
" 5..Per Rev. Noah Sheldon, Agent, viz: At Hoosick—J. Armstrong, \$1, Deacon Wilder, \$1; <i>Boght</i> —Various persons, \$5 43; <i>Brunswick</i> —Collection in Lutheran Ch., \$9 12; <i>Guilderland</i> —Collection in Lutheran Ch., \$7 34; <i>New Scotland</i> —Jno. R. Hays, \$2, Rev. G. M. Blodgett, J. B. Wands, Dr. Saml. Dickson, Thos. Bullock, Wm. Furguson, and O. Legrange, each \$1, Lavinia Wood, Peter Hess, James Waine, John Reid, Phoebe Taylor, James G. Wands, and J. Veeder, each 50 cents, Mrs. Van Epps, H. McMillen, Chs. Wands, James A. and William Caughtry, each 25	

cents, Mrs. Meaks, 75 cts., Cash, 47 cents, Collection in Meth. E. Church, \$6 75; <i>Springfield, Otsego Co.</i> —Rev. Jackson Tracy, Wm. Bigelow, R. Rathbone, Jonathan Mayner, J. Barrett, each \$1, Benjamin Barrett, 50 cents, R. P. Parmelee, Mrs. Wescott, Lucy Sykes, Cynthia Sykes, each 25 cts. Cash, 62½ cents; <i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. Kimball, Wm. Converse, Dea. N. Thompson, each \$1, Cash 51 cts.; <i>Deanville</i> —Cash, \$1 29; <i>Marshall</i> —D. Barton, \$3 50, African Repository, \$1 50; <i>Clinton</i> —Seth Williston, D. D., \$2, Rev. R. G. Vermilye, Dea. J. Williston, each \$1; <i>Sauguit</i> —H. M. Royce, N. Giles, Z. P. Townsend, Mrs. Avery, G. Avery, Jas. Avery, E. Everett, Cash, each \$1, N. Parmelee, J. Knight, G. Gaylord, Martha Gaylord, T. Wadsworth, Cash, each 50 cents.	77 08
Jan. 5..Mrs. Jas. Sheafe, for Ross slaves, City of New York, \$50, Mrs. J. F. Sheafe, do. do., \$50, Cash, C. W. F., do. \$5.....	105 00
" 6..Oliver Hough, Martinsburg, \$10, John G. Schultz, Ross slaves, N. Y., \$3....	13 00
" 8..Per A. G. Phelps, friend Ross slaves, \$2, D. D. Williamson, N. Y., \$10, J. A. Robertson, do., \$20, Shepherd Knapp, do., \$20.....	52 00
" 9..Darius Clisbe, Amsterdam, N. Y., \$20, R. H. Nevins, do., \$20, D. H. Nevins, do., \$30.....	70 00
" 10..R. B. Heacock, Buffalo, N. Y., \$100, B. D. Coe, do., \$10, H. B. Potter, do., \$10, C. C. Haddock, do., Jno. T. Noye, do., each \$5, T. & M. Butler, \$5, Jno. Wilkinson, \$5, C. H. DeForrest, and A. McArthur, each \$2, N. R. Randall, \$1.....	145 00
" 10..A. G. Phelps, jr., New York, \$50, E. D. Morgan, do., \$30, George Ireland, do., \$5, Joseph Sampson, do., \$25, Dr. H. James, Waterford, N. Y., \$1, Rev. Mr. Bullions, do., \$3.....	114 00
" 11..R. L. T. Searle, Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., \$3, Jeremiah Wood, from a few friends of colonization in Mayfield,	

N. Y., for Ross slaves, \$5.	8 00	Jan. 26.. Collection Pres. Church,	
Jan. 12.. J. W. Bloomfield, Rome,		Newark Valley, Rev. M.	
N. Y., to constitute Rev.		Ford, Pastor, to constitute	
W. E. Knox a life member		Dea. Wm. B. Bennet a life	
N. Y. S. C. S., \$25, James		member, \$23, donation of	
Boorman, N. Y., \$100....	125 00	Miss Juliet Ford, \$10....	33 00
" 13.. W. E. Dodge, N. Y., \$20,		" 27.. Levi Ward, Rochester,	
Charles Butler, do., \$10...	80 00	\$15, Freeman Clark, \$30,	
" 15.. C. M. Howe, H. V. Sad-		The Russell General Be-	
dle, each \$5.....	10 00	nevolent Association, to	
" 16.. Ira Bliss, \$25, J. Sturges,		make with previous pay-	
\$50, V. G. Hall, \$20.....	95 00	ments Wm. C. Dickinson a	
" 17.. H. S. Terbell, J. C.		life member, \$23 50, F.	
Whitmore, each \$10, J.		Griffin, Guilford, Con., \$10	78 50
Hadden, \$5.....	25 00	" 29.. Collection in Presbye-	
" 19.. Wm. Edgar, \$5, J. Macy		rian Church, Sing Sing,	
& Son, \$10, George Mather,		\$12 08, Rev. Jacob Green,	
\$10, Guy Richards, \$5....	30 00	Chap., \$5, Collection M. E.	
" 20.. Charles Gould, \$10, Wm.		Ch., do., \$18 50, Thos. N.	
Wickes, \$2, E. C. Delavan,		Ayers, do., \$10, Mr. Maurice,	
Esq., Ballston Center, N.		\$3.....	48 58
Y., \$25, John G. Taylor,		" 30.. Cahoon & Kinney, New	
Danville, \$20.....	57 00	York, \$5, Chester Jennings,	
" 22.. Alfred Post, New York.		do., \$5, Fisher Howe, \$10,	
\$5, Dr. A. T. Hunter, do.,		Rev. D. S., collection in	
\$2.....	7 00	his Church, North Argyle,	
" 23.. John G. Fisher, \$5, John		N. Y., per Wm. Stevenson,	
D. Wolfe, Esq., \$50, A		\$16, William Gibson, \$1.	
friend, \$20, James R. Tay-		Joseph Hoxie, New York,	
lor, \$5.....	80 00	\$50, Cash, F. E. M., do.,	
" 24.. John Metcalf, Northum-		\$2, M. Leinau, do., \$3....	92 00
berland, Saratoga Co.....	3 00		\$3,531 02
" 25.. Thomas Jeremiah, \$3,		Rec'd. for Af. Rep.....	180 00
Wm. S. Packer, N. Y., \$10,			
Jno. H. Prentice, do., \$19.	23 00	Total.....	\$3,711 02
" 26.. Stewart Brown, N. Y.,	25 00		

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1849.

MAINE.

By Rev. Charles Soule:	
Cumberland—Collections.....	4 50
Falmouth—Second Parish, to con-	
stitute their Pastor, the Rev.	
John Wild, a life member of the	
Am. Col. Soc. in part.....	10 00
	14 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:	
Lyme—Beza Latham, \$5, Rev. E.	
Tenney, \$1 50, Miss Eunice	
Franklin, \$2, Mrs. Sarah Baker,	
Maj. Lemuel Franklin, Samuel	
Farnsworth, Asa Shaw, D. C.	
Churchill, jr., F. Dodge, Royall	
Storrss, J. F. Gilbert and Mrs.	
Lambert, each \$1, Hon. D. C.	
Churchill, \$3, L. J. Fuller, \$2,	
J. J. Conant, 25 cts.....	22 75
Lebanon—O. Stearns, A. Hall, S.	
Wood, J. Martin, each 50 cts.,	
Mrs. Martin, 25 cts., E. Wood,	
J. Allen, D. Richardson, each	
\$1, J. Wood, \$2.....	7 35

Cornish—Mrs. Kimball, \$2, Miss	
E. Wellman, \$2, Mrs. Ripley,	
\$3, Mrs. Spaulding, 50 cts....	7 50

VERMONT.

Enosburgh—Dea. George Adams	
and Dea. Levi Nichols.....	2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Donation from the Mas-	
sachusetts Colonization Society,	
by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Treas.	400 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:	
Providence—Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2,	
Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2, Cash, \$5,	
Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1,	
Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$1, M.	
Larned, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Cash,	
\$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts.	
Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, H. L. Ken-	
dall, \$5, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1,	
Cash, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts., Cash,	
25 cts., Cash, \$2, Cash, \$1,	
Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 75 cts.,	
Cash, 15 cts., Alice Clarke, \$2,	
Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2, Cash, \$4,	

Massa Bassett, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Abner Gay, jr., \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$5, Cash, \$5, Moses B. Ives, \$20, A friend, \$1, Thomas Harkness, \$10, A. C. Green, 50 cts., H. N. Slater, \$25, T. Wayland, \$10, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, R. H. Ives, \$20, Cash, \$5, J. C. Brown, \$10, Hon. E. Harris, \$10, Paris Hill, \$5, Joseph Carpenter, \$5, Wm. J. Cross, \$3, Cash, \$1, Cash, 25 cts., Seth Adams, jr., \$5, Shubal Hutchins, \$10, B. Aborn, \$5, Mrs. J. H. Mason, \$2, A. Caswell, \$2, J. J. Stimpson, \$3, Cash, \$2, Allen Brown, G. T. Wardell, each \$5, Hon. Thomas Burgess, \$2, Gilbert Congdon, L. P. Child, Mrs. S. Paine, each \$5, Mrs. B. Hodges, \$1, Freeman Foster, \$5, Daniel Field, \$2, Ladies of the "First Baptist Church," to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Jas. N. Granger, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Earl Carpenter, \$5,.....	296 90
<i>Slatersville</i> —Individuals.....	2 00
<i>Newport</i> —From a female member of the Congregational Church, by Wm. Guild, Esq.....	10 00
	308 90

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Hartford</i> —From the Connecticut State Colonization Society, by Charles Seymour, Esq., Treas.	291 00
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NEW YORK.

<i>Ithaca</i> —Received by the hands of J. J. Speed, Esq., of Baltimore, of Amasa Dana, Esq., one of the executors of Joseph Speed, deceased, of Ithaca, N. Y., in part payment of a legacy which he made to this Society, of one-third of all his notes, bonds, and mortgages, excepting some specific bequests.....	536 86
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —John P. Ingle, Esq., annual subscription.....	10 00
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Walnut Grove</i> —Miss Jane A. Summers, and Miss Celena L. Summers, annual contribution, by Hon. G. W. Summers.....	50 00
<i>Halifax C. H.</i> —Rev. J. Grammer, annual contribution, \$30, Mr. James C. Bruce, \$50, Mr. Dabney Cosby, \$10, Mrs. M. E. Grammer, \$2, by Rev. J. Grammer.....	92 00
<i>Mount Pleasant</i> —Rev. D. M.	

Wharton, annual subscription, by Rev. E. C. McGuire.....	10 00
<i>Prince William Co.</i> —Collections by Rev. T. B. Balch, in his neighborhood:—Collection in Greenwich Church, \$4 05, Mrs. Moxley, \$1, Miss Deleplain, 20 cents, Mr. Ellis, 42 cents, Mr. Shirley, 25 cents, Cash, Mrs. Marsteller, each \$1, Mr. Reed, 25 cents, Miss Weaver, 50 cents, E. Williamson, \$1, Mr. Florence, Miss Francis, Mr. Carico, Cash, each 25 cents.	10 92
	162 92

Richmond—The \$42 acknowledged in our January number, as contributed by Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., should have been credited to the Ladies of the United Presbyterian Church.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. John Brown:	
<i>Sugar Creek</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church.....	4 00
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$19, Collection in Methodist Church, \$6 26....	25 26
<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$31 74, Mrs. Alexander Anderson, \$10, John A. Taylor, \$5, Collection taken up by the colored people at the Presbyterian Church, for Colonization, \$3 48, Collection in the Baptist Church, \$4 70....	54 92
<i>Newbern</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church.....	42 15
<i>Washington</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$16 67, Collection in Methodist Church, \$4 54.....	21 21
	147 54

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>China Grove</i> —Rev. J. P. McPherson.....	1 50
<i>Grannie's Quarter</i> —J. J. Love....	50
	2 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:	
<i>Fayette County</i> —E. Milton, \$1, James Wier, \$10.....	11 00
<i>Woodford County</i> —J. H. Humphreys, \$5, Charles Cox, \$2 50, Guy Hamilton, John Martin, Robert Allen, C. Hedger, Mrs. Cox, William Allen, Robert Stevenson, each \$1, Cash, \$1 25, Mrs. Worley, 25 cents, Collection in Presbyterian Church, Pisgah, \$3 65.....	19 65
<i>Shelby County</i> —William Watters,	

\$5, J. B. Logan, \$2, Abraham Funk's Estate, \$150, Philemon Bird, \$5, W. S. Harbinger, \$3.	165 00
<i>Oldham County</i> —Rolley Harding's Estate.....	67 00
<i>Barren County</i> —William Garnett.	50 00
<i>Henderson County</i> —John G. Holloway, to constitute his son, Wm. Starling Holloway, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Samuel Stitis, \$10.....	40 00
<i>Christian County</i> —Miss Juliet T. Pendleton.....	5 00
<i>Washington County</i> —Hugh McElroy, 1 barrel of pork.....	8 00
<i>Boyle County</i> —James W. Nichols, in leather, \$15, S. H. Stevenson, \$5, in leather.....	20 00
<i>Louisville</i> —Dr. C. W. Short, \$10, James Speed, \$5, Woodruff & McBride, in iron ware, \$5, T. & J. McGrain, \$5 48, in tin, J. A. Taylor, \$3 44, in tin, Dr. John L. Price, \$37, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Jabez Baldwin Motz, \$12 66, Rev. William Crawford, Blain Ballard, each \$5, W. B. Patton, \$3....	91 58
<i>Covington City</i> —J. W. Ball, in a stove, value \$2 50, sold.....	2 50
<i>Bath County</i> —Rev. Gilbert Gordon, \$30, to constitute Charles Spinning, Esq., of Dayton, O., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. Rebecca Hamilton, \$10, Henry Berry, \$5.....	45 00
<i>Franklin County</i> —Jacob Swigart, A. G. Hodges, each \$10, Edward H. Taylor, \$5, A. C. Keener, \$2 50.....	27 50
<i>Nelson County</i> —Haden Edwards, \$3, Rev. A. D. Metcalf, \$2....	5 00
<i>Fleming County</i> —Collection in M. E. Church.....	6 50
<i>Warren County</i> —In the January number, Mr. Jonathan Hobson, was credited with \$10, instead of \$20, contributed by him.	563 73

OHIO.

<i>Adams' Mills</i> —J. Stillwell, Esq., \$5, Mrs. M. Smith, \$4, Mrs. A. M. Stillwell, \$3, Mr. J. N. Ingalls, \$1, by J. Stillwell, Esq....	13 00
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Mrs. Margaret Overaker and Maria Overaker, annual contribution, by G. Tickner, Esq.....	30 00
<i>Xenia</i> —Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's congregation, by Jas. Gowdy, Esq.....	10 00
<i>Marietta</i> —From a Lady, to aid in transporting emigrants to Liberia, by Prof. John Kendrick...	12 00

<i>Springfield, Summit Co.</i> —H. G. Weaver, Esq.....	4 00
<i>Cambridge</i> —Legacy left the Society by the late Wm. Wallace, Esq., by Rev. William Wallace, executor.....	50 00
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Robert H. Ayres, \$2, P. L. Ayres, John Barry, each \$1, Daniel Davis, 50 cents, Mrs. M., by Rev. John McD. Matthews, \$1 50.....	6 00
	125 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thorn:	
<i>Nashville</i> —James Woods, \$20, Jos. H. Shepherd, Adam Adams, each \$10, James Hamilton, Treasurer S. Society, \$19, W. Ps. A. Ramsey, John M. Hill, J. B. Knowles, Nathaniel A. McNairy, Nathaniel Cross, R. H. McEwen, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Franklin, N. H. Eichbaum, S. Seay, Dr. Scott, each \$5, Alex. Fall, in hardware, \$5, Collection in Christ Church, \$16 15, Cash, \$3, J. H. McEwen, 40 cents, Cash, \$3, Dr. Hamilton, \$1, Thomas Callender, Alfred Hume, Cash, each \$2, M. Connor, \$1, Mr. McDonald, 50 cents, James Gould, \$2, J. P. Dunlap, in meal, \$1.....	153 05
<i>Jefferson County</i> —E. L. Mathes, by Rev. Alexander M. Cowan.	68 27
	221 32

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:	
<i>Tippecanoe County</i> —Jesse Meharry, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., and \$1, on account of Shawnee Mound Col. Soc....	31 00
<i>Montgomery County</i> —Treas. Pleasant Hill Colonization Society, \$3 70, Mr. A. O'Neal, \$5, Mr. Kirkpatrick, \$1.....	9 70
<i>Crawfordsville</i> —J. W. Lyin, \$3, J. Allin, S. W. Huston, each \$2, Hon. H. S. Lane, S. D. Vance, A. Thompson, E. O. Hoffy, S. Benford, each \$1, Mr. Reston, 50 cents, S. Hollensworth, Mr. Wilson, each 25 cts.	13 00
<i>Park County</i> —Treas. Park County Colonization Society, \$4 50, P. J. Striker, \$1, Hon. J. A. Wright, \$10, ann. subscription.	15 50
<i>Danville</i> —From Mrs. Esther Foote,	5 00
<i>Shawnee Prairie</i> —Donation from the Shawnee Prairie Col. Soc., paid to Rev. James Mitchell...	21 65
	95 85

ALABAMA.

Huntsville—From Jo. H. Martin, Esq. 10 00

Total Contributions.....\$2,929 12

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Deacon

Samuel Tracy:—*Lyne*—Dr. A.

Smalley, to January, '49, \$2,

Capt. O. K. Porter, for '48, '49,

\$3. *Lebanon*—Jedediah Dana,

for '48, \$1 50, S. Wood, to May,

'49, \$2, Ira Gates, to May, '49,

\$1 50. *Nashua*—Rev. S. G.

Bulfinch, to January, '49, by

Rev. Joseph Tracy, 33 cts.

Hanover—Jonathan Freeman,

Esq. for '49, and '50, \$2.....

12 33

VERMONT.—By Deacon Samuel

Tracy:—*Norwich*—Hon. A.

Lovland, for '47, and '48, \$3.

Burlington—Guy Catlin, Esq.

to January, '50, \$7 50, Prof.

H. Chaney, to July, '49, \$3, W.

H. Wilkins, to July, '49, \$3, Za-

dock Thompson, for '49, \$1 50,

Carlos Baxter, for '49, \$1 50,

Prof. Rev. W. Shedd, to July,

'49, \$3. *Charlotte*—Charles

McNeil, Esq. to April, '50, \$3,

Dr. Joel Stone, for '49, \$1 50.

Vergennes—P. C. Tucker, toJuly, '48, \$1 50. *Ryegate*—

John McLure, to January, '50,

\$1 50, Wm. McLure, to Jan.

'50, \$1 50. *Enosburgh*—Dea.

George Adams, to Oct. '49, \$3.

Bennington—Lyman Patchin,

Esq. by Henry Robinson, Esq.

for '49, \$1.....

35 50

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Westborough*—

Jabez G. Fisher, for '48, \$1 50,

S. M. Gregg, to May '48, \$2,

George N. Sibley, for '47,

\$1 50, E. Forbes, to July, '50,

\$1 50, Marvel Chapin, to July,

'50, \$1 50, Reuben Holney, to

July, '50, \$1 50. *North Brook-**field*—Thomas Snell, Jr., to Oc-tober, '49, \$1 50. *New Bed-**ford*—J. H. Bartlett, to July,'50, \$1 50. *Uxbridge*—Moses

Taft, to January, '51, \$5.....

17 50

RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo.

Barker:—*Providence*—R. J. Ar-

nold, to January, '50, \$1 50,

Shubal Hutchins, to July, '50,

\$1 50, Charles Dyer, to July,

'50, \$1 50, Benjamin White, to

July, '50, \$6 50, Dea. Pardon

Miller, for '49, \$1. *Woonsock-**et*—Levi Pond, Jr., to July, '50,

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Colonization is of God.

THAT men have a right to migrate from one country to another, and to plant colonies wherever there is room for them, has been a general sentiment of mankind in all ages. Seldom, if ever, have those who desired to engage in such an enterprise, felt any scruples of conscience as to the lawfulness of the practice. As God has given man wants which, in certain circumstances, are best supplied by colonization, and has spread out before him just such countries as he needs to colonize, most men take it for granted, without questioning, that He will not be displeased to see them acting accordingly.

And yet some have seemed to think otherwise. Our own enterprise has been opposed with arguments which, if sound, would prove that all colonization is wrong; and the practice has been assailed in other quarters with a variety of objections. By some, it has been condemned as a base and wicked desertion of one's native land; by others, as pernicious to the morals,

and thus to the whole interests, of the emigrants; and by others still, as ruinous to the aborigines of the countries where colonies are planted.

The countries where these doctrines exercise the most absolute sway, are the great heathen empires of China and Japan, whose people are not allowed to emigrate, even temporarily; though many of the Chinese are forced, by the superabundance of the population, to emigrate contrary to law. But the sentiment is not confined to them. In England, but a few years since, a book was published on the evils of colonization—not of any particular instance, but of colonization in general. It was the work of a good Christian man, and was read and praised by others of like spirit. And kindred feelings occasionally show themselves among Christian men, and sometimes in very good and very able men, in our own country.

It may not be wholly useless, therefore, to inquire what God has taught us in his word on this subject. This

we shall now attempt; and we invite the closest scrutiny, consistent with candor, of our citations, interpretations and inferences.

The idea of colonization is clearly implied in the first recorded communication of God to man. "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it."—Gen. 1: 28. These words are at once a blessing and a command: a blessing to be enjoyed in obeying the command.

We need not attempt to settle the location of Eden. It was doubtless on some continent or island; and wherever it may have been, it is obvious that some large portions of the earth could never be reached and occupied, "replenished" with inhabitants and "subdued" by agriculture and the arts, without planting colonies. The eastern continent, if Eden was there, might possibly have been settled without colonizing, had mankind been silly enough to do it. Each new agricultural family might have "subdued" a portion of the forest, immediately adjoining the parts already under cultivation; and so they might have spread gradually over the whole of that continent, none ever separating from the main body for the sake of a better soil, climate, or position. There would indeed have been some difficulty in pushing the process across the deserts from Asia into Africa; but it might have been

done. The deserts might first have been "replenished," to the extent of their capacity to sustain life, with wandering herdsmen, such as have always roamed over them, and their descendants might have peopled the valley of the Nile; and by a similar process, other parts of Africa might have been reached. But this process could not possibly have been extended to the western continent, or to distant islands. Without colonization, about half of the world must have remained forever unsubdued and unpeopled. That first command could not be fully obeyed, that first blessing could not have been fully enjoyed, without planting distant colonies.

After the deluge, this revelation of man's duty and interest was repeated. "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth."—Gen. 9: 1. And their descendants, for several generations, were active and enterprising colonizers. Asshur, the son of Shem, "went forth" out of the land of Shinar, and commenced settlements, which afterwards grew up into the great cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah and Resen.—Gen. 10: 11, 12, 22. The grandsons of Ham appear to have settled in Palestine and Egypt, and those of Japheth still farther west, in "the Isles of the Gentiles," a well known term, including Cyprus, Rhodes, and the coasts and islands generally of eastern Europe. And even if the language is not to be

understood literally, of their grandsons, it cannot be extended beyond one or two generations more. In the days of Peleg, the fifth from Noah, "the earth was divided." The exact meaning of this term, we may not be able to ascertain; but, as the work of colonizing commenced at least as early as the third generation, when Asshur "went forth" from Shinar; and as "the Isles of the Gentiles" were "divided" by the descendants of Japheth, "after their families, in their nations," verse 5; and as we are told, verse 32, that "the nations were divided in the earth, after the Flood," by "the families of the sons of Noah," it is plain that the dividing of the earth in the time of Peleg marks some noticeable era in the progress of its colonization. As Peleg was born 101 years after the Flood, Gen. 11: 10-16, and as this dividing took place so early in his life that he was named from it, Gen. 10: 25, it would seem that colonies had penetrated as far as Elam, or Persia, on the east, and "the Isles of the Gentiles" on the west, in about one century. So did those generations obey the command and enjoy the blessing which God had pronounced.

But all this was not done without opposition. Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, had "begun to be a mighty one in the earth;" had introduced the practice of raising oneself to power over his fellows. He was the inventor of monarchy; "and the begin-

ning of his kingdom was Babel [Babylon,] and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar." A "kingdom" could not have been established by the mere physical force of one man. He must have had the co operation of others in his ambitious designs. At least, a party must have been formed, in favor of monarchy. This party could not but wish to check the spirit of emigration, and to keep men at home, that the population, and consequently the power of their kingdom might grow the faster. And so it was. They said, "Let us build us a city, and a tower whose top may reach unto Heaven, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." This concentration of men in one vicinity was necessary to the accomplishment of their object. Colonies, as Montesquieu has well remarked, and as all history has abundantly shown, are naturally republican; and very distant colonies would neither yield voluntary submission to the rising despot of Shinar, nor be easily subdued and held in subjection by force. Hence his party set itself against colonization, and the building of Babel was one of their measures for arresting its progress; for preventing the people from being "scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." But colonization was of God, and he would not suffer its progress to be arrested. By a special interference, he threw the rebellious enemies of his designs into

such confusion, that "they left off to build the city;" "and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." By a special and noticeable providence, if not by a direct miracle, he forced multitudes of them to colonize. So far, the expressions of his will, both in word and deed, are plain and decided, beyond the possibility of mistake.

The next recorded instance throws new light on his plan for promoting the welfare of the human race. It was an emigration, for moral and religious purposes, into a country already inhabited. The Lord said to Abram, "get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee; and I will make of thee a great nation; and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Idolatry had become prevalent in his native land, and had even infected his ancestors. Josh. 24: 2, 14, 15. He must emigrate, therefore, with his dependants, to a country where he and they would be a distinct people, and therefore less liable to be corrupted by the influence of those around them. Of the number of emigrants, we are not informed; but making all reasonable allowance for additions in Canaan, it must have been large. He was 75 years old when he emigrated. Ishmael was born when he was 86,—eleven years after. Meanwhile, they were found to be so numerous that a division into two colonies had become advisable.

And yet, after his nephew, Lot, had led off a portion of them to found a separate community, and before the birth of Ishmael, Abram had been able to raise a force of 318 armed men among his own retainers, and was powerful enough to head a confederacy of princes. In other words, in less than eleven years from the time of his arrival, and after having been weakened by division, his dependants must have numbered at least 1500, and perhaps 2000 souls. This migration, therefore, was not the mere removal of a single family, as the word family is understood among us, but a real colonization of a community in Palestine. Though the country was inhabited, there was unoccupied land enough for his purposes of pasturage, and he proceeded to use it without objection from the older inhabitants.

Such were the means which God commanded to be employed to prepare the way for conferring the "blessings" of christianity and christian civilization upon "all the families of the earth."

The next example shows, that a colonization rightfully begun, may be rightfully completed by force, if force is found to be necessary.

On account of a famine, Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, "went down into Egypt," with all his children and grand children, and they abode there many years. It is certain, however, though the fact is overlooked by many, that they did not

give up their pasturage in Canaan. We are informed, 1 Chron. 7: 20-22, that several of the sons of Ephraim were slain by the men of Gath, "because they came down to take away their cattle;" whether their own cattle which the men of Gath had wrongfully seized or detained, or the cattle of the "men of Gath," which they were attempting to seize, is somewhat doubtful. It is expressly stated, however, that they came, on this expedition, not *up* from Egypt, but "down," from the hill country above the plain on which Gath was situated; for the use of these terms, by the sacred historians, is always geographically accurate. This occurred during the life of Ephraim, [verse 22] who was born and died in Egypt. To the same period must be referred the facts stated in the 24th verse—that Sherah, the daughter or grand daughter of Ephraim, "built Beth-horon the Upper and the Nether, and Uzen-Sherah," or Sherah's Fort. Upper and Nether Beth-horon, it is well known, guard the two extremities of a pass, which a company from Egypt would need to use in going up from the plains which border on the Mediterranean, to the table land of central Palestine, where was "the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph," the father of Ephraim, and where Jacob's sons were pasturing their flocks when they sold Joseph into Egypt. Indeed, there is no apparent reason

why towns should be built there, except to guard the pass, or to accommodate those that use it. It is certain, then, that during their sojourning in Egypt the Israelites continued to use their pasture lands in Canaan; that some of them, at least, spent a part of their time there; and that they held military possession of such points as they judged necessary for the defence of their rights. All Jacob's lineal descendants went into Egypt, but we are not told that all his servants went with him; and, in view of the facts just mentioned, we may reasonably infer that a large part of them, and of his flocks and herds, were left in Canaan. There was, then, no relinquishment by the Israelites, of their territorial rights in the land which God had given to their fathers, which they always regarded as their proper home, and to which they always intended to return. It is evident, too, that the relations between them and the aborigines had become such, that if they would enjoy their rights, they must protect them by force. At last, most probably, all their possessions had been seized by the natives.

In this state of affairs, God commanded them to leave Egypt, and to settle, permanently on their lands in Canaan. He knew that "the iniquity of the Amorites" was then "full," and that they must be either expelled from the country or exterminated, or the Israelites could never enjoy their rights in peace and safety; and he

gave orders accordingly. When they arrived at the southern border of Canaan, their entrance was opposed, and they were driven back by force, Numb. 14 : 45. But, after years of war, they recovered their possessions, and established those institutions out of which christianity has since arisen.

While recovering their ancient possessions, the Israelites committed many faults, which we shall neither deny nor palliate. But so far as they acted in obedience to the plain commands of God, they certainly did right; for God never commands any one to do wrong; and though he may have given them some commands, the reasons for which are unknown to us, yet we may confidently infer, from his character, that there were good and sufficient reasons for them. But enough is clear, beyond controversy, to answer our purpose. The colonization of Canaan having been rightfully begun by Abraham, it was right for his posterity to complete the work, even though the "iniquity" of the aborigines had become such that it could not be completed without their expulsion or extermination.

The character of the Israelites was in all respects vastly improved during this movement; but it afterwards deteriorated, till another movement became necessary, in which there was no justifiable human agency. As a punishment for their sins, an ambitious conqueror was let loose upon

them, their country was subdued, and they were carried captive to Babylon. But even this compulsory colonization, in which all the human actors were to blame, was made a means of good. The punishment had a salutary influence. It cured them of their idolatry, and made multitudes of them fit to return and again establish the true religion in the land of their fathers. Others remained, and diffused the knowledge of the true God extensively in the east. Subsequent events drove many of them to various parts of Asia Minor, to Egypt; to Greece, to Italy. Everywhere, they carried with them the knowledge of the true God, and in most places, some received it; and thus the way was fully prepared for the rapid diffusion of christianity by the apostles.

And the providence of God, as seen in the history of other nations, teaches similar lessons. Colonies from Phenicia and Egypt introduced civilization into Greece, and amalgamated with its previous inhabitants. Phenician colonies civilized northern Africa; and colonies thence, if not direct from Tyre, begun the civilization of Spain. Grecian colonies were planted and exerted a civilizing influence, without destroying the aborigines, in Sicily, in Italy, and the south of France. The earliest civilization of India was not the work of the race that first inhabited the country, whose posterity remain still un-

civilized, but was brought in by emigrants from central Asia. When the civilization of ancient Europe had done its work, and must give place to the better civilization of modern times, the way was prepared for the change by the irruption of military colonies from the north. In modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of the Sandwich Islands, colonies have carried civilization wherever it has gone. No part of the earth has been raised from barbarism in any other way. Of its modern influence, these United States are the most magnificent result.

We may be sure, then, that colonization holds a very important place among God's chosen means for promoting the welfare of mankind. All that he has made known to us of his will concerning it, from his earliest recorded communication to man, down to the latest indication of his providence, teaches the same lesson. It always has been, and still is, his way of "subduing" not only the material world, but the vices and wretchedness of barbarism, and of diffusing through the earth, the blessings which he has entrusted to some, that they might be imparted to all.

It is plain that he does not, like the builders of Babel, require men to stay where they are born, for the sake of concentrating power in a single spot; but rather that they should be scattered abroad upon the face of all the earth, to replenish and subdue it.

It is plain that a few small tribes of Canaanites or others, by scattering themselves over a territory larger than they need, do not acquire an exclusive right to it; but on the contrary, it is right for others to come in among them and colonize the yet unoccupied lands. Had this been wrong, he would not have commanded Abram to do it, for he never commands men to do wrong.

It is plain that a colony, rightfully planted in a country already sparsely peopled, may rightfully prosper and increase, and use the necessary means for protecting its rights, even though the expulsion or extermination of the aborigines be the result.

It is plain from all history, sacred and secular, that God's usual mode of civilizing a country is, by planting there, colonies of civilized men, with whom the natives may amalgamate, or before whom they must disappear, as their own character and conduct shall decide.

It is doubtless true, and much to be lamented, that most colonies are guilty of more or less injustice to the aborigines around them; and hence a sympathy is excited, which leads to a prejudice against colonization itself. Still, a rigidly impartial examination of facts would generally show, that the natives themselves are not blameless; that they unjustifiably provoke the treatment under which they suffer. They might, were they not too depraved, receive the civilization which

is brought to them. It is their duty to do it; and in many instances, such has been the result. And when they have been displaced, it has been because they obstinately adhered to their savage vices, and refused to learn any thing from the new-comers but other vices. A people thus intolerably and incurably vicious, is already perishing by its own corruption; and it is well for humanity, that it should disappear, and make room for a better people. To cite a strong case, the atrocities of Cortez and his followers in Mexico were horrible; but they relieved the world from the far more horrible atrocities of the Aztec tyrants.

Mr. Clay's letter.

WE have just received the Lexington Observer, containing Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Pindell, recommending a plan of emancipation in Kentucky. It is written with the force of meaning, and generosity of feeling, both socially and politically, that so eminently characterise every act and every imagining of that great man; and so important seems to us each word, and so necessary, each to the other, that we have not dared to mutilate it by extracts, but lay it before our readers whole and entire; and hope and wish that it may prove to them "written light," and shine convictions into every man's heart and judgment, as it has into ours—or that we had in one brain the judgment of all slavery, and that this one stroke might electrotypes it into the likeness, or more properly speaking, into the reality of right.

Still, there seems in what he has said, nothing new—nothing that he has not in before time promulgated on all necessary occasions and in all seemly ways. As he himself says, they are the opinions of his compara-

tive boyhood, and nothing exists to prove that he has ever changed them.

How much weight then, ought they not to possess when we consider that time has passed, and all things have changed their phases; and yet, as there is no new light in which to put this subject, the high intellect of Mr. Clay has from youth to age, discerned, as with the eagle's piercing eye, the only way that the providence of God seems to have opened through mountains of difficulty, by which these bondsmen may be led into their own land! It should be remembered though, that his opinions in regard to slavery have never tintured his senatorial course, and while he feels and thinks as a philanthropist, DUTY to the people he represents, may require him not to agitate the subject, or, in relation to it, to display in legislative halls, a moral intrepidity, that to the ultraists of a different creed might seem quixotic. We conclude our brief remarks with an aspiration that the time of blessing to the unfortunate class of beings in question may be near; and feeling as we do, a "debtor"

to Africa, we cannot be too earnest in entreating our friends in the South to ponder the words of wisdom we are so favored as to be able to send them; nor can we too energetically call on the master minds of the cooler North, who are *incidentally* free from this withering incubus, to show unto us, IF THEY CAN, a "more excellent way."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of yourself and other friends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upon a grave and important question which, it was then anticipated, would be much debated and considered by the people of Kentucky, during this year, in consequence of the approaching Convention, summoned to amend their present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to that cause, and my confinement several weeks, during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of an accident which befel me, I have been delayed in the fulfilment of my promise, which I now proceed to execute.

The question to which I allude is, whether African slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, or some provision shall be made in the new Constitution for its gradual and ultimate extinction?

A few general observations will suffice my present purpose, without entering on the whole subject of slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respectable persons who believe that slavery is a blessing; that the institution ought to exist in every well organized society, and that it is

even favorable to the preservation of liberty. Happily, the number who entertain these extravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied in an elaborate refutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle, on which it is maintained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained; and that in Africa, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reducing the white race to slavery, in order to secure the blessings which that state is said to diffuse.

An argument in support of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further, if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!

If, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to HIM who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfil all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these would require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellow-men who are less blessed

than we are, but to instruct, to improve, and to enlighten them.

A vast majority of the people of the United States, in every section of them, I believe, regret the introduction of slavery into the Colonies, under the authority of our British ancestors, lament that a single slave treads our soil, deplore the necessity of the continuance of slavery in any of the States, regard the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just, and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us. Hitherto no such satisfactory plan has been presented. When, on the occasion of the formation of our present Constitution of Kentucky, in 1799, the question of the gradual emancipation of slavery in that State was agitated, its friends had to encounter a great obstacle, in the fact that there then existed no established colony to which they could be transported. Now, by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the western coast of Africa, that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess, that, without indulging in any undue feelings of superstition, it does seem to me that it may have been among the dispensations of Providence to permit the wrongs under which Africa has suffered, to be inflicted, that her children might be returned to their original home, civilized, imbued with the benign spirit of christianity, and prepared ultimately to redeem that great continent from barbarism and idolatry.

Without undertaking to judge for any other State, it was my opinion in 1799, that Kentucky was in a condition to admit of the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I lament that a system, with that object, had not been then established! If it had been, the State would now be nearly rid of all slaves. My opinion has never changed, and I have

frequently publicly expressed it. I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accomplished.

After full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to me that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, nor any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. 2d. That, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some colony. And, thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful disorders and the most fearful and fatal consequences. Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the colonies was an operation of many years' duration; and the work of their removal from the United States can only be effected after the lapse of a great length of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and to unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement

of the operation of the system be a little earlier or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently *fixed*, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the commonwealth.

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860 or any other day, all born after it, I suggest, should be free at the age of twenty-five, but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

If the descendants of those who were themselves to be free at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves until they attained the same age, and this rule were continued indefinitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would be perpetuated instead of being terminated. To guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those who were to be free at twenty-five, should be free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one, and be also afterwards liable to be hired out a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses to the colony and their subsistence for the first six months.

The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed the period of twenty-eight for the liberation of slaves, and provided, or her courts have since interpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all who were to be free at the limited age, were from their birth free. The Pennsylvania system made no provision for colonization.

Until the commencement of the system which I am endeavoring to sketch, I think all the legal rights of

the proprietors of slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right to sell, devise, or remove them from the State, and, in the latter case, without their offspring being entitled to the benefit of emancipation, for which the system provides.

2d. The colonization of the free blacks as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition absolutely indispensable. Without it, I should be utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation. One hundred and ninety odd thousand blacks, composing about one-fourth of the entire population of the State, with their descendants, could never live in peace, harmony, and equality with the residue of the population. The color, passions, and prejudices would forever prevent the two races from living together in a state of cordial union. Social, moral, and political degradation would be the inevitable lot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher, than it is in some of the slave States. As nowhere in the United States are amalgamation and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

It will have been seen that the plan I have suggested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day upon their arrival at the prescribed age to the colony which may be selected for their destination ;

and that this process of transportation is to be continued until the separation of the two races is completed. If the emancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commence in 1855, and about thirty-nine years if its operation begin in 1860.

What the number thus to be annually transported would be, cannot be precisely ascertained. I observe it stated by the Auditor that the increase of slaves in Kentucky last year was between three and four thousand. But, as that statement was made upon a comparison of the aggregate number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit truly the *natural* increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduction and still more by the exportation of slaves. I suppose that there would not be less, probably more than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, after it was in progress some years, there would be a constant diminution of the number.

Would it be practicable annually to transport five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much larger number. We receive from Europe annually emigrants to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, at a cost for the passage of about ten dollars per head, and they embark at European ports more distant from the United States than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the Commercial Marine, employed between Europe and the United States affords facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate, which that engaged in the commerce between Liberia and this country does not now supply; but that commerce is increas-

ing, and by the time the proposed system, if adopted, would go into operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation of not less than five thousand persons to Africa, it would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority, to be at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage, and six months outfit after the arrival of the emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be transported, the fund to be raised by the hire of the liberated slave, for a period not exceeding three years, will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term.

Colonization will be attended with the painful effect of the separation of the colonists from their parents, and in some instances from their children; but from the latter it will be only temporary, as they will follow and be again reunited. Their separation from their parents will not be until after they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind. It will be far less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the animating encouragement that the colonists are transferred from a land of bondage and degradation for them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the liberated slave to the colony, and of maintaining him there for six months, I think, ought to be provided for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manner already indicated. He is the party most benefited by emancipation. It would not be right to subject the non-slaveholder to any part

of that expense; and the slaveholder will have made sufficient sacrifices, without being exclusively burthened with taxes to raise that fund. The emancipated slaves could be hired out for the time proposed, by the Sheriff or other public agent, in each county, who should be subject to a strict accountability. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of children of color, after the day fixed for the commencement of the system, enforced by appropriate sanctions. It would be a very desirable regulation of law to have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole population of the State registered and preserved, as is done in most well governed States.

Among other considerations which unite in recommending to the State of Kentucky a system for the gradual abolition of slavery is that arising out of her exposed condition, affording great facilities to the escape of her slaves into the free States and into Canada. She does not enjoy the security which some of the slave States have, by being covered in depth by two or three slave States, intervening between them and free States. She has a greater length of border on free States than any other slave State in the Union. That border is the Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of near six hundred miles, separating her from the already powerful and growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in Kentucky from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the evil has increased and is increasing. Attempts to recover the fugitives lead to the most painful and irritating collisions. Hitherto countenance and assistance to the fugitives have been chiefly afforded by persons in the State of Ohio; but it is to be apprehended, from the progressive op-

position to slavery that, in process of time, similar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in the States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of rail-roads, Canada can be reached from Cincinnati in a little more than twenty-four hours.

In the event of a civil war breaking out, or in the more direful event of a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of the existence of slavery, Kentucky would become the theatre and bear the brunt of the war. She would doubtless defend herself with her known valor and gallantry; but the superiority of the numbers by which she would be opposed would lay waste and devastate her fair fields. Her sister slave States would fly to her succor; but, even if they should be successful in the unequal conflict, she never could obtain any indemnity for the inevitable ravages of the war.

It may be urged that we ought not, by the gradual abolition of slavery, to separate ourselves from the other slave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortunes. The power of each slave State, within its limits, over the institution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State. The government of each slave State is bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations, to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States they find that labor more profitable, in the culture of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may perceive a reason in that feeling for continuing slavery, which cannot be expected should control the judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting and proper for her interests. If she should abolish slavery, it would be her duty, and I trust that she would

be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights. Her power, political and physical, would be greatly increased; for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand slaves and their descendants, would be gradually superseded by an equal number of white inhabitants, who would be estimated per capita, and not by the federal rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colored race in the Constitution of the United States.

I have thus, without reserve, freely expressed my opinion and presented my views. The interesting subject of which I have treated would have admitted of much enlargement, but I have desired to consult brevity. The plan, which I have proposed, will hardly be accused of being too early in its commencement or too rapid in its operation. It will be more likely to meet with contrary reproaches. If adopted, it is to begin thirty-four or thirty-nine years from the time of its adoption, as the one period or the other shall be selected for its commencement. How long a time it will take to remove all the colored race from the State, by the annual transportation of each year's natural increase, cannot be exactly ascertained. After the system had been in operation some years, I think it probable, from the manifest blessings that would flow from it, from the diminished value of slave labor, and from the humanity and benevolence of private individuals prompting a liberation of their slaves and their transportation, a general disposition would exist to accelerate and complete the work of colonization.

That the system will be attended with some sacrifices on the part of slave-holders, which are to be regretted, need not be denied. What great and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished without risk and sacrifice?

But these sacrifices are distant, contingent and inconsiderable. Assuming the year 1860 for the commencement of the system, all slaves born prior to that time would remain such during their lives, and the personal loss of the slave-holder would be only the difference in value of a female slave whose offspring, if she had any, born after the first day of January, 1860, should be free at the age of twenty-five, or should be slaves for life. In the mean time, if the right to remove or sell the slave out of the State, should be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slave-holder, after the commencement of the system would lose the difference in value between slaves for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some inconsiderable expense in rearing, from their birth, the issue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most generally bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their services, until they attained their majority.

Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slave-holder is generally a land-holder, and I am persuaded that he would find, in the augmented value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization. He would also liberally share in the general benefits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction of slavery. These have been so often and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon them extensively. They may be summed up in a few words. We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of

liberty and civil, political and social equality; we shall acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the Agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture; redressed, as far and as fast as we safely and prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suffered at our hands, and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the human race.

Kentucky enjoys high respect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opinion, no title which she has to the esteem and admiration of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the Pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa, within her jurisdiction, in the native land of their forefathers.

I have thus executed the promise I made, alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and I hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sen-

sibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the question may be considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a majority of the people of Kentucky; but, if there be a majority opposed to all schemes of gradual emancipation, however much I may regret it, my duty will be to bow in submission to their will. If it be perfectly certain and manifest that such a majority exists, I should think it better not to agitate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a pernicious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution. If there be a majority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to touching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future time, under better auspices and with the blessing of Providence, the cause, which we have so much at heart, may be attended with better success.

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to myself, by placing my sentiments permanently upon record.

With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

RICHARD PINDELL, Esq.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Arrival of the Packet, and Advices from the Colony.

THE Liberia Packet arrived on the 22d, and brought advices from Cape Palmas to the 22d of November, and from Monrovia as late as the 14th December.

All accounts represent the past year to have been the hardest ever

known by the colonists at Cape Palmas. In the first place the rains failed them in their proper season, and the stiff, salt sea breeze which blows constantly day and night, not only prevented the growth of the annual vegetables, but destroyed the plantain

and even the cassada trees. Then, the rice crop of the natives, in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, which is always dependent on the rains, not an overflowing of the land as in the rice lands of our Southern States, was also a failure. Then came on the old hereditary war between the two branches of the Grebo tribe, which completely hemmed in the colony, and prevented the ingress of grain and provisions from the interior tribes. All that would have come to the colony, fell into the hands of the natives, who were engaged in *war palaver*, instead of making new farms. Thus, the colonists have had a hard time of it, but like hardy men they have endured it. We hear of no whining or discouragement, all seem to feel that a part of their suffering at least, is attributable to their own fault, to their too habitual neglect of cultivating the soil. That this affliction, however grievous to be borne, will work out for them an exceeding good, cannot be doubted. They all now see fully the necessity of providing their own food and not depending for every thing upon a fickle and indolent native population.

We refer our readers to the following letters received by the Packet.

CAPE PALMAS,

November 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—You will be glad to hear of my safe arrival in our "free home" in Liberia, after 53 days passage to Monrovia. I arrived here on the 17th, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to that Being, who had shielded me from the dangers of the sea and land—over 10,000 miles. I have not been able to look around much on account of company and business; but I believe Dr. McGill has been assiduous in the discharge of his duty as your Agent.

The colonists and natives all appear glad to see me, and are much

pleased with the kind reception I met with from our honorable Board of Managers.

My health continued to amend during the passage, and I am now much better than I was when in Baltimore. Dr. Smith's treatment has been successful, and added 12 or 15 years to my life, from my feelings.

The war is still raging in our territories to the detriment of our native trade in rice and oil; but king Freeman has been notified of my intentions to have peace once more, and has promised his aid to settle the war; he appears to be the only obstacle in the way, as the belligerents are heartily sick of starvation and imprisonment in their towns.

We at last have the bread fruit tree fairly growing in the colony: there is one on the mission lot which has lately borne fruit. The palm oil trade is just beginning, on account of the great quantity of rain which has fallen lately. It cheered my very heart to see it coming in and trade again reviving. We may now calculate upon a fair supply of rice at least for the colonists use. Should you send many emigrants, it would be well to calculate accordingly.

Twelve emigrants came to this place by the Packet, and having no provisions on hand, I have purchased a small bill from "N. Rich" barque to amount of \$158, besides getting some from Packet Co., for which I have receipted. It is thought, that if the war is not brought to an end soon, we shall have another hard year for provisions, though every colonist is making a farm, and at present we have abundance of potatoes, but little rice from our immediate interior.

I find our newly bought sloop "Curlew," very useful in the purchase of rice and oil, as she can run from this port to Berriby and Monrovia, being amply large.

If you send out 50 or more emi-

grants in the next Packet, please to order to be put on board, at least 100 barrels corn meal. I send home by this vessel two respectable colonists; each of whom is able to raise an expedition. They are old residents, and their statements can be depended on, being members of the church.

All our jacks are dead but one, and we are sadly in want of more; Dr. Fletcher has no riding animal—your agent rides his last mule. I enclose the semi-annual accounts up to June 30, 1848, hope they may be approved of.

With a grateful sense of your kind treatment during my visit to the U. States, for which I tender to each member of your Honorable Board my thanks,

I remain as ever,

Your devoted Agent,

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.,

Pres. M. S. C. Soc.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS,

November 23, 1848.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.,

Pres. Md. St. Col. Soc.

DEAR SIR:—I feel myself highly honored in receiving the appointment of Chief Justice of Maryland in Liberia: the responsibilities are great, and I feel depressed by fear of my incompetency to discharge them; yet I trust that with the friendly instructions you have given, aided by my determination to better qualify myself for the performance of the required duties, and the advantage of Governor Russwurm's advice, I may succeed in satisfying both the society and my fellow-colonists. I shall always hope and expect that you will aid me by your instructions, which I shall seek frequently.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your obed't serv't,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS,

November 5, 1848.

TO MR. RICHARD WATKINS.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your letter by the Packet, but not time then to answer it. I was glad to hear that you and all the family were well. Sir, I am glad to inform you that I am well, and have enjoyed good health since I arrived in Africa, with the exception of three light attacks of the fever, neither of which lasted more than two or three days, and I now enjoy as good health as I ever did in the United States, and I assure you I feel much better in other respects. I now enjoy one of the objects that brought me here, the other is to do well, and then I will have reached the height of my ambition. This season has been a hard one on the colonists, and also on the natives, owing to the failure in the rice crops the last season, which was trying to men's souls, who had left the flesh pots of Maryland; some of them are not over it as yet, though the hungry time is past, they cannot forget the flesh pots of Maryland, many a poor fellow had to go hungry to bed, and knew not where the next day to get something to eat. That all-valuable tree, the palm tree, saved many lives, both colonists and natives this last season. I was satisfied myself to go to bed hungry and to get up hungry, believing that the Lord would provide for us. I felt satisfied not to fret after the abundance that I had left behind in Maryland. The colonists have been dependent on the natives for too many of their eatables heretofore, but I think this last season of want will drive them to agriculture, which will be a blessing in the end.

Sir, I wish you to write to me every opportunity. My respects to your father.

Yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

President Roberts' letter to Anson G. Phelps, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

DEVENPORT,
December 6, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing, that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cestors the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid, to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days,

which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging any thing definitively with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her majesty's ship Amazon, in which vessel the government have been kind enough to grant me a passage for my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her majesty's government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British government with whom I have had to do—private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Sam'l Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esqs., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Li-

beria in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here, I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention, that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform Rev. Messrs. M'Lain,

Pinney, and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend, Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave-trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

First impressions of a Liberian Colonist.

MONROVIA,

Nov. 14th, 1848.

ACCORDING to my promise, I sit down to write to you. I arrived here safe, after a tedious passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. I was very sea-sick a great part of the passage; John stood it much better than I did. I am now living in the house with Mr. Hilary Teage, and have opened my goods in one of Teage's stores, and John and I are attending to the sale of them. I found here

Willy, Ann, Frank, David and Caroline, of the Payne family; two others are in the country, Beverly and William. I found also Collinett Teage; her present husband, (this is her second marriage,) is named Ellis. They all are living as comfortably as any one can wish; they all have large and airy houses—one will make four of yours—with porticoes back and front. The first story is built of rough stone, and has a dirt floor; part is used for lumber and for wash-

rooms; &c. On these stone walls are erected frame buildings; you ascend stone steps, and enter the porch, (the same back and front,) which are in some closed in, with windows in them; they make excellent rooms each side of the main building. The kitchens are situated in the yard, a little off from the house. Every body has a number of native servants; the boys with just a handkerchief tied around the loins. All houses have large gardens in the rear, with a plenty of collards and other kitchen vegetables; also, ducks, chickens, and sheep with short wool, and some of the prettiest little cows you ever saw, fat as butter, and require scarcely any feeding; they give but little milk. The gardens are always blooming with flowers, and melodious with singing birds; orange and lime trees are full of fruit, and growing all along the streets and in the woods. A large number of other trees are crowded with fruit—among them the papaw, of which a pie was brought on the table; and John ate of it, and was certain that it was green apple pie. I should not have known the difference if I had not been told.

This town covers a large extent of ground: no houses here joined together; the population is thought to be about twelve hundred Americans, and a good number of natives; the streets are covered with grass, and run across each other; most of the garden walls are made of stone piled up. There are a number of thatched huts, or houses made of reed, and plastered outside with yellow clay, and lined inside with matting; such can be built by the natives for you for \$12 or \$15; a person can live in them very comfortably. This town is built upon a high rock, the sea washing it on three sides. In the centre of the town is a high spot—and in the middle of the street, where is placed four or five cannons—from this spot you see

the sea on the north, and on the south, stretching out till the sky and it seem to join together. They have Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, each of a very respectable size—no galleries, but lofty arched ceilings. I believe a great majority of the people are from Virginia—a good many from South Carolina. I had the pleasure of seeing the soldiers turn out a few days ago; it was a militia muster. There were about 160; they went through the drill very creditably; the muster ground appeared something like your fourth of July affairs in the south—tables spread with cakes, beer, &c., for sale. This time is just about the end of the rainy season. We have sometimes, once or twice, or three times a day, showers of light rain; the weather is not as extremely hot as some imagine; the highest my thermometer has been was 86° in Mr. Teage's porch, (then three o'clock;) mid-day the sun is peculiarly piercing, but afternoons and evenings are delightful. Every way you look is a perpetual green, and so fast do bushes, &c., grow, that the streets require to be cleaned of bushes every few weeks; some dozens or so of large stone-built stores are situated on the water's edge, from which you have to go up a rough hill to the dwellings, which are stretched out in every direction. Large vessels lay outside of a bar, but small ones can come up to the stores, which are situated at the junction of the sea, Mesurado river and Stockton creek. Many of the citizens have farms in the country. I have not seen a person who is desirous to return to live in the United States. Salt is greatly in demand; and a man to commence making salt out here would make a fortune. There are plenty of places along the shore where it can be made with ease. I am making arrangements to go into the soap business. All of our relations are well, and

send their love to you. I am well—
never enjoyed better health.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN LEWIS.

The above is written by an emigrant from Philadelphia to his friends. It has a frankness about it which must commend it to all our readers.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Liberia.

THE subjoined interesting extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, are entitled to attention. Without presuming to detract from the liberality of British policy or British statesmen, it is not unfair to suppose that the extraordinary marks of regard bestowed upon President Roberts are in some degree to be attributed to the growing commercial importance of the new Republic. The trade of England with Africa is already estimated at four millions sterling per annum, and her keen-sighted rulers are obviously determined to foster this new source of profit with all care and diligence. Meanwhile, would it not be well for our legislators to consider whether we are not losing an opportunity which may not again occur to us, and to adopt such measures as will at least give us an equal chance with our great commercial rival?

January 11, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have already informed you that the British government allotted a frigate to carry President Roberts and his family back to Liberia, and I sent to you an "Illustrated London News," containing a drawing of the reception of the President on board her Majesty's frigate, under a salute of seventeen guns. By this drawing you will see that he was treated with all the honors due to his rank. He wrote to me, just before his departure, a very interesting letter, giving me the last information after I took leave of him in London. He mentioned that Lord Auckland, the first Lord of the Admiralty, treated him with the utmost

respect and consideration, and showed the strongest desire to promote the welfare of Liberia, and also to suppress the slave trade. He promised a government cutter to be placed at the President's disposal for this object.

Unfortunately, this excellent and well disposed man (Lord Auckland) is since dead. He died suddenly a few days ago. But his instructions will be carried out, for all the members of the government, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell, &c., are as favorably inclined to promote the prosperity of Liberia and the suppression of the slave trade as I might almost say you yourself are; but I will not say this, because it would be no compliment to your zeal and unremitting efforts for the last twenty-five years in this good cause. The British government are, without doubt, most favorably inclined to promote the President's views in every way, and you will find the most important consequences flowing from the President's visit to this country and France.

I do not recollect whether I have already told you of the very interesting interview which Mr. Roberts had with the Bishop of London, and also what took place at the Prussian Ambassador's house, where the President dined with Lord Ashley, Mr. Gurney and others. The Bishop was exceedingly interested in what the President told him, and took down notes of the conversation, which fill three sides of a large sheet of paper. He promised all the aid in missionary efforts possible. At Chevalier Bunsen's table Mr. Roberts sat beside the excellent and benevolent Lord Ashley, who was

very minute in his inquiries about Liberia and the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Roberts told him the most effectual way to put down the latter would be to purchase the Gallenas territory, which is between the Sierra Leone colony and the Republic of Liberia, and thus seven hundred miles of coast would be forever guaranteed against the slave trade. His Lordship asked how much money would buy it; to which Mr. R. replied £2000 would be ample to do the thing perfectly.

Lord A. said the enterprise must be set about immediately, and after they rose from table he went to Mr. Gurney and proposed to him to buy and present this territory to the new Republic. Mr. G. received the proposition favorably, and requested Mr. Roberts to call upon him in Lombard

street next morning, when Mr. G. gave him an obligation for half of the amount (£1000,) and a kind of promise that if the British government did not make the purchase for President R., he, himself, would see that the purchase was made on his own responsibility, if he could not get some friends to join him in effecting this important object. Mr. Roberts left London with this understanding, and I have now the pleasure to add that when I called upon Mr. Gurney, a few days ago, I asked him, how about the Gallenas? that I wished to inform my friend E. C., in Philadelphia, about it. Mr. Gurney replied, you may inform friend C. that such arrangements have been made as will secure the acquisition of the Gallenas to the Republic of Liberia. I told him this would be joyful news to you.

Grand Cape Mount.

THIS country is again in a disturbed state. Prince George Cain, who has, ever since the death of King Fanatorah, been acknowledged on all sides as the legal sovereign of that country, was a few weeks since murdered by one of his relations in the most cruel and assassin-like manner. Mamorah, the murderer, is a young man, prepossessing in appearance, and heretofore

always spoke of George Cain in the highest terms of respect. We hope, ere long, to learn the particulars which gave rise to this appalling act, when we will lay them before our readers. Mamorah assures our citizens residing at Cape Mount that they need not be under any apprehension—that themselves and property will be secure.—*Md. Col. Journal.*

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Laura, which sailed from New Orleans, January 22, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
ROSS EMIGRANTS.					
1	Louis, -	50	—	Mississippi,	Emancipated by will of Capt. John Ross.
2	Nancy, -	45	—	do	
3	Ellender, -	20	—	do	
4	Richard, -	18	—	do	Children of Louis and Nancy.
5	Louis, -	15	—	do	
6	Martha, -	10	—	do	
7	Merilla, -	8	—	do	
8	Elvy, -	7	—	do	
9	Ephraim, -	25	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
10	Winney, -	20	—	Mississippi, -	
11	Smart, -	30	—	do	
12	Abby, -	28	—	do	
13	Dorsey, -	9	—	do	} Children of Smart and Abby.
14	Jonas, -	6	—	do	
15	Hilpah, -	3	—	do	
16	Edmond, -	1	—	do	
17	Hilpah, -	60	—	do	
18	Duncan, -	19	—	do	
19	Nimrod, -	17	—	do	} Children of Hilpah.
20	Euma, -	14	—	do	
21	Henderson, -	7	—	do	
22	Sarah, -	28	—	do	
23	Julia, (child of Sarah,) -	6	—	do	
24	Henrietta, do.	2	—	do	} Died on board ship.
25	Daphne, -	26	—	do	
26	Amanda, -	2	—	do	
27	Cynthia, -	30	—	do	
28	Clarinda, -	10	—	do	} Children of Cynthia.
29	Josephine, -	4	—	do	
30	Hickman, -	2	—	do	
31	Rachel, -	40	—	do	
32	Robert, (child of Rachel,) -	4	—	do	
33	Esonum, -	45	—	do	
34	Nancy, -	40	—	do	
35	Eliza, -	20	—	do	
36	Jim, -	18	—	do	} Children of Esonum and Nancy.
37	Sarah, -	16	—	do	
38	Rebecca, -	16	—	do	
39	Moses, -	8	—	do	
40	Peter, -	7	—	do	
41	Frank, -	6	—	do	
42	Mary, (two months old,) -	—	—	do	
43	Sampson, -	40	—	do	
44	Fanny, -	38	—	do	
45	Johnston, -	16	—	do	
46	Rose, -	15	—	do	} Children of Sampson and Fanny.
47	Enoch, -	9	—	do	
48	Frances, -	8	—	do	
49	Tenney, -	3	—	do	
50	Harry, -	2	—	do	
51	Infant, (a few days old,) -	—	—	do	
52	Peggy, -	46	—	do	
53	Delilah, -	13	—	do	
54	Dacey, -	9	—	do	
55	Charlotte, -	6	—	do	} Children of Frederick and Sillah, dec'd at N. O.
56	Nanney, -	4	—	do	
57	Murphey, -	2	—	do	
58	Plato, -	1	—	do	
59	Aggy, -	52	—	do	
60	Sam, -	20	—	do	
61	Murray, -	19	—	do	
62	Catherine, -	16	—	do	
63	Pinckey, -	12	—	do	
64	Agnes, -	7	—	do	
65	Adam, -	25	—	do	
66	Amelia, -	17	—	do	
67	Frances, -	28	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
68	Epey, -	9	—	Mississippi	} Children of Frances.
69	William, -	4	—	do	
70	Sarah, -	1	—	do	
71	Cowsey, -	35	—	do	
72	Margaret, -	30	—	do	} Children of Cowsey and Margaret.
73	Ellen, -	9	—	do	
74	Abram, -	8	—	do	
75	Patience, -	4	—	do	
76	Andrew, -	2	—	do	} Children of Alexander and Patsey.
77	Alexander, -	28	—	do	
78	Patsey, -	25	—	do	
79	Miata, (their child,) -	2	—	do	
80	Horace, do. -	1	—	do	} Children of Baptiste.
81	Scipio, -	75	—	do	
82	Harriet, -	70	—	do	
83	Susan, (grandchild,) -	4	—	do	
84	Baptiste, -	38	—	do	} Children of Baptiste.
85	Baptiste, -	7	—	do	
86	Warren, -	5	—	do	
87	Martha, -	4	—	do	
88	Matilda, -	3	—	do	} Children of Tumba and Tumey.
89	Reuben, -	24	—	do	
90	Emily, -	24	—	do	
91	Louisa, (their child,) -	4	—	do	
92	Hampton, -	—	—	do	} Children of Tumba and Tumey.
93	Nelley, -	—	—	do	
94	Ambrose, (her child,) -	—	—	do	
95	Jane, (his child,) -	—	—	do	
96	Subell, (her child,) -	—	—	do	} Children of Joe and Jinny.
97	Morea, do. -	—	—	do	
98	Paris, do. -	—	—	do	
99	Abram, -	75	—	do	
100	Betsy, -	70	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
101	Willy, -	30	—	do	
102	Clarissa, -	25	—	do	
103	Polly, (their child,) -	1	—	do	
104	Tumba, -	23	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
105	Tumey, -	23	—	do	
106	Henry, -	3	—	do	
107	Linda, -	1	—	do	
108	Joe, -	38	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
109	Jinny, -	32	—	do	
110	Martin, -	18	—	do	
111	Dinah, -	15	—	do	
112	Shelby, -	13	—	do	} Children of Frank and Phoebe.
113	Mary, -	12	—	do	
114	Laura, -	6	—	do	
115	Jinny, -	2	—	do	
116	Lizette, -	35	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
117	Ben, -	12	—	do	
118	Delia, -	5	—	do	
119	Madison, -	3	—	do	
120	Frank, -	40	—	do	} Children of Lizette.
121	Phoebe, -	38	—	do	
122	Jinny, -	8	—	do	
123	Thomas, -	5	—	do	
124	Penny, -	4	—	do	} Children of Frank and Phoebe.
125	Davy, -	2	—	do	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
126	Grace, (wife of Jim.)	38	—	Mississippi,	Died on board ship. Children of Grace. Grand children of Grace.
127	Peggy.	16	—	do	
128	Virginia,	15	—	do	
129	Jim,	3	—	do	
130	Letty,	1	—	do	
131	Isaac, (her son-in-law,)	30	—	do	
132	Jiff,	45	—	do	
133	Essex,	25	—	do	
134	Thornton, or Jacob,	25	—	do	
135	Cyrus,	25	—	do	
136	Bob,	25	—	do	
137	Apollas,	25	—	do	
138	Davy,	20	—	do	
139	Sally,	20	—	do	
140	Daphne,	68	—	do	
141	Laurence,	18	—	do	
REED ESTATE.					
142	Jim, (husband of Grace.)	45	—	do	
ALABAMA EMIGRANTS.					
143	Jesse J. Jiff,	39	—	Alabama,	
144	Gerrard Hansford,	64	—	do	
145	Campbell Hansford,	22	—	do	
146	Fancy Ala. Hansford,	6	—	do	
147	Jack Dimery,	40	—	do	
148	Eliza Dimery,	27	—	do	
149	Francis E. Dimery,	12	—	do	
150	John Dimery,	9	—	do	
151	Amanda V. Dimery,	7	—	do	

NOTE.—These 151 added to the total number previously sent, (6,231,) make 6,382 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore, February 24, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Joe Adama, -	35	Farmer, -	Rockbridge, Va.	Freed by Capt. Hugh Adams.
2	James More, -	19	Blacksmith,	Staunton, -	
3	Oscar Swingle, -	18	Barber, -	do	
4	Edloe Baker, -	50	Cup. & Leech,	Richmond, -	His wife. His children.
5	Fanny Baker, -	50	—	do	
6	Sally Carter Baker, -	11	—	do	
7	Mary Baker, -	2	—	do	Liberated by will of Mrs. Teass.
8	Nisa Davis, -	30	—	Lynchburg, -	
9	Brista Davis, -	4	—	do	
10	Washington Davis, -	7	—	do	
11	Lucy Davis, -	2	—	do	
12	John B. Phillips, -	21	Lawyer, -	do	
13	Thornton W. Scott, -	21	Farmer, -	Hanover, C. H.	
14	Harry Williams, -	19	—	—	

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
15	Billy Helms, -	41	Millwright,	Lynchburg, Va.	Freed by W. Helms. His wife. His children.
16	Esther Helms, -	45	—	do	
17	Octavia Helms,	6	—	do	
18	Caroline, -	4	—	do	
19	Cary Jorden, -	70	Farmer, -	Shepherdstown	Freed by will of Jacob Heiss.
20	Moses Jorden, -	35	—	do	
21	Kitty Jorden, -	30	—	do	
22	Henry Jorden, -	7	—	do	
23	John Burns, -	18	—	do	Freed by Jacob Rheinhardt.
24	Benjamin Thompson,	30	—	do	
25	Clary Thompson,	20	—	do	
26	Milly Thompson,	28	—	do	
27	George Anderson,	8	—	do	Milly's son. do daughter. do son.
28	Mary Anderson,	8	—	do	
29	John Henry Corns,	1	—	do	
30	Wm. M. Butler,	22	Shoemaker,	Geo'town, D.C.	
31	Charles Starks,	41	Wheelwrig't,	Blakely, Va.	Freed by Mrs. Jane C. Washington.
32	Joanna D. Starks,	—	—	do	His wife. His children.
33	Eugenia Starks,	21	—	do	
34	Wilson Mills Starks,	19	—	do	
35	Catherine Starks,	16	—	do	
36	George Starks, -	13	—	do	His children.
37	Eliza Starks, -	11	—	do	
38	Sally Starks, -	6	—	do	
39	Thomas Starks,	4	—	do	
40	Charles Starks,	2	—	do	His wife.
41	Infant, (a few mos. old,)	—	—	do	
42	Lewis Wiggins,	24	Shoemaker,	do	
43	Rev. Geo. J. Hargrave,	29	Carpenter, -	Petersburgh, -	
44	Betsy Hargrave,	30	—	do	His wife.
45	Marcia Hooper,	40	Clerk, -	Fayetteville,	His wife.
46	Rachael Hooper,	45	—	N. C.	
47	George Gantt, -	21	Carpenter, -	Philadelphia.	
48	Caroline Gantt,	18	—	do	
49	J. P. Burton, -	19	Farmer, -	do	New York. -
50	Amelia Cooper,	34	—	do	
51	Elias Edward Cooper,	4	—	do	
52	Jesse De Gress,	18	Farmer, -	do	
53	Wm. R. Ballandine,	42	Barber, -	Richmond, Va.	do
54	Venus Clarke, -	60	—	do	
55	Sally Ann Jackson,	13	—	do	

NOTE.—These 55 added to the total number previously sent, (6,382,) make 6,437 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

To New York Readers.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

New York, April 4, 1849.

To our friends in the interior of the State and especially our clerical friends, we would make an urgent appeal for aid. The season for the annual meetings of Ecclesiastical bodies and for religious anniversaries

is near at hand and present an excellent opportunity to remit funds to our aid.

The New York Colonization Society would remind them, *first*: that of the *six thousand dollars* pledged by us last winter, towards the passage and settlement of the slaves, *one hundred and fifty-five*

emancipated by the will of Capt. Ross, but a little over *five thousand* has as yet been secured. *Eight hundred dollars* are needed for this object, and doubtless many congregations, were the facts set before them, would at once provide \$30, the sum requisite for the passage of *one* of them, and at the same time compliment their Pastor by enrolling his name as a life member.

Secondly: The American Colonization Society, to which we are auxiliary, are expecting before the close of May to send out two vessels, one from New Orleans, and another from Baltimore and Savannah with an aggregate company of *four hundred emigrants*, for which, they will need about \$15,000, and for a portion of it look to us.

Thirdly: A considerable number of intelligent colored people of the City and State of New York, after a full consideration of the subject, have decided to emigrate next autumn, and for their accommodation an expedition will probably be fitted out from *this city*. For the needful expenditures of such an expedition, the New York State Colonization Society look with confidence to the Pastors and Churches and Philanthropists of the State, and

will not doubt that they will be sustained.

While, therefore, we have larger claims than usual upon our friends, we desire not to throw the whole burthen on a few, but to solicit and invite co-operation from all. In order to extend more particular knowledge of our operations and necessities, the African Repository is sent gratuitously to every Pastor or Clergyman whose name we can obtain, in the earnest hope of a favorable response from many. A collection forwarded to our office, Brick Church Chapel, New York, will be thankfully received and acknowledged, however small. *Ten dollars* from every church in the State would enable us to send out nearly *one thousand emigrants*. *Five dollars* from each church would give us an income greater than our whole present receipts.

Will our friends and readers please remember the wretched condition of Africa, with her more than *one hundred million* benighted souls—her seventy million of slaves—her horrible barbarisms, and her cruel slave trade—and aid a society which has thus far succeeded in ameliorating her sufferings.

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

To Subscribers.

THE subscribers to the African Repository are informed that Mr. Alexander's Printing Office was consumed by fire on Sabbath the 25th of March, with all its contents, including the manuscripts pre-

pared for the April number of the Repository; which is offered as an apology for the delay in delivering this number to subscribers.

Life Members of the A. C. S.

IN the last number of the Repository a list of the names of all who have been constituted Life Members of this Society was given, as perfect, it was remarked, as we were at that time able to make it. The use made of the information in our possession, was stated, without pretending to be

accurate, and in fact the object of publishing the list was stated to be to obtain a more accurate list than it was in our power to give, not knowing who had deceased, or changed their residence.

We regret that there are many inaccuracies in the list, which will cause a sus-

pension of its publication, until time is taken to correct it, as far as it can be done by the books in the Colonization Office.— In the meantime we ask information, and

suggest that it be communicated through the agents and the State Societies, so far as is practicable.

Money Collected

By Noah Sheldon, in the Northern part of the State of New York, during the months of January and February, 1849.

Jan. 31... *Turin, N. Y.*—Morgan L. Cummings, James A. Platt, each \$1, Esquire Brown, Charles G. Riggs, Selden Ives, each 50 cts. *Martinsburgh*—D. M. Bennett, \$1, J. Dewey, 58 cts., Chester Shumary, \$2, E. Johnson, Dea. E. Botsford, each 50 cts., Rev. C. Yale, Mrs. Yale, Mrs. Arthur, each 25 cents, Wm. King, Mr. Mappa, Dea. Goodrich, each \$1, Sophia Willard, 25 cents, C. P. Scoville, \$1, Oliver Hough, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts. *Louville*—Mrs. S. C. Judson, J. W. Bostwick, each \$5, Mrs. E. Bosworth, \$2 50, Dea. M. Bosworth, \$1 50, J. A. Willard, C. P. Leonard, J. L. Leonard, S. Wilder, Mrs. J. Collins, Conrad Shull, Levi Bowen and Dr. J. A. Nichols, each \$1, J. Wilber, Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Tyler, Charles Galloway, Cash, E. H. Bush, Mrs. N. Wells, D. S. Bailey, Mrs. H. Bailey, Wm. Bush, each 50 cts., L. Campbell, 37½ cents, Miss Willard, 25 cents. *Deer River*—Cash, \$2, Mrs. Amelia Potter, to constitute Abner A. Johnson, a life member of the N. Y. S. C. S., \$30, Constant Bosworth, 50 cts. *Copenhagen*—Contribution in Presby'n Church, \$8 01. A. Kilbourn, \$1. *Champion*—Dea. Asa Carter, 50 cents. *Evansville*—Mrs. Palmer, \$1. *Oxboro'*—R. H. King, \$2, Rev. J. Williamson, Robert Darling, each \$1, A. Taylor, Jennette Armiston, each 50 cts., James Brown, 25

cts. *Boonville*—Timothy Jackson, \$5, W. Tuttle, Charles Wheelock, Nathan North, M. Dresendorf, James Wood, Rev. J. H. Northup, each \$1, Mr. Hurlbert, 50 cents, H. Graves, Mrs. North, each 50 cents, Oscar Welmora, J. Kingsbury, Cash, each 25 cents.....

106 96½

Feb. 28. *Gouverneur*—Ed'n Dodge, \$5, H. D. Smith, \$2, Rev. B. B. Beckwith, C. A. Parker, Dr. P. O. Williams, Wm. E. Sterling, P. Van Buren, Mrs. Sterling, John W. Armstrong, each \$1, Charles Rich, C. S. Cone, James Parker, Dea. Enos Wright, Joseph Hopkins, A. Smith, J. P. Fisher, G. Rogers, Mrs. Hill, each 50 cts., James Sherwin, E. Harris, Richard Collins, each 25 cts., Infant offering, 5 cts. *Hopkinton*—Contribution in the Congregational Ch., \$6 91; Rev. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Kent, D. Daggett, Dr. S. Sprague, each \$1, Mr. Ladin, 50 cts., Sarah Sheldon, F. P. Sprague, Cash, each 25 cts. *Brasher Falls*—Dea. C. T. Hubbard, \$2, Thos. W. Wells, \$1. *Norfolk*—Norman Sackrider, \$3. *Madrid*—Lyman Powell, \$1, Dea. Powell, 50 cts., Mrs. P., 12½ cts. *Ogdensburg*—Mr. Seymour, H. P. Van Reneselaer, each \$3, J. & G. R. Bell, \$2 50, J. Lamb, \$2, G. M. Foster, P. Wheelock, A. Sykes, Mrs. E. Sykes, E. B. Adlen, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Stephen Higbee, A. Vilas, Wm. A. Rea, D. M. Chapin, R.

Rockwell, J. Bradshaw,
M. P. Jackson, R. Vilas,
E. Vilas, E. W. Benedict,
C. Stocum, Cash, Elijah
White, L. D. Pomeroy,
Anthony Furness, John
Barber, Cash, Cash, Geo.
Robinson, each 50 cents.
Morristown—M. Birdsell,
R. B. Chapman, each \$2,
Horace Hulbert, John La-
see, Henry Hooker, Eras-
tus Northum, each \$1, S.
Canfield, Isaac Dermott,
E. W. Mitchell, Wm. C.
Griffin, Rev. S. Slater,
Wm. Rogers, Mr. Long,
Mrs. Ingham, each 50 cts.,
Duncan Ferguson, James
Clymer, George Ramsey,

Mr. Tilton, Cash, each 25
cents, Robert Smith, 37½
cts. *Hammond*—Rev. Sam-
uel Young, Roswell Ryon,
S. Webster, each \$1. *Ple-
sis*—H. D. Parker, \$1. *Le
Fayetteville*—Contribution,
\$2 83. *Sackett's Harbor*—
E. Camp, \$10, Mrs. H.
Brewster, \$5. *Watertown*—
Willard Ives, \$10, A. S.
Green, O. V. Brainard, S.
B. Upham, Cash, D. D.
Otis, Rev. P. Snyder, A
friend, each \$1, D. Hunt-
ington, J. Mow, Jr., Cash,
Cash, each 50 cents.....

123 54

Total..... 231 50

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1849.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy, through
Gen. L. Alden:—
Lebanon—Col. J. Woods, Capt.
R. Kimball, each \$1..... 2 00
Meriden—S. Duncan, Dea. Mor-
rill, A. Wood, C. S. Richards,
each \$1, Mrs. Farnam, 50 cts. 4 50
Charlestown—George Olcott, \$10;
Rev. J. Crosby, \$1, Mr. Walk-
er, \$2..... 13 00
Hanover—Dea. S. Long, 50 cts.,
R. Benton, \$1, Mr. Lee, 50 cts. 2 00
Bath—Rev. Mr. Cleveland..... 50
Acworth—Mr. Prentiss..... 50
Claremont—Rev. Mr. Lawrence,
Dea. Stevens, each \$1..... 2 00
Littleton—Rev. Mr. Carpenter,
Mr. Bracket, each \$1, Rev.
Mr. Fairbanks, 25 cts..... 2 25
Hoverhill—Mr. Bean, \$2, Mrs. Mar-
ry P. Webster, proceeds of land
sold, by Dea. S. Tracy, \$225. 227 00

253 75

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:
Hartford—A. Hazen..... 2 00
Norwich—L. Lewis, 25 cents, A.
Loveland, \$2 2 25
Vergennes—E. D. Woodbridge... 2 00
New Haven—Gen. Wm. Nash... 5 00
Windsor—Two children, 22 cts.,
J. W. Hubbard, Rev. B. F.
Butler, E. C. Tracy, each \$1. 3 22
East Rutland—Hon. R. Pier-
point, \$1, L. Daniels, \$2..... 3 00
Brandon—Rev. J. Ingraham..... 2 00
West Rutland—Mary Gilmore, 50

cents, A. Mead, Rev. A. Walk-
er, each \$2, Isaac Chatterton,
Wait Chatterton, H. Mead, J.
M. Mead, each \$1, W. Hum-
phrey, 50 cts., Dea. E. Board-
man, J. M. Chatterton, C. G.
Boardman, each \$1..... 12 00
Burlington—G. C., 50 cts., Judge
Foote, J. D. Allen, Dr. Peck,
each \$2, H. Wheeler, \$1, W.
H. Wilkins, H. Bradley, Sar-
ah Paine, Prof. Pease, each
\$2, Mrs. Buel, \$3, Mrs. Whip-
ple, \$1, Hon. M. L. Bennett, \$2,
M. Seymour, \$1, G. B. Shaw,
\$5, M. L. Strong, \$2, J. W.
Pomeroy, \$5, Cash, S. E. How-
ard, each \$1, Rev. J. H. Wor-
cester, \$4, Prof. Shedd, \$2... 42 50
Castleton—Rev. J. Steel, Dea.
Higby, E. Langdon, Colonel
Branch, Hon. Z. Howe, J.
Adams, each \$1, Dea. A. Gris-
wold, 50 cents..... 6 50
Middlebury—Rev. S. G. Cole,
\$1 50, Pres't Larabee, \$3, Hon.
P. Starr, \$5, Hon. S. Swift,
\$3, J. Warren, Dea. Allen,
each \$1, R. Wainwright, \$5,
A. Willcox, Prof. Robins, each
\$1, A. Johnson, \$2, Dea. E.
Matthews, \$1, Cash, 50 cts... 25 00
Pittsford—Andrew Leach, \$7,
Dr. Winslow, T. F. Bogue, A.
Hamond, Dea. Tattingham,
John Stevens, C. D. Brown,
Rev. Dr. Walker, each \$1,
Louis Heudce, 45 cts., A. C.
Kellogg, 50 cts..... 14 95

<i>Saxton's River</i> —D. Chandler, \$1, C. Smith, \$2, Rev. L. Hay- den, \$1.....	4 00
<i>Chelsea</i> —J. W. Smith, \$1, Mr. Bacon, 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>Brattleborough</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10, G. C. Hall, \$5, A. Van Doran, \$2, E. Seymour, \$3, Dr. Rockwell, \$1, E. Kirk- land, \$2.....	23 00
<i>West Brattleborough</i> —Hon. S. Clark, \$5, Mrs. Hayes, 50 cts.	5 50
	154 42

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :

<i>Cabotville</i> —Collection in Rev. S. G. Clapp's congregation.....	12 00
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RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker :

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Aggregate Amount..... \$1,546 58

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, MAY, 1849.

[No. 5.]

An Appeal to the Legislature of Virginia, in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

We approach the Representatives of the People. They are the depositaries of that power which is to be used for the public weal. In elective governments, representatives may fear the source from whence their power is derived. But on this subject, all legislation which falls within the limits of reason, will coincide with the views of the people. There are not in the commonwealth of Virginia, one hundred persons who dissent from the opinion that our free people of color ought to be transferred to Africa. Restore them, is the universal demand. The proofs of this feeling in the mass of the people, are clear as light. From the Capes to the Ridge, and from the Ridge to the western and north-western boundary of Virginia, the people have contributed money and influence to the cause of colonization. In addition to the mass of the people, we can supply select and illustrious men, whose names have long worn that sanctity

which age, experience, and wisdom, confer. The sages of Monticello, Montpelier, and Oak Hill, gave to the colonization scheme, their living and dying approbation. To the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, might hundreds be subjoined and none more promptly than that of John Marshall. Legislators! we enter your Hall beneath a galaxy composed of moral and intellectual luminaries, in whose light we and our children are permitted to rejoice.

In respectfully asking pecuniary aid from the Legislature of Virginia, we decline argument. The days of argument are past, whilst those of appeal have arrived. Colonization *has been* an open question; but it has stood the torture of the strictest scrutiny. For eight and twenty years, has this subject of colonizing our free people of color, been discussed in the United States, through the press—in popular assemblies, in the Halls of Legislation, and even in the pulpit.

Volumes would not hold the reasonings which have been employed in connection with the subject on which we so urgently address your Honorable Body. Our scheme has been prosecuted with all the lights which could be made to converge for its elucidation. Our thirty States are combined to some extent, at least, in this noble enterprise. The advocates of colonization have, at all times, been willing to hear and weigh difficulties and objections. They knew that the genius of Africa would one day sublimely close the circle of reasoning, and this conviction inspired them with a perfect willingness that sceptics might enter it and be heard, and that fanatics might rend it if they pleased. But how stands the result? The circle is complete, and it holds within its golden circumference, hundreds of thousands who are the friends of Africa.

We address men of intelligence, and men who have been elevated to seats of legislation by the popular will and by the votes of those who are free and independent. It would be an insult to the understanding of such, to argue whether the whole of any thing be greater than its part, and would not the offence be equal in magnitude if we attempted to show that colonization in Africa could be accomplished after it has been accomplished? But we ask the legislature of Virginia simply to hear a recital of what private benevolence has

achieved, independently of any direct help from Government, and to infer what may be done, provided private benevolence were aided by legislative enactment. The recital shall be short, for the facts to be mentioned have been circulated over the United States as freely as that air which nourishes the life of a population now amounting to twenty millions.

It is well known that the philanthropic institution whose claims we respectfully but zealously press, was founded at Washington City, in the year 1816. We need not state the names of its founders, for some of them fill no obscure place in the annals of American legislation. The assemblage who laid the corner stone of the American Colonization Society, was composed of men who loved their country, both north and south, east and west. Since that time, the interest has been gradually deepening in this scheme, from the St. Croix, to the mouths of the Mississippi, and from the Lake of Huron, to the Floridian everglades. Private benevolence has purchased on a benighted coast, a territory of more than three hundred miles in extent, it has chartered ships, it has bought and started packets, it has despatched to the home and continent of their fathers, five thousand of our free people of color—it has brought under the canopy of Liberian laws, about eighty thousand hitherto wild and untutored savages, it has restored many victims of

the slave trade who reached our shores in defiance of the law of our Congress, it has abolished the slave trade within the jurisdiction of the colony, it has founded schools, churches and printing presses, it has cleared farms and sprinkled abroad the tints of agriculture, it has rendered streams navigable which were inaccessible to the boatman, it has planted the temples of justice, it has translated our bland and beautiful arts to a distant continent, it has sent over our melodious language, to be the language of millions for ages to come, and above all, it has obtained a foothold for the Christian religion, before whose progress, paganism and Mohammedanism, will gradually disappear. Liberia is a republic reared by private munificence, and the lone star is tremulous with hope for the arrival of new but kindred orbs, that she may present herself to the world in the form of a constellation, whose dumbness will be eloquence. We boast not of what has been done, because one frown from Heaven might have disappointed our fondest hopes; but Heaven has been propitious. We then call on the Legislature of Virginia to strengthen our hands, and encourage our hearts, for the work of a century remains to be executed. We believe, indeed, that Liberia left to itself would live—that her agriculture would flourish, and that her commerce would increase; but Liberia cannot transport our free colored

population. She wants more of our people, that she may send our arts, through their agency, among surrounding tribes, and eventually into the heart of Africa. And many of the African race wish to leave the United States. They are even importunate to go, and shall we forbid them to cherish the hope that they may one day plant their feet on the soil whence their fathers came? The Legislature must be aware that Liberia was founded in the face of doubts and opposition, and even of ridicule. But doubts have been resolved—opposition has lowered its tone, ridicule has been changed into the smile of approbation, the clamor of faction has been silenced, and discontent has been quelled. The records of the world may be safely challenged to produce an experiment more triumphantly proved. Thousands in the north have begun to feel a lively interest in Liberia as a home for the children of Africa, and as a frontispiece to those temples of religion and seats of law and maces of legislation which are yet to be more extensively established on the western coast of a continent which up to this period, has been a blank on the map of the world. The independence of the Liberian republic has been acknowledged by the Court of St. James, and by that Government in France which has dissolved the Cabinet of St. Cloud. By these and a hundred other considerations which might be numerically stated,

do we ask the Legislature of Virginia to aid the American Colonization Society. We pretend not to dictate or even to suggest the form of the benefaction. That is left with your Body, in whose wisdom our confidence is entire. The Legislature of Maryland have long since occupied Cape Palmas, where a flourishing colony bears witness to their generosity and foresight. Other States by the purchase of African territory, are eager to impress their names on Liberian soil. And shall Virginia, who has been the parent of States, decline all interest in the soil of Africa? She can exultingly say of several members of our confederacy, these are my jewels nobly given away, that nations might be enriched. Virginia has been slow, but when she shall begin to move, our confidence is unshaken; that she will overtake and outstrip all others in the race of philanthropy.

The people of Virginia never can forget that they are the children of colonization. Our fathers received aid from the Crown of England. They came to plant a factory, and lo! they planted thirty empires. A beneficent Providence watched over the infant settlement established on the James. He reared up in the person of an Indian Princess, a guardian to the colony, whose olive hand arrested the tomahawk of the savage, and who threaded each sylvan labyrinth where extermination to the colony was appre-

hended. The commonwealth of Virginia has sprung from crude materials, and the contrast between her infancy and present state is striking. A million and more of her children are daily drinking happiness at those fountains of law, literature, legislation and religion which she liberally supplies. Her capes, her tinted mountains and unrivalled scenery, have charmed past generations, and are destined to charm generations to come by adding the peculiar pleasure they give to other sweets of existence. But in thirty years, our State had not advanced so far in population as Liberia, and what Liberia may become in the future, we leave to the pen of history and to the imagination of the poet.

With these and a multitude of cognate considerations which will readily occur to reflecting men, we leave our appeal with the legislature. All sources of information if called for, can be immediately supplied. We are fortified by a multitude of documents, and are able to prove diligence on our part in prosecuting the enterprise, and frugality in the use of all pecuniary means hitherto placed at our disposal. We then earnestly, affectionately and importunately invoke the Legislature of Virginia to look generously on our cause. We press our claim from the harmonious sentiments of the people, from the concurrence of all patriotic men, from the genius of our institutions, from the

known opinions of illustrious shades that once animated our counsels, from the azure wreaths which dress our mountains, from the horrors of the slave trade, and the tortures of the middle passage, from the soil of Liberia which invites additional cultivators, from the rising commerce of our colony, from the tropical rivers of

Africa, whose mouths will be filled with the music of gratitude, from the good of millions on a foreign coast, and the good of millions who are to occupy those seats which we now occupy, and inhabit homes which we are so soon to relinquish to our posterity.

Missionary Influence of Sierra Leone.

THIS colony was commenced in 1787, with colonists most of whom had been slaves in our southern States, and had served in the British army during the war of the revolution. In 1791 and 1792, it was reinforced by 1,200 colonists from Jamaica, who had first been removed to Nova Scotia, but found the climate too cold for them. Its prosperity was retarded by wars with the natives, wars among themselves, and the wars of England with France, during which it was ravaged by a French fleet. Its principal accessions have been, not civilized emigrants, but the cargoes of slave ships, captured by British cruisers. They needed to be civilized and converted themselves, before they could exert any good influence on others. They have been brought in and landed there, till their number has risen to some 50,000, or 55,000.

The first missionary attempt in that region, except two feeble efforts which had previously ended in nothing, was made by the English Church Missionary Society in 1804; but the

missionaries were instructed to find stations beyond the limits of the colony. In 1806, however, one of them was induced to serve, temporarily, as chaplain for the colony; an office which the Sierra Leone company had been laboring in vain to fill for nine years. This, so far as appears, was the beginning of clerical labors in the colony. In 1808, the missionaries first found stations where they could labor beyond the limits of the colony. But in 1816, it was found that the colony, then numbering 9,000, or 10,000 inhabitants, was the most promising field of labor. In 1818, the last of their stations beyond its limits were given up, and the whole missionary force concentrated within the colony; "thus making Sierra Leone the base, from whence future exertions may be extended, step by step, to the very interior of Africa."

The Society now reports, missionary stations 16; missionary laborers, of various kinds, 146, of whom 128 are natives; average attendance on public worship 7,628; communicants

2,099; seminaries 2; schools 63; pupils 4,979.

The English Wesleyans commenced a mission at Sierra Leone in 1817. They now report, schools, 45; pupils, 4,180; communicants, 4,883.

Both together report 108 schools, 9,169 pupils, and 6,982 communicants. But these numbers by no means give an adequate idea of what has been done. We must consider *where they are*.

In 1821, the Wesleyans extended their operations by commencing a station at Bathurst, a British settlement at the mouth of the Gambia, about 400 miles north from Sierra Leone. In 1832, they advanced 300 miles up that river, and commenced a station on Macarthy's Island, in a settlement of emigrants from Sierra Leone. Three of their schools, 354 of their pupils, and 292 of their communicants are at these stations.

In 1835, they extended their operations about 900 miles in the opposite direction, to Cape Coast Castle. Here were about 10,000 Africans, living under British rule. There had been a chaplaincy and a school in the fort nearly all the time since 1751. Some of the more enlightened among them had been at Sierra Leone, had become acquainted with missionaries there, and had requested the Church Missionary Society to send them one; but none had been sent. Their wishes having come to

the knowledge of the Wesleyans, a mission was commenced there. In connection with this mission are 27 of their schools, 1,108 of their pupils, and 959 of their communicants. But these are not all at Cape Coast town. One of their stations is at Kumasi, the capital of the Ashantic Kingdom, about 100 miles inland. Others are scattered along the coast for 300 miles or more. One is at Annamaboe; one at Accra, and another at Badagry, and still another at Abbekuta, 60 or 70 miles inland from Badagry.

The church missions, too, have been extended to Badagry and Abbekuta. At Badagry, they report 16 communicants, 2 schools, and 76 pupils; and at Abbekuta, 36 communicants, 2 schools, and 42 pupils. But as the history of this extension is very interesting and instructive, we must give it more particularly.

The great kingdom of Yoruba formerly extended from the ocean, at Badagry, to the Niger near Rabbah. From Badagry across the country to Rabbah may be some 300 miles; but the Niger flows from Rabbah, first toward the east and then toward the south, at least 600 miles, to its numerous mouths in the Bight of Benin. About the year 1817, a series of wars broke out among the tribes owing allegiance to the king of Yoruba, in which the country has been ravaged, a large part of its towns destroyed, and multitudes of the people seized and sold to slave traders. Some esti-

mate of the number seized and sold, may be formed from the fact, that such of them as were rescued from slave ships by British cruisers, form "a very large proportion of the population of Sierra Leone." One of them, who arrived in 1822, when there were but few of his countrymen there, was baptized by the name of Samuel Crowther, has been educated and ordained, and is now at the head of the mission at Abbekuta. His mother, whom he found soon after his return, was one of five adults baptized February 6, 1848. Four children, his nieces, he found in slavery, redeemed them and baptized them. But we are before our story.

Previous to 1845, several natives of Yoruba had left Sierra Leone and gone to Badagry, and some of them had penetrated the interior. They found old friends and relatives, who were delighted to see them again and listened with interest to their account of the religion which they had learned at Sierra Leone. The report of their reception and of the encouraging attentiveness of the people to what they said of christianity, led to the establishment of the mission. We have already mentioned the Rev. Samuel Crowther as its head at Abbekuta. His three assistants are all natives of Yoruba, who, like himself, are rescued victims of the slave trade, educated at Sierra Leone. One of them, Mr. Phillip, schoolmaster, arrived at Ab-

bekuta December 4, 1847; and a letter dated December 15, gives an account of his unexpected meeting with his mother and several sisters, from whom he had been torn twenty-one years before. We have already given the statistics of the mission, and stated that the Wesleyans also have stations at Badagry and Abbekuta.

The wars which we have mentioned, have resulted in the almost entire political dissolution of the kingdom of Yoruba. The several tribes which composed it now act independently of each other; but the same language still prevails from Badagry to the Niger, and thus a missionary influence can be exerted from the points already occupied through that whole region; and there are laborers in abundance at Sierra Leone, to carry the knowledge of the gospel to all its towns.

But this is not all. There is more to come, and the way is nearly prepared for it. We have said that Yoruba extends to the Niger. There it borders upon Hausa; or if Nufi intervenes, the distance is not great, and presents no formidable obstacle. A mission to Hausa is already planned, and the Rev. J. F. Schoen has been for some time studying the language at Sierra Leone, intending soon to proceed to that country. He can doubtless find at Sierra Leone, pious and educated natives of Hausa, who will not only teach him the language, but accompany him on his mission, and on his arrival, secure him a fa-

avorable reception among their friends. This movement carries christianity across the Niger, 500 miles or more above its mouth.

Haussa borders on Bournu, the most important empire of Central Africa. Indeed it is said that Haussa itself is tributary to Bournu, and that the languages of both countries are so amalgamated on their borders that the people understand each other. There are natives of Bournu at Sierra Leone, and by their assistance, the Rev. S. W. Roelle is acquiring the language, proposing, when Mr. Schoen is established in Haussa, to go on beyond him into Bournu. He gives a literal translation of one of his teacher's narratives, in the following words:—

"My years were eighteen. There was war. At that time my mother died—my father died. I buried them. I had done. The Fullahs caught me. They sold me. The Haussa people bought us. They brought us to Yoruba. We got up. We came to the Popo country. The Popoes took us. To a white man they sold us. The white man took us. We had no shirts. We had no trowsers. We were naked. Into the midst of the water, into the midst of a ship, they put us. Thirst killed somebody. Hunger killed somebody. By night we prayed. At suntime we prayed.—God heard our prayers. The English are pious. God sent them. They came. They took us. Our hun-

ger died. Our thirst died. Our chains went off from our feet. Shirts they gave us. Trowsers they gave us. Hats they gave us. Every one was glad. We all praised the English. Whoever displeases the English, info hell let him go."

The unchristian wish in the last sentence was probably intended only as a strong expression of gratitude. The facts are important. This Bournu man was not enslaved and sold by his own countrymen, but by the Fulahs, with whom Bournu is often at war. From this we may infer that if he should return, his countrymen, instead of selling him again, would receive and protect him. The case is doubtless the same with others from Bournu. It also appears, that the road to Bournu is through Yoruba and Haussa, the very route contemplated by these projected missions. Guides and interpreters for the whole route, having countrymen and friends at the end of it, may be found among the recaptured Africans at Sierra Leone.

Let us survey the extent of their missionary influence.

From Sierra Leone to the Gambia, is about 400 miles, and from thence up the river to Macarthy's Island, is 300 miles more. So far the Wesleyan missions have extended themselves northward. From Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas is about 450 miles south-eastwardly, and thence to Badagry, about 750 miles east, ma-

king the whole distance about 1,200 miles in that direction. From Badagry to Abbekuta is 64 miles inland. From Bathurst, at the mouth of the Gambia, along the coast to Badagry, is about 1,900 miles, and from McCarthy's Island down the Gambia to its mouth, then along the coast to Badagry, and then inland to Abbekuta, is about 2,300 miles. So far missions have actually been extended, and are now in successful operation. The greatest gap in this line of missions is occupied by Liberia.

From Badagry, through Yoruba and Hausa to the heart of Bournu, on the great lake Chad, must be nearly 1,000 miles. We have already told what means are prepared for this additional extension. The tributaries of Bournu probably extend to the Great Desert on the north, and to the head waters of the western branch of the Nile on the south east.

It is worthy of special notice, that this route strikes the Niger far above the pestilential delta at its mouth, and thus opens a practicable route to its rich and populous valley of more than a thousand miles above, as well as the valleys of its magnificent tributaries.

Such are the results, present and prospective, of a colony, far inferior to Liberia in every thing but age and numbers; and, if we may count the natives lately brought under the jurisdiction of Liberia, far inferior, now, in numbers.

Yet, in one respect, Sierra Leone has had a decided advantage over Liberia. American missions to Liberia have labored almost exclusively for the conversion of the *natives*, neglecting the colonists. British missionaries acted on the same principle till the experience of twelve years showed them their error; and then in 1816, they changed their policy. Thenceforth, they made it their first object to convert the colonists; to produce a concentration of gospel light at Sierra Leone, the rays of which must of necessity penetrate the surrounding darkness. Some of the American missions in that part of the world have at length made the same discovery, and will henceforth act on the same principle, with vastly greater advantages than the British missions have enjoyed.

We must not close this article, without noticing the prospect of an American mission to Central Africa. The "Southern Baptist Convention" have, as we understand, resolved to send a mission to Yoruba, with a view to its ultimate extension inland: Two missionaries have already offered themselves for this enterprise, one of whom is from Florida, and "has long contemplated the subject;" and other offers are expected. A committee having had the subject under serious consideration "for many months," say in their Report, speaking of Yoruba:

"In this salubrious and productive kingdom, our missionaries might se-

lect a location, whence they might easily cross the Niger into Nyffe, "a very fine country, occupied by the most industrious and improved of all the negro nations," and thence extend their chains of stations eastward to the kingdom of Bournu and even to Abyssinia.

"Located near the Niger, the commercial highway of that entire region, the missionary may, at any time, by means of the boats that ply on its waters visit the numerous towns that stud its banks. Departing from Katinga, the capital of Yariba, a town fifteen miles in circumference, with a large population, he may descend the river, visiting Rabba, Egga, which stretches for four miles along its western bank; Kacunda, with its "peaceable, friendly and industrious people;" and proceeding on to the

point of its confluence with the Tehadda, ascend the latter and preach Christ crucified to the immense multitudes of the Funda country. Or he may ascend the Niger, stopping at the countless intermediate towns and villages, up to Boosa, "the capital of a fertile and well cultivated country;" thence to Yaoori, encompassed by wooden walls thirty miles in length, and finally reach Timbuctoo itself, the mart of an extensive trade, and distribute among its mixed population the word of life. Or he may diverge from the Niger, and ascend the river that leads to Soccato, "the largest city in the interior of Africa," and spread within its lofty walls those sacred influences, which will ultimately open its twelve gates to let the King of Glory in."

The Colonists and the Natives.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. J. Payne, Protestant Episcopal Missionary at Cape Palmas, to one of the bishops of that church:

"The natives of the west coast of Africa, are not only deeply sunk in vice and superstition, but they have no written language, and, of course, no books—no schools. To raise them from such degradation must be the work of generations. I would not limit the power of God, which I pray daily may be manifested in the conversion of the adult population, while I pray, preach and labor for this end. But, guided by the light of the past, all intelligent minds must agree that the moral renovation of such a people involves a long, systematic, and toilsome work. The language must be reduced to writing, schools established, the Word of God and other religious books translated and distributed, ere the blessings of Christianity can be permanently se-

cured to these people. It is obvious that, in order to the accomplishment of these objects, an adequate supply of well-qualified ministers and teachers must be provided. And the important question arises, whence are these to be obtained?

"Will the church in the United States furnish them? I think that facts show that she will not. During the twelve years of this mission's existence, *twenty* white laborers, male and female, have been connected with it. Of these, there remain in the field, at the present moment, myself, the only clergymen, with my wife and Dr. Perkins, making *three* in all! Some have died, and others have withdrawn on account of ill health, or different reasons. But as these causes are likely to be permanent, it is proper to judge of the future by the past, which fully sustains the opinion just expressed, that the wants of the mission are not to be supplied from the church at home.

"There appears to me to be quite as little prospect of an *immediate* supply of suitable *native* agents. The view has been expressed, that in China such an agency may reasonably be hoped for, from the present generation. But this based upon the idea, that the Chinese are the Romans of existing Heathendom. However this may be, it is very certain that the *people of India* are very much superior to those of Africa. And yet, after generations of missionary toil, what is the result, so far as an adequate supply of superintendents and clergymen is concerned? In one of his communications, written, I think, in 1846, Bishop Wilson of Calcutta declared his conviction, that from *future generations* alone, was there any reasonable hope of obtaining a competent native agency for that field. 'A fortiori,' there is *less* prospect here.

"There remains but one other source to which we can look for suitable instruments to sustain this mission. And this, in the Providence of God, is immediately at hand. It, is the American Colony, within whose bounds our operations are confined. To some it may appear unaccountable that the same advantage should not raise to a like standard the heathen and the Christian child. But not so to those who have carefully observed the gradual steps by which barbarous nations advance to Christian civiliza-

tion. The process resembles that by which infancy attains to the maturity of manhood. It has its childhood and its youth, with all attending imperfections; and it is only *men* who are qualified to be guides and instructors, so it is found that heathen nations, even after they have been converted must pass through their childhood and youth, before they furnish characters of sufficient maturity to be entrusted with their spiritual care. Now the Americo-African Colonists having been long living under the influences of Christian civilization, have passed through the stages of childhood and youth. They are struggling rapidly into *manhood*. With all the disadvantages to which their social condition subjected them in the U. S., they are, to say the least, a century in advance of their heathen neighbors. Moreover, by constitution they are adapted to the climate, and what is of still greater consequence, here is their and their children's *home*. The latter will grow up here, and by constant intercourse with the natives, become perfectly familiar with their languages and customs. Now it is from amongst these children that I would have the church train up her teachers and ministers for Africa. Colonists already fill every civil office in Liberia, the higher ones, most ably; why should they not also, in time, fill all in the church?"

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Rev. Mr. Robinson's Address.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Robinson as a pulpit orator, the length of his address upon our first page, will be no obstacle to its careful and attentive perusal. To those who are not, we would say, if you commence it you will not stop until you are done, whatever may be your views as to the cor-

rectness of his positions. Though himself a native of "the Old Dominion" and comparatively a stranger in our State, having resided in it only two or three years, yet he has evidently caught a very correct view and given a very proper analysis of the state of public opinion upon the subject of his address. A very gratify-

ing sign of the times is found in the unanimity with which all parties in the State are found advocating the scheme of African Colonization. One party advocate it because they believe that, by a union of it with a system of gradual emancipation, the State may be relieved of the incubus of slavery, another party, in favor of perpetual slavery, advocate it because they believe the presence of a large body of free negroes will be prejudicial to the Government of their slaves as well as to the whites. Both parties, however they may divide upon other points, may agree, in perfect consistency with their principles, in removing the negroes that are now free and such as shall become such hereafter, to their fatherland. With slavery, as such, the colonization scheme has nothing to do. Its office is to take the negro after he has had nominal freedom conferred upon him, and transfer him to a country where he may be free indeed. When and how he shall be released from slavery, or whether he shall be free at all, it leaves to be determined by the master or the State in which he is held. It blesses him when freed by taking him away from the depressing influences resulting from the constant presence of a superior race, and placing him in a new position where there are stimulants to call into play all the latent powers of his nature. It blesses the white man by taking away a degraded class of inferiors who by their degradation draw down in the scale of moral worth all within the circle of their influence. It blesses Africa by drying up the accursed trade by which her sons are torn from her bosom, and planting on her coast a colony of her own children redeemed by the Gospel from heathenism and imbued with the spirit of the Institutions of Christianity. In this view of it, it is beginning to meet with favor from English statesmen of

great prominence who have until lately been its warmest opponents. Lieut. W. S. Jackson, who has just returned from the African coast, gives through the London Times his decided testimony to the futility of attempts to prevent this traffic by a naval force. He says that this method ought to be abandoned and colonization substituted. He says:

"I would rather hold up Liberia as an example to our Government than offer my own remarks; the Americans established a colony, and from that spread North and South from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, between which places slavery is now hardly known. When we look upon this handful of people, unprotected by their own Government, alone and unaided, and consider what they have done, I think we may well blush at the futility of our own efforts."

The London Morning Post suggests a system of measures for civilizing Africa by establishing intimate connection between the West Indies and Africa, through a comprehensive system of transports between the two places, and by enlisting native Africans in the army, and training them in connection with the black soldiers of the West Indies, and by employing them partly in military and partly in agricultural labor. In this way it is proposed to make the West Indies a training school for Africans and then to have them return to Africa in possession of the habits of civilized life, and in this way to exclude the slave traffic.

Upon this scheme then all parties may unite and shake hands. The North and the South, the East and the West, may here stand upon one common platform, and urge forward this glorious scheme, and bless themselves, and bless the negro, and bless Africa.

Substance of the speech of REV. STUART ROBINSON, before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, at its meeting, January 18th, 1849.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I presume, that in expressing some embarrassment at rising to perform the duty to which you have called me on this occasion, I shall not be suspected of affectation, by any one who is acquainted with the character of the speeches which this Society has been accustomed to hear at its annual meetings; or who has any adequate conception of the greatness of the cause which it is now my duty to defend and to enforce. I have been preceded in this duty by men, of all others, most competent to fill the place. Men, who instead of borrowing reputation from the positions which they have occupied, have had reputation to lend to any cause: * who have done their share of the thinking in this age: who, as Statesmen, Jurists and Divines, have adorned the highest places of the country—whose names will be land-marks of future history, and add lustre to the immortality of Kentucky.

Aside from this reflection, the subject which we are to consider, is one which above all other schemes of modern philanthropy, has filled my imagination with the grandeur of its conceptions, and overpowered my faculties with the magnitude of its probable results. It is an enterprise worthy to have been conceived of, and set on foot, "when there were giants in those days." It bears marks of its paternity in every feature. Every point of it is on a grand scale. One cannot here, as in many other cases, when feeling his incompetency to the whole subject, select some one branch of it, as more suitable to his strength; for here every part of the subject is immense in its scope. Like the bones

of the Mastodon, or of those wonderful organic remains which have made our Commonwealth so famous—"the *disjecta membra*" of the huge fabric—a limb—a horn—a single tusk, is an overmatch for ordinary strength.

A scheme of benevolence which should have been devised by the great hearts that yearned over an infant nation, and the great minds whose ordinary topics of thought were the profoundest truths in the problem of human society, would be presumed *a priori* to have in it the elements of grandeur. This project of African Colonization, a project which turns to account of benevolence, one of the direst calamities ever inflicted by an angry Providence upon men, and makes it a channel of blessing to the millions of two continents—is one that fully meets all our anticipations, as to the character of the work even of such men.

If, however, sir, there is any advantage in a deep impression of the grandeur and importance of one's subject—if there is any benefit in a full persuasion of the righteousness of the principles and the sound common sense of the practice of one's cause—and if any advantage in an unwavering confidence in its ability to accomplish all, and more than all which it proposes for the benefit of society, then I am not altogether devoid of qualifications for the task now appointed me.

I have proposed to myself simply some general remarks, going to illustrate these two propositions:

1. That the plan of African Colonization—involving the separation of the black from the white race, as the only means of promoting the highest good of both—is the true exponent of the national feeling of our country in reference to the African race.

* Among the speakers who have at different times addressed this Society, are Hon. H. Clay, Hon. J. R. Underwood, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., Judge W. F. Bullock, John A. McClung, Esq., &c.

2. That the Colonization Society, while in good faith it abstains from any interference with the question of slavery, has devised, and by experiment, proved the feasibility of a scheme by which the slave-holding States who are looking to the removal of slavery from among them may effectually carry out their designs.

That there is a national feeling averse to the institution of slavery among our people, is one of the most obvious facts in the past history of the country, and in present daily occurrences among us.

I call it the national feeling for the purpose of distinguishing this feeling from that spurious anti-slavery effervescence, with which a ranting fanaticism, or all grasping political ambition has of late, so frequently agitated the country.

Apart from all this, and entirely distinct from it, except perhaps as affording the self-seeking fanatic, or the designing politician, a prejudice to play upon, there has ever been and still is, a deep-seated aversion to the system of slave labor. This feeling is older than the present government, and knows no distinction of North and South. If the sentiments of those who were the leaders of public opinion sixty years ago, are a fair criterion—or even of the public acts of this country are a fair criterion, then we are fully justified in saying that Southern men have been from the first, the leaders of public sentiment against the system of slavery—and further, that Southern men have been the originators and most efficient supporters of every measure which has gone to limit the system in its extent, or to relieve the evils of it.

Washington declared it to be a first wish with him, "to see some plan adopted by which slavery might be

abolished by law."† "I believe a time will come," said Patrick Henry, in 1773, "when the opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil—every thing that we can do, is to improve it if it happens in our day—if not, let us transmit to our descendants, with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and our abhorrence for slavery."‡ "Nobody wishes," said Mr. Jefferson of himself, in 1788, "more ardently to see an abolition, not only of the slave trade, but of the condition of slavery; and certainly nobody will be more willing to encounter every sacrifice for that object."§ "We have found that this evil," said Mr. Monroe, in the Virginia Convention, "has preyed upon the very vitals of our Union, and has been prejudicial to all States in which it has existed."|| Let these suffice for illustration. If we turn now to the public acts of the nation, all go to show the existence of the sentiment here expressed—and the fact that Southern men were here also prominent in their public actions on this subject, in conformity with their private opinions.

At the period of the Declaration of Independence, the whole thirteen were slave-holding States—and yet it is well known there was a clause in the original draft of that instrument—though struck out afterwards for reasons not involving any objections to its general sentiment—enumerating the infliction of slavery upon the colonies prominently in the list of grievances therein set forth, as justifying resistance to the mother country.

The first efficient step for the abolition of the African slave trade, and consequently the first limit put to the extension of slavery, was by an act of the American Congress, originated

† See Letter to J. F. Mercer.

‡ Letter to R. Pleasants, Jan. 18, 1773.

§ Letter to Dr. Warville, 1788, and to E. Cole, 1814.

|| Speech in the Virginia Convention.

and carried through by American slave-holders. For twenty years anterior to 1804, the annual motion for the abolition of the slave trade, though urged by all the influence and eloquence of Wilberforce, of Pitt, of Fox, and of Sheridan, was uniformly voted down under the plea of "mischief to the colonies,"—"of ruin to individuals," and "diminution of supplies to the nation." The American government contemporaneously with becoming a government, denounced the slave trade, and set limits to its duration. At the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson, in his eagerness to anticipate the period fixed by the Constitution in 1807, the act was passed providing for the annihilation of the traffic at the very earliest moment fixed by the Constitution.

Mr. Randolph, in 1816, made the first motion to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was on motion of a member from Virginia, in 1819, that the resolution was adopted by Congress, the carrying out of which, the subsequent year, led to the memorable declaration, in advance of all other nations, that by our law, the slave trade is piracy, to be punished with death.

These are but few specimens of facts which might be cited indefinitely, going to show a strong current of national feeling on this subject from the earliest period.

It is true that the rights of the slave-holder were secured under the Constitution—and that moreover from the very first there has existed a strong disposition to protect the rights thus guaranteed by legislation, in all the States in which slavery still exists. It is further true, that in proportion as a disposition has manifested itself to encroach upon these rights by the Northern portion of the confederacy, a corresponding determination has been manifested by the Southern people, and with great unanimity, to re-

sist these encroachments. This, however, is a fact, not at all adverse to the existence of such a national feeling as I have described, even in the Southern country. The feeling of hostility to the system of slavery, as at war with the highest prosperity of the country, is by no means inconsistent with a feeling of resistance to impertinence and encroachment under the guise of humanity. Nor is the fact that active measures have not been taken for the removal of this evil by legislation in the slave-holding States, contradictory to the assertion of an anti-slavery feeling in those States—however much some have ranted of the insincerity of such a position. The legislation of the South on this subject, is governed by the same great principle which governed the founders of the government in forming the Constitution—a principle commending itself to the sound common sense of mankind—that an evil is rather to be borne with, than removed by means inconsistent with the great interest of the people and militating against the great principles of government. The cases of those who lament slavery as an evil, and yet oppose legislation for its extinction, is but another of the thousand cases in which even great evils must be endured, rather than endanger great principles in the effort to remove them. The rats that infest the farmer's barn, are often an evil too great for human patience, yet it is not the part of wisdom to apply the torch to the pile, in order to expel the vermin that infest it.

It is not my province here to discuss the reasons why such measures for the extinction of slavery have not been taken—I simply allude to the fact, as one well known—and as accounting satisfactorily for the apparent inconsistency of the state of legislation in the Southern States, with such a sentiment hostile to slavery as I have ascribed to them.

While this sentiment of hostility to the permanence of slavery has generally prevailed, there has prevailed co-extensively with it, a deep conviction of the incompatibility of the two races with each other as tenants in common of the same country, and citizens in common under the same laws. I stop not now to consider the ground of this general conviction—or to inquire whether it be philosophical or unphilosophical—whether it is, as some Northern philosophers have affirmed, a prejudice only “skin deep”—or whether it be deep in the mysteries of human nature. It exists—has always existed, and some very sensible people imagine it ever will exist—all the philosophy of metaphysicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such I believe to be a fair analysis of the state of feeling in reference to the African race throughout the country—North and South. This strong current of sentiment could hardly be expected to exist, without being frequently played upon by various passions and interests of men. The inference naturally drawn from such a state of public feeling would be, the temporary character of the institution—which in turn would suggest various schemes for its extinction. And just as naturally as the demagogue plays upon the sentiment of universal political equality, it must be expected that this prevailing feeling will be played upon as the means of promoting the design of various social and political schemers. Accordingly the self-seeking fanatic appealing to this feeling of the people, has been able to agitate the nation with modern Abolitionism. The religious Radical plays upon it, and agitates the church of God—the scheming politician has played upon it, to secure to himself the balance of power between the two great contending parties. And now the leaders of one great section of the confederacy seem disposed to make capital out of it, in their schemes for

gaining power beyond that which the Constitution fairly allows them.

While this and other directions have been given to this feeling—all ending in evil—or all certain to yet end in evil—the wise benevolence of the last age sought to direct it into a channel which should give it efficiency and make it a blessing to both races. Looking at the subject sincerely with a view to remedy the evils under which the country was suffering—and at the same time elevate the African race from its degradation—they sought to bring this national sentiment to bear in the great measure of separating the races—and to affect this, proposed the experiment of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color on the coast of Africa.

If I have given a correct analysis of the feeling, you see at once the truth of my first proposition—that Colonization is the exact exponent of American feeling in reference to the African race. The great purpose of this organization was two fold—first to furnish a system of action to the benevolence of the country, in establishing a colony by which the feasibility of separating the races should be practically demonstrated, and secondly, to keep open a channel through which the national feeling of the country in reference to the African race should find expression, and in turn, through which that feeling might be reached by reason and intelligence, and thereby be enlightened as to its best modes of operation. The thing to be done, was not to attack slavery, but to elevate the free—not to raise funds to pay agitators, but to purchase a home for the free, and send them to it. Not to call upon the States to legislate, but to show how they might remove the evil, when they choose to undertake it. There was one great idea kept ever before them, the planting of a colony. And never has the great idea been kept more faithfully

prominent, though a thousand influences have continually tempted to straying away after collateral objects. And in no scheme of modern benevolence have we a more striking illustration of the truth of the harmony of every true good, with every other good. A golden chain binds them. And one great good steadily pursued, incidentally must effect other great good. Like the great system of salvation in the gospel, in whose spirit this work has been prosecuted, one is often at a loss to measure and enumerate the train of incidental benefits growing up in its path.

While this scheme of a colony has been pursued with a singleness of purpose unparalleled, and succeeded as a cause only can succeed, thus pursued—yet throwing all its success as to the main purpose out of view—the other benefits to the world which have grown out of this enterprise, are among the most remarkable results of modern benevolence. The colony has been planted, and in less than thirty years has become a nation, and has been received among the civilized nations of the earth. The experiment, made in the midst of adverse influences—abuse and denunciations from one quarter, suspicion and distrust from the other—unprotected by government at home, and imposed upon by governments abroad—has yet been made, and gloriously succeeded. Its friends no longer need found their defence of it in hypothesis and analogy—they need only proclaim the facts.

And in effecting the main work, the incidental good accomplished is wonderful. 1. It has permanently fixed the influences of christianity upon a continent upon which all other efforts have failed. 2. It has practically done more to abolish the slave trade than the combined fleets of christendom have been able to effect, though spending more money

annually, to effect it, than Liberia has cost from its origin. 3. While it has never looked beyond the free people of color, who with their own consent, might be colonized, it numbers among the beneficiaries of its charity, some 6,000 slaves who have been emancipated, in most cases, directly or indirectly through its influence. 4. It has kept in healthful action, the national feeling on the subject of the African race—standing proudly conservative, amid the storms of opposition from either extreme, and exists now, to encourage and to reanimate the friends of the African, by its triumph over all obstacles.

This scheme is then, obviously, what I have declared it to be, the true exponent of the American national feeling on this subject of the African race. And our cause has triumphed over an amount of opposition that would have prostrated it long ago, had it not been, that it is so founded in the hearts of the American people.

Let me now call your attention to the other topic to which I proposed to direct my remarks this evening—the relation of African Colonization to the probable future action of the slave-holding States on the subject of slavery. In this view, I think we shall find, that as this plan is the true expression of American feeling, so it holds forth the only feasible mode of American action.

That we may reasonably anticipate some action at no distant day, by several of the slave-holding States, with a view to the limitation of slavery, is a proposition which few will dispute, after a full and fair analysis of the condition of the system of slavery in those States, and of the public feeling in regard to it.

At your last annual meeting, no one present but was struck with the profound and eloquent train of reasoning by which the gentleman* who addressed you, demonstrated the po-

* Hon. John A. McClung, of Mason Co.

sition, that slavery in the slave-holding States was gradually, but surely approaching to extinction. That argument was founded on the general statistics of slavery. It was no part of the orator's aim to enter into details, or to assign the causes of the phenomena on which he founded his argument—he simply established the fact, that from the origin of the government, slavery had been constantly moving southward, and that too, with remarkable regularity of progression.

A more minute investigation of facts relating to our Commonwealth in particular, will tend still more fully to corroborate the general view of the subject then presented. And an inquiry into the causes which produced the results then set forth, will most clearly show, that the expectations founded on those results, must be realized; that Kentucky is rapidly preparing to take her place in the line of march, in the wake of the long list of States who have already excluded, or must soon exclude slavery from their limits. I have not time, indeed it lies not within the scope of my main purpose to enter fully into the investigation—I quote, therefore, a few items from the statistical tables by way of specimen, in support of the general argument above referred to.

The increase of slaves in Kentucky, has hardly reached 3,000 annually, for eighteen years past. The increase since 1840, has been 27,653—the increase for the year just closed, 2,921. In twenty-six counties of the State, embracing one-fourth of the slave population—some of them the largest slave-holding counties, there has been an actual decrease in the last year, of 881 slaves. In twelve other counties, the increase has been only 23. There are ten counties in the State, which contain one-third of all the slave population of Kentucky; in these ten counties, the increase of slaves for five years

past, has been 2,728—an increase of less than one per cent. per annum. Nor is this slow increase of slavery to be attributed to any stagnation or decline of public prosperity, for in the meantime, the State has been growing in population and wealth as heretofore. During these five years, the taxable property of the Commonwealth has increased in value more than seventy-six millions of dollars. Now this decrease of slaves while the other property of the Commonwealth is increasing, must arise from one of three causes—and in either case, the inference is the same, as to the fate of slavery in Kentucky. Is it because the climate is unhealthy to the African? Then the climate is not adapted to the African constitution and of course African labor cannot continue. Is it owing to emigration? Then something is wrong in the system of labor, that causes the emigration of our people—for no finer soil, no more desirable residence can be found in the world. Or is it owing to the domestic slave trade? Then, for some reason, slave labor is less profitable here than elsewhere, and therefore must soon be given up. Not to dwell, however, on facts of this kind, which might be multiplied indefinitely, I pass on to a brief enquiry into some of the causes which have produced the state of feeling which exists in most of the Northern slave-holding States, and even in many of the South-western States in reference to slavery. Which causes most clearly indicate that slavery cannot be in those States perpetual.

I have already referred, to the existence of a national sentiment adverse to perpetual slavery, as inconsistent with the highest civil, political, and economical interests of the country—as an evil at present to be borne, because as yet, no remedy for it, consistent with the rights and the safety of society, can yet be applied. The

very existence of such a sentiment, goes far to render probable the expectation of action at no distant day, with a view to its removal.

Not only, as I have just shown, are there reasons for such an expectation in regard to this Commonwealth, from her statistical history—but the same inference must be drawn from general considerations relating to ours, in common with other States of this Union. The whole tendency of the civil and political development of our country, indicates a state of things unfavorable to the much longer existence of slavery in it.

I have little sympathy, sir, with those abstractionists who profess to regard the existence of slavery in any condition of the social system, as incompatible with true love of civil liberty, and a high degree of the enjoyment of it. The history of our country is all in the teeth of this abstraction. It was the sagacious observation of Mr. Burke* in reference to the Southern Colonies in the days of the Revolution—"slave-holders are most jealous of freedom, for with them, liberty is not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege—the haughtiness of domination is by no means inconsistent with the loftiest spirit of freedom."

I see not either the inconsistency which seems to surprise many modern theorists, of the holding of slaves in any circumstances, with the abstract declaration—"All men are, by nature, free and equal." The abstract rights of man are one thing, and the demands of self-preservation and the safety of society are another. As the profound Philosopher just quoted, well remarks: "The metaphysical rights of man, when they enter into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a denser medium, are by the laws of nature refracted from their straight line."† But

at the same time it is obvious to the reflecting, that the tendency of our system to still more democratic forms is unfavorable to that peculiar phase of the social system under which alone slavery can exist with comfort, to both servant and master. In Virginia and South Carolina alone, of all the other slave-holding States, has ever that form of social organization fully obtained. Its peculiarity is a sort of aristocratic democracy, in which wealth, rather than numbers, holds the control in government. "Representation according to taxation," is its fundamental theory—and the practical operation of the theory, is to give dignity and unbounded influence to slave-holder—making him in effect, a feudal Baron in his little circle, only with more absolute sway. Occupying such a position, service is rendered him, not under the mere pressure of physical force, but with the willing homage of feudal loyalty. He has no one to question his authority, and his vassals never learn to dream of any other law than his command—any other standard of taste and manners than his conduct—any other standard of right and wrong than his opinions.

But this order of things is fast passing away—the old Virginia gentleman has become almost a historic character. Power is passing over from *wealth to numbers*, and just as that change goes onward, it lets down the master from his high position in the eye of his vassals, and introduces force instead of loyalty as the motive of obedience. Then the law and discipline of slavery necessarily relaxes—for the obedience of mere force, is too ungrateful to be exacted to the utmost—and just as the law and discipline of slavery relaxes, the system itself becomes uncomfortable and burdensome. Slavery as seen here, or in West Virginia, is indeed spoken of

* Burke's Speech, 22d March, 1775.

† Burke's French Revolution, p. 91.

as the "*milder form*" of the system, yet it is very questionable whether it is not, all things considered, its very worst phase. A phase of it, in which masters no longer assert their rights or discharge their duties. The only law for the system, in the very nature of the case, is absolute authority and absolute obedience. When the habits and feelings and customs of society sustain the master in the exercise of the one, and impress the slave with the necessity of the other, then slavery may exist compatible with the peace and comfort of all concerned. With no sources of constant irritation, the master will be the more disposed to kindness, and the bondage will be less felt in the slave. But so soon as that authority is restrained in the least, either by interference of law, or by scruples of conscience, or by the influence of social opinion, the system becomes at once burdensome and hateful. The reins of authority held with a faltering hand, encourages the governed to become refractory. Then bribery is the resort. But obedience purchased by bribes, soon becomes unreasonably exacting. And then commences the contest to be waged through life—who is to be master—the owner or the slave. In this state of affairs, labor soon becomes unprofitable, and the half free indolent negro has worked out more perfectly than any other character of laborer, the problem, of the least possible amount of work for the greatest possible amount of pay. Now the whole tendency of political opinions, is to the destruction of that form of civil society, in which alone slavery can exist to advantage. The tendency is ever to the government of numbers, rather than of wealth. To divest the tax-paying slave-holder of the dignity and influence which he has heretofore occupied—to bring as equals with him into the government, the laborers around him, who dispute

his opinions, rather than learn them, and thereby destroy the charm which has heretofore held his vassals in willing obedience. The obvious effect of all this, is to weaken his authority on the one hand, and generate impertinence and insubordination on the other. Aside then, from considerations which might be urged from the inability of slave labor to compete with free, from the climate and the soil, here are influences at work which every one can see and understand, to account for the stand-still, to which slavery has been brought in some States, and its decline in others. And more than all this, who does not see the tendency of a government of numbers to the overthrow of this species of property, when it is known, that in this government, four out of every five of the sovereigns, have no interest in this species of property whatever; that the thing exists by mere sufferance of those who have no interest in it. Nor can any reasonable man expect that sufferance to be prolonged forever in an age when the power of the masses, heretofore only a theory, is becoming every year more and more a practical and operating fact.

These influences alone, independent of other considerations, must lead ultimately to a revolution in the system of labor. In this view, the war against slavery began long ago in the slave States. Every extension of the right of suffrage is a blow to slavery; for it is taking from the property power to protect itself. Every organic change which brings the officers of the State more directly to the vote of the people, is a blow at the system, for it adds to the number of causes which make the masses feel their power. Every shortening of the tenure of office is a blow at the system, for it adds to the number of occasions that remind the people of their power, and that expose the slave to influences which will make him more

discontented and therefore more refractory—and therefore more worthless.

The question therefore of the continuance or the extension of slavery is under the control of causes, which no temporary excitements, no party spirit, no legislation can reach. They are causes no more to be checked in their operation by the wishes of interest, or the schemes of political sagacity, than the great causes which produce the phenomena of nature. They move onward with the certainty of time, and irresistible as destiny.

When Blaise Pashal was told of the decree of Rome, condemning the theory of Copernicus, of the revolution of the earth on its axis, he simply answered—but what if the world were to go round still, in spite of the decree! This revolution will go in defiance of all the excitement of parties, and all the legislation of States.

It is the operation of such causes as these, which not only brings slavery to a stand in our State, but which produces that increase of free colored population, which in many of the more Northern slave-holding States has become so alarming. Masters, owing to the change of public sentiment, no longer maintain their rights, nor discharge their duties. As a consequence, the relation becomes to one, and another, for various reasons, exceedingly irksome—and from various motives, one and another is disposed to emancipate. One because he can no longer govern in peace and safety—another, because his conscience becomes scrupulous at the exaction of a forced obedience—a third, because of the evil influence which the system is exerting over his own temper and character, and a fourth because he is unwilling longer to expose his children to the temptations which slavery as a part of the domestic economy—and especially a semi-slavery—must necessarily expose them to. So in spite of legal

enactments, one after another turns his slaves loose to become an annoyance to his neighboring slave-holders, and increase their troubles and disgust with the system. Here we have the explanation of the fact, that in Virginia alone, there are now 60,000 free negroes—and increasing at a rate which doubles their number every 12 years. The evil is just beginning to be felt in Kentucky—which, unless some change takes place, will become most alarming to our children in the next generation.

If we turn now to the actual state of public sentiment in our own Commonwealth, we shall find it in accordance with what would be expected from the foregoing reasoning and statistics—and therein, we have a strong confirmation of the opinion, that action will be had at no distant day in Kentucky, which will call into requisition the plan of African Colonization, in aid of the efforts of the State.

At first sight it is true, an analysis of the present state of public sentiment on this subject would seem a hopeless task. Perhaps at no recent period of our history has there appeared on the surface so confused and discordant appearances. The agitation of the great question of power between the North and the South, combined with the agitation of questions of domestic policy, naturally incident to a prospective remodeling of the organic law of the State, must of course disturb the ordinary current of opinion on this subject. And in addition to these causes, there is furthermore an evident effort on the part of mere politicians to play upon the prejudices connected with this subject, and create an apparent public opinion which shall hold in check the evident aversion of our people to the perpetuity of slavery in Kentucky; while many again, from mere personal motives, are disposed to be violent in their denunciations of the opinion that slavery

here is not perpetual, and to proscribe those who entertain it. But notwithstanding all this, there is plainly discoverable below the surface, subject thus to temporary agitations, a strong current of feeling pursuing the same general direction, and bearing every thing on with it to the one great result, a separation of the black from the white race. The storms of party, and the excitements of passion and self interest, may indeed seem often to have turned the very current itself in a contrary direction, but they affect only the surface. The winds sometimes sweep up the Mississippi, with such violence as to carry back in spite of the current, objects floating on its surface, yet are as transient as they are violent, and are scarcely to be reckoned in the problem of the speed of the mighty current toward the Gulf whither it is moving. In reference to the whole subject, these may be regarded as the main points of general agreement:

1. As to the great questions of power between the North and the South there is nearly entire unanimity. The demand of the North for the exclusion of slavery from the territories, though under the guise of zeal for the limitation of slavery, is conceived to have little to do with the moral principle of slavery. It is regarded as a mere grasping at power, by the North, to which the terms of the National Constitution give no title. Being thus considered as a contest for power, the demand of the North finds little sympathy among even the most ardent friends of the limitation of slavery in Kentucky.

2. On the other hand, there is a very generally prevailing opinion, that slavery as it now exists in Kentucky, is not consistent with the highest civil and economical interests of the State. There is an almost universal disposition to trace the inferiority of the Commonwealth in

wealth and political power, as compared with some of the neighboring Commonwealths, to the existence of slavery among us. And hence, very naturally, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present state of things, and a desire for some change.

3. While some of the ablest men in the Commonwealth are so ardent in their desires for the extinction of slavery, as to be willing to risk a provision for the gradual emancipation of all children of slaves born hereafter, without any provision for their removal, yet the almost universal feeling of the people is against such emancipation, without removal. The exchange of slaves for a free colored population is deemed a change for the worse to both races.

Both as to the mode of action, and the time for action, there is greater diversity of sentiment. Yet any mode of action which can be shown to be feasible, and which will produce no violent shock to the wealth and economical interests of the State, will receive general support. As to the time for action, there seems to be an indisposition to entangle this question with other questions of reform of the organic law. Perhaps, however, it would meet the views of all parties, if this question could be brought before the people, with the new Constitution, yet apart from it, as an independent question, after the manner in which the question of negro suffrage was submitted, with their new Constitution, to the people of New York. However this may be, it is evident that slavery cannot be a permanent thing in Kentucky. The tendency to pure democracy of numbers, is against it. The statistics of wealth and population are against it. The intelligent sentiment of the people is against it. Sooner or later, therefore, the question as to the mode of bringing it to an end must be considered.

Now the scheme of Colonization:

is probably the only means of meeting the question when it shall occur. This scheme does fully meet it in all its aspects—it satisfies the general demand of public opinion for a separation of the races, while public opinion in favor of a gradual *post nati* scheme of emancipation on the other hand, brings the work of removal within the abilities of colonization. True to its principles, as set forth in the second article of its constitution, this Society has nothing to do with slaves as such. It deals only with the free. Yet while its primary object is the removal of the free people of color, it incidentally furnishes the very instrumentality requisite to carry out the wishes of public sentiment here as to slavery.

I most earnestly invite attention to the scheme of this Society, in this point of view. I am satisfied that a full consideration of the subject will produce the conviction, that here is a means adequate to the removal of the slaves of Kentucky, whenever the people demand it. And the great law of progression demonstrated to this Society a year since, renders the whole thing feasible as a practical operation. If we were compelled to face at once the mass of three millions, it might appal us, but it is not so. The action of the country must not only be gradual in each State, as by some *post nati law*, requiring the transportation only of the annual increase, but in reference to the States, it must also be gradual—one following the other at greater or less intervals, as the pressure of circumstances and the growing evils of the system in each State shall urge it onward. It is therefore entirely a reasonable calculation to confine the question of Colonization to the black population of Kentucky. Can it be done? I ask particular attention to this proposition, because I fear even ardent Colonizationists have been too much

disposed to put by the question, as one too visionary to merit serious consideration. Why such an impression should have become so general, I am at a loss to conceive, unless it be from the grandeur and magnitude of the whole scheme for which this Society has been organized, and the infinite consequences which must flow from it, even if no farther successful. In this view, there is in its primary work of colonizing something visionary in the whole project—just so was the mighty conception of Columbus of a new continent visionary, and yet that continent has become the theatre of the grandest events in history—just so, the conception of the steamboat by Fulton, was once visionary, though now practical as the driving of a dray horse, and doing the labor of millions of men—just so, the Telegraph was once visionary, and very shrewd men would have suspected Morse of hallucination, while working in the parlor over his mouldings of lead and his old clock, and his bands of carpet binding, and yet it is now one of the most practical of all the inventions of men. So is this scheme visionary—visionary for the same reason, that great minds ever seem to smaller minds visionary; because the ordinary beat and movement of the former, is oft more powerful than the highest strain of excited energy in the latter. Visionary for the same reason, that the great scheme of men's salvation has ever appeared wild and visionary to the perceptions of a cold and selfish philosophy. For no other reason can we conceive how it appears so, and yet its proffer of the solution of the great problem of the age is treated as a dream by a large portion of even the reflecting men of the country. It seems one of the peculiar weaknesses of the human mind as developed in its history—that at certain periods, certain opin-

ions, however unfounded, should be *contagious*—like those great physical epidemics which, taking their rise in some unknown corner, make the circuit of the globe and sweep every tribe of the human family. So once the opinion of many gods—which it required the direct influences of the Almighty through a long series of ages to restrain from universal possession of the human race—so once the opinion of witchcraft—of the right of men to bind the conscience. So in every branch of physical philosophy; the opinion rose, no one knows how—passed unchallenged—was received into universal favor—reigned supreme—till some accident opened the eyes of some inquirer, to the truth lying obvious to the meanest capacity.

On a much similar ground, would I account for the singular prevalence of the idea of the removal of the African race from among us as *visionary*. It is time for the friends of that view to divest themselves fully of this lingering delusion, and looking to the facts in the history of their own effort, and in the daily occurrences of the world, set their own minds right, and endeavor to set the public right on this great subject. I have heard it said, sir, that, at the first project of the railroad scheme, some men high in the departments of science, thought they saw obstacles in the way of the practical application of the scheme, which rendered it visionary in the extreme for all practical ends. It might be they said, that with no weight to carry, the car could perhaps attain some speed—but how could the projector expect a smooth wheel on a smooth rail to have friction enough to move a great weight; the wheel will evidently turn but not move forward. And some learned philosopher after intense study, had actually devised a scheme to obviate the want of friction,

and enable the car to move with a load. He proposed a wheel with cogs to run on an iron rail with cogs. Unfortunately however for his well intended kindness—by the time he had got ready to remove the mountain, there was no mountain to move. Some practical engineer who knew nothing about the laws of friction, had loaded a car with an immense weight—put to the steam—and away it went! Give him only the steam—and let the friction take care of itself.

I am fully satisfied that the obstacles in the way of Colonization as a means of removing slavery, are of a similar character. The figures and facts in its history at once dissipate them. The great work has been *done*. A colony has been planted—it has lived—flourished—has become a nation. Now what is there to be done in the gradual removal of the African race from Kentucky, in principle, different from what has been done? To what particular feature of the undertaking shall we point as visionary? Is it the vast number? 200,000? Why cannot the same scheme which has transported 6,000, transport 600,000? Let us look a little more narrowly into the subject. For the sake of illustration, let us suppose that the people of Kentucky, by solemn vote two years hence, resolve that all children born of slave mothers, after a fixed date, shall be free on arriving—females, at the age of 18, and males, at the age of 25, respectively, and forbidding further importation of slaves (and that the Legislature previous to the coming of the period when any shall become free,) shall make such provision for paying the expenses of their transportation to Africa; or some other point, as in their wisdom it shall then seem best. This provision to be made by the hire of servants so becoming free, for the necessary length of time to raise the funds.

How many under the operation of

such a rule would it be necessary to colonize annually, in order to effect, in time, the complete separation of the races? Obviously only a number equal to the annual increase of slaves in Kentucky; and that number selected from those aged 18 and 25, would of course soon cause the diminution, rather than the increase of negroes amongst us. In 20 years from the commencement of such an operation, slavery would exist in Kentucky, as it does now in Delaware. In 40 years its existence would be only nominal, and Kentucky would have commenced, as a free State, that progress to wealth and political power to which her natural resources and the energy of her people entitle her.

Is, then, the idea of removing 3,000 negroes annually from Kentucky, by aid of their own labor for raising funds, visionary? The cost of removal and support for six months in Africa, is \$50. Is the scheme visionary, even though the funds be provided independent of the labor of the slave? Make the largest estimate, and what is the amount? Suppose we take the number annually arriving at the ages of 18 and 25, at 4,000. Then the annual expenditure would be \$200,000—for, say, the first five years—after that continually and rapidly diminishing. Is then \$200,000 an alarming sum to be raised from the 273,000,000 of property in Kentucky?

All this however aside, it is a plain proposition that any can comprehend, that the labor of such freed men, for two years at farthest, would pay the cost of colonization, and the needful support in the colony for six months. Men can be found, I doubt not, who will take the contract for colonizing every African of that age in Kentucky, for two years services.

The difficulty cannot then be in respect to the cost and expense. Where then? A place to colonize? The place has been procured—if not large

enough, \$20,000 will purchase territory enough to locate the whole 200,000 of Africans now in Kentucky. There would be no difficulty, I presume, in procuring territory independent of Liberia, over which the protection of government would be extended, till the new colony could protect itself.

But there is something visionary to a far inland people, in the idea of carrying such numbers across the Atlantic. They forget the 500,000 that cross that ocean every year—yea, 100,000 are said to be now annually stolen from Africa and brought to this continent. Benevolence and law can surely devise means to do one-twenty-fifth part of the work that piracy does. If the whole African population of the United States, were, within ten years, to cross the Atlantic, it would be no greater wonder than that the same number of paupers from Europe will in the same time have crossed the ocean. Is the removal of one African from Kentucky to Liberia, then, more difficult to accomplish, than the removal of one white man from the crowded pauperism of Europe to America? Yet many seem to conceive of a voyage to Africa as men in the age of Columbus would conceive of a voyage to America.

The voyage to California is a far greater enterprise—yet more than are slaves in Kentucky, will in ten years have gone to California.

Or is the visionary point in this scheme, the idea of leaving free blacks on that or any other coast to take care of themselves? It is only doing what 6,000 of them are doing already to the admiration of the civilized world. It is no longer a *terra incognita*, concerning the capacities of which for the support of men we are left to vague conjecture. It has been explored—its properties are known—its climate has been proved

to be adapted to the African—there has been among the colonists no more sickness than in new settlements in our own country—by unanimous testimony, it is fertile, and yields large products to the labor of man.

Or is it visionary to expect such a race of people even to be capable of governing and providing for themselves? Such an idea is natural, where men see the race only in the state of bondage and dependence. None can now say so who will take the pains to investigate the state of things in Liberia. Read the message of its President—observe the acts of its legislature—observe its commerce and enterprise, and all such impressions will vanish. Nor will colonization under State action, prove less favorable. It is a beautiful ordinance that the same thing that makes slavery intolerable, prepares the slaves for freedom.

I confess myself unable to discover the marks of wildness and extravagance in the scheme of applying the system of colonization to the probable future action of this Commonwealth, or any other Commonwealth, for the removal of slavery.

It reduces itself to the simple proposition, of removing 2,000 to 4,000 freed slaves annually from Kentucky to Africa—the means of their transportation being provided in their own labor. It involves no danger or hardship to them, over what 300,000 undergo every year. It involves no expectation of the negro, beyond what experiment has shown to be just. It involves, in short, nothing else than the application to a great social problem, the plainest and most practical common sense truth and action. Let it be shown, if it can, wherein it is visionary. The problem of African Colonization has been before the world for thirty years; has been subjected to trial; it has done what it proposed to do. And to apply its

principle to the removal of slavery from State by State, as facts or circumstances compel the system of slavery to give way, is not a task of half the difficulty which has attended the working out of the great principle. It is but taking the model telegraph, which at first transmitted intelligence from one hall of the national capital to the other; and extending its principle, to sending its messages around the vast boundary of the country which gave it birth.

Sir, I conceive that the American Colonization Society has already worked out the great problem of the age, next to the problem of the American government. It is a work, in its glorious result, worthy of the great men who planned it. And I gravely doubt whether, if their measures are fully carried out, and this proves to be the solution of the great problem of slavery in America—future ages will not doubt whether their fame as the founders and guardians of the American government will not be equaled by their fame, as the originators of this mighty plan of benevolence. When we reflect on the probable influence of this work on the destiny of two races—on its connection with the future prosperity of this country—on the effect of its labors in the moral and political renovation of the millions of that mighty continent—and of the final extinction of that traffic which has for centuries blackened the commercial history of Christendom with a stain more *darning* than ever before disgraced the annals of man—we will not think it extravagant to doubt, whether their first or last work, most challenges the applause of mankind.

When the artist was selecting from among the illustrious acts of one of the greatest British statesmen of the last age, a subject for his chisel, which should adorn his tomb, and attest his right to sleep among the mighty dead;

he chose the victory of his Eloquence over British Avarice, in crushing the slave trade, as the crowning glory of his life. The monument as it now adorns his tomb, is worthy of the great idea. The dying statesman is recumbent on his couch, the head falling back, and showing full that noble face, from which the light of genius and wit and eloquence is fast fading forever. At his feet rises the figure of a poor African on his knees—the broken manacles yet pendent from the hands, which are raised, with streaming eyes to heaven, imploring blessings on his dying benefactor. The universal voice of christendom has applauded the artist's choice.

Sir, it is perhaps a visionary fancy, but so I think it may yet be, with the names of some of the great American statesmen who have been the projectors of this system of benevolence. The time may yet come, when their

reputation will rest, not alone on their work as authors of the American Constitution; for their memory will be held blessed, not only by the millions of the American Union, but among the millions of two continents, who shall unite with equal zeal, to do them honor.

I question whether, in future time, the fame of that man whom Kentucky delights to honor, as one who has stood forth for near half a century, the idol of our Commonwealth and the admiration of the Union—shall not rest somewhat on his relation to this cause, as well as on his relation to the great public acts of his country. And in time to come, among the inscriptions which shall honor his monument, there shall not be wanting one to hold him in remembrance, as the firm, enlightened, long-tried friend of African Colonization.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Slavery Question.

WE copy with great pleasure the following remarks from the New York Observer of the present week. The spirit of them is so different from that of most articles which we meet with in northern papers of late, that, coming from a widely circulated and influential religious journal, and from an editor (Sidney E. Morse, Esq.) who with a christian heart has studied the subject of slavery in all its bearings more thoroughly than almost any other person within our knowledge, and who is accustomed to form his judgment deliberately, carefully, candidly, and in view of all the considerations pertaining to the case,—that we cannot but regard them as of real interest and importance. In the view we have taken of the subject in its present bearings and relations, as affecting not only the welfare

of master and slave, and the prosperity of the Union, but even its existence, we have found ourselves almost alone; and if we cannot add, with old Elijah, "they seek my life," we can at least say that by our course in this matter we have brought upon ourselves, from certain quarters, no small measure of abuse. But when did ever a man oppose the current of public opinion around him, on a question where it was active and strong, without finding his integrity assailed and his motives impeached? It is a matter of course. Although it is always more pleasant to float with the current than to struggle against it, yet a conscientious man, who acts upon conviction, after using his best endeavors to understand a subject and his own duty, cannot be swerved from his course by any such considerations.

To us the case is a plain one; and has become more so by the lapse of time. When the discussion began, it was not quite certain that the people of California and New Mexico, on being admitted into the Union as States, would repudiate slavery. But in regard to California, there is not now the slightest peradventure; nor scarcely any in regard to New Mexico. Under such circumstances we say, that to force the Wilmot Proviso through Congress, against the unanimous voice of the slave-holding States, if not against the spirit of the Constitution itself, would be a wanton trifling with the feelings of our brethren of those States, and with the harmony of the Union, and therefore with the dearest interests of the country, of freedom, and of man. Let the Proviso alone, and all will be well. The harmony of the Union will be preserved—the shame and infamy of an open rupture will be avoided—while yet the *object* of the Proviso in regard to slavery in the new Territories, will be fully accomplished. It will not be accomplished *by* the Proviso, but without it, and in spite of it. There is nothing for us to do on the subject, except to empower the people of the new Territories to act for themselves—to form constitutions preparatory to their admission into the Union as States. This is provided for by Mr. Douglass' bill now before the Senate, which we sincerely hope will be adopted at the present session:

"We devote a large space in our columns this week to the addresses of the Southern Convention on the slavery question. The subject has now become deeply interesting and, in the view of some, threatens the stability of our happy Union. It is time, therefore, that all who love their country should reflect seriously and prayerfully upon it, and speak and act as becomes Christian patriots. Our own views on the general sub-

ject have been frequently given; but we regard this as a proper moment for referring again to those considerations which should induce the North to avoid all action and language in reference to slavery, which will unnecessarily irritate the South. Among these considerations are the following:

"1. *Our Southern brethren are not responsible for the origin of the evil.*

"Slavery was forced upon the American people by Britain, to gratify her vile lust of gold, in opposition to the entreaties and remonstrances of the wise and good in every part of the land, and in every period of its colonial history.

"2. *It is not easy now to get rid of the evil, suddenly.*

"Slavery is the fundamental law upon which all the political institutions of the South have been based from the beginning. That law was established by Britain at the very commencement of the political existence of those communities. It gave to the white man despotic power over the negro. It constituted the whites a privileged class—the aristocracy of the land. The abolition of slavery in the South, would be, in other words, a voluntary surrender by this aristocracy, of the power and privileges which they hold under the ancient law of their country. Ought we to be greatly surprised, if this surrender should not be made suddenly, even though demanded by public sentiment in the North, and in every other civilized country on the globe? Where, in history, is there an example of the surrender by an aristocracy of their ancient powers and privileges, however exorbitant and oppressive those powers, and however earnest the demand for their surrender, when that demand was not backed by a competent physical force. No one wishes to see slavery abolished in the South by physical force, and without physical force, it would be a moral

miracle if it were abolished suddenly. We must not be too impatient.

"3. *Our Southern brethren have done more to get rid of the evil than could have been reasonably anticipated.*

"When we reflect upon the demoralizing character of slavery, and the obstructions it opposes to all improvement, physical, intellectual and moral, we are prone to think at the North, that there can be nothing good in a community where such an institution exists. The census of 1840, however, shows that there are, as the result of voluntary emancipation, in little Delaware, 14,000 free blacks, or more than five-sixths of the whole negro population of that State; in Maryland, 62,000 free blacks, or nearly one-half of the negro population of that State; in Virginia, 50,000 free blacks; in Louisiana, 25,000; and in all the slaveholding States, 215,000 free blacks, whose value as slaves, at the moderate estimate of \$500 each, would be more than \$100,000,000!—more than the boasted £20,000,000 which Britain paid for the emancipation of her West India negroes!—more than the aggregate of the State debts of the whole slaveholding section of the Union! This vast sum is the voluntary sacrifice made by Southern slaveholders on the altar of anti-slavery feeling and principle! In making it, thousands of noble-minded men have reduced themselves from affluence to poverty. One would think that such men could be safely trusted with the management of the anti-slavery cause in their own States.

"4. *Christ and his apostles did not denounce or irritate the Slaveholder.*

"They lived and preached in countries where the law gave man despotic power over his fellows, but they did not denounce the law or the men who held power under it. They did not require the despot to abdicate, or the slaveholder to emancipate his

slaves, without regard to consequences. Paul did not aid and abet Onesimus in his escape from his master; nor did he threaten to cut his connection with the master, if he continued to employ the labor of the slave. He used no harsh epithets. He called Philemon, slaveholder as he was, his 'dearly beloved fellow-laborer' in the Gospel, and thanked God for his 'love and faith,' and all his noble Christian graces. He sent back the penitent runaway slave to his master with a courteous, conciliatory and affectionate letter, calculated to soften the feelings, and render all the future intercourse of the parties pleasant and profitable.

"5. *The Bible method of dealing with slavery and slaveholders is the best method.*

"The Bible is the source of all the rational liberty we enjoy. Wherever its principles are heartily embraced, slavery, or at least the evil of slavery, is sure to die. But how does it effect this? By denouncing the law, and stigmatising all who hold power under it? No. It does not seek to change the law as the first and great thing. It seeks first to change the heart of the master. It goes to him, and in the accents of christian love and kindness tells him 'that his slave is his brother; made in the image of God his father; an object of his Saviour's most tender love; endowed like himself with an immortal soul; possessed of powers which will expand forever; capable of being fitted here, in this momentary life, to enjoy ineffable glory with God, in heaven, through endless ages; and that such a being should be treated with all the consideration due to his near relationship, his vast capacities and his lofty destiny.' It addresses not the fears, not the pride of the master, but the noblest feelings of his nature; and when it has thus gained the master, it trusts to him in due time to change

the law, and until the law is changed, to deprive it of its power to harm. This is the Bible way of dealing with slavery, and it is the true way.

"The policy of the North is a 'masterly inactivity,' a 'Let-alone,' 'Do-nothing' policy."

To our Readers.

It is due to our readers to say, that the EDITOR having been absent, attending to important business of the Society, has been unable to give to the present and the last two numbers of the Repository, that attention which its necessities demand.

That the present and last numbers come to hand later in the month than usual, is owing to the embarrassments caused by the burning of the office of our Printer. We hope that soon all will be in order again.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1849.

VERMONT.

By Luther Wheatley, Esq:
Brookfield—Capt. A. Edson, Simon Cotter, Esq., Capt. G. S. Allen, each 50 cents, Homer Hatch, Esq., 25 cts., J. W. Hopkins, \$1, Colonel Nathan Wheatley, 50 cents, Robert C. Fay, 25 cents, David Bigelow, Andrew Wheatley, each 50 cents, Dea. S. Griswold, 25 cents, Mrs. Maria Merrill, 11 cts., Luther Wheatley, 50 cts. 5 36

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Providence—J. P. Hazzard, for the expense of one emigrant to Liberia, \$50, Female friend, 25 cents. 50 25

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:—
Suffield—Maria Hanchett, \$5, N. Loomis, Julius Fowler, Dr. Rising, each \$2, D. W. Norton, Miss Gay, Betsey Hanchett, each \$1, Rev. A. B. Washburn, Mrs. Palmer, Dea. Sheldon, C. Pomeroy, Cash, Rev. D. Heminway, Dea. King, S. King, George Fuller, H. Fuller, H. & F. King, each

50 cents, H. Burbank, 27 cts., Cash, 12 cents. 19 89
Guilford—Collection in Rev. E. E. Hall's congregation. 21 01
Hartford—Thomas S. Williams, \$20, Alfred Smith, L. Wilcox, each \$15, A. Dunham, L. C. Ives, D. P. Crosby, David Watkinson, Joseph Trumbull, D. F. Robinson, T. C. Brownell, Hetty B. Hart, Charles Seymour, F. Parsons, Wm. T. Lee, each \$10, H. A. Grant, Elisha Colt, S. L. Loomis, C. C. Lyman, John S. Boswell, S. S. Ward, Rev. W. W. Turner, T. M. Allyn, Calvin Day, E. N. Kellogg, C. Nichols, Philip Ripley, S. Spencer, J. M. Bunce, each \$5, Wm. Hooker, C. Ives, R. Mather, C. H. Northumb, E. G. Ripley, Charles Hosmer, J. W. Bull, each \$3, J. F. Judd, C. Seymour, jr., H. Fitch, D. Hillyr, H. L. Porter, George Burnham, Rev. T. Robbins, William Hungerford, E. Goodwin, R. G. Talcott, D. Buck, jr., A. W. Butler, Rev. G. Robbins, Virgil Cornish, A. H. Pomeroy, E. Terry, each \$2, Wm. Thompson, S. Board-

man, Rev. J. A. Hemsted, Cash,
S. Savage, Timothy Williams,
Z. Preston, J. B. Gilbert, J. C.
Burgess, G. W. Moore, Foster
& Co., T. D. Boardman, Den-
nis & Ives, S. Woodruff, E. B.
Hull, George S. Lincoln, A.
Saunders, H. King, J. H. Good-
win, W. S. Wright, C. H.
Langdon, H. W. Hutchinson,
R. G. Drake, D. W. Clark, C.
L. Lincoln, Dr. Butler, C.
Howard, J. Langdon, each \$1,
Cash, 50 cents, J. Hamner, 25
cents, Ruth Patten, \$6, L. H.
Sigourney, \$7, J. Warburton,
\$8..... 332 75

New Haven—Wm. Bostwick,
\$20, Henry White, T. Sher-
man, each \$10, Mrs. M. A. War-
ing, \$4, E. W. Blake, Mrs.
Salisbury, T. Bishop, Pres't
Woolsey, S. Collis, B. Silli-
man, D. Kimberly, each \$5,
N. A. Bacon, Rev. S. W. S.
Dutton, Jas. Brewster, Hotch-
kiss & Whittlesey, B. L. Ham-
lin, King & Abbe, Eliasha At-
water, each \$3, S. Blair, Cash,
Cash, M. G. Elliot, H. N.
Whittlesey, R. Burrit, William
Lewis, jr., C. A. Judson, A.
D. Stanley, each \$2, Dr. Dow,
Dr. C. Hooker, Rev. J. Mur-
dock, Prof. Fitch, B. Silliman,
jr., A. N. Skinner, Cash, M.
Tyler, J. Punderford, D. W.
Buckingham, A. Treat, Dr.
Ives, G. B. Rich, C. L. Eng-
lish, Cash, S. Noyes, George
Hoadley, S. M. Barrett, T.
Lester, S. Gilbert, Mrs. J.
Root, each \$1, L. Fitch, Wm.
Benton, Cash, Cash, each 50
cents..... 141 00

Manchester—Rev. B. F. North-
rop, Dr. Williams, Wells Wood-
bridge, Mrs. N. Hubbard, E.
Hubbard, M. Kenney, R. R.
Phelps, S. C. McKee, Walter
McKee, Walter Bunce, each
\$1, Benjamin Lyman, \$4,
Norman Spencer, \$1 25, John
McLain, \$1 50, G. W. Will-
iams, J. Withrell, M. T. Land-
fear, R. Eldrige, G. M. Bunce,
each 50 cents, Mrs. Cook,
Cash, Cash, A. K. Parsons,
each 25 cents, Mrs. Parmele,
12 cents, D. B. Phelps, 45 cts. 20 82

535 47

NEW YORK.

Charlton—From A. B. C., to con-
stitute Rev. Joseph Sweetman,
D. D., a life member of the
Am. Col. Soc., by J. A. Sweet-
man, Esq..... 30 00

Elmira—Collection in Rev. P. H.
Fowler's church, \$51 73—\$30
of which is to constitute him a
life member of the A. C. S..... 51 73

81 73

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chambersburg—William Good-
hart, Esq..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—L. Westray, Esq..... 4 00

Christiansburg—Mr. Thos. Ing-
lis, by Rev. Nicholas Chevalier.
Prince William County—Joseph
Janney, Esq..... 90 00

29 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Torbil's Store—Rev. W. Flenni-
ken..... 10 00

ALABAMA.

Havana—Prof. Henry Tutwiler. 10 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:—
Covington—J. M. Preston..... 20 00

Louisville—Robert Montgomery,
Wm. Miller, each \$10..... 20 00

Shelby County—Lindsey Thomas,
Clayborne G. White, William
Hanna, Miss Sally Logan, each
\$5, Preston Thomas, \$3, Rob't
Cooper, \$2..... 25 00

Frankfort—Thomas S. Page.... 10 00

Lexington—A. Vanmeter, M. T.
Scott, F. Dewes, each \$20,
Isaac C. Vanmeter, Jas. Ward-
law, Solomon Vanmeter, J. M.
C. Irwine, each \$10..... 100 00

Danville—James Barbour, F. T.
Bell, each \$5..... 10 00

Daviess County—James Lash-
brook, Esq., to constitute him-
self a life member of the Am.
Col. Soc., by Rev. A. H. Trip-
lett..... 30 00

215 00

OHIO.

Bellfontaine—Rev. Joseph Stev-
enson, to constitute himself a
life member of the Am. Col.
Soc., by Rev. Jas. H. Gill..... 30 00

Walnut Hills—S. D. Kemper,
Esq., by Charles H. Kemper... 75

30 75

INDIANA.

<i>Princeton</i> —Collec'n in the Presbyterian Church, by Hon. E. Embree.....	3 00
<i>Johnson County</i> —J. Clifford, J. Vorass, W. Banta, each \$1....	3 00
<i>Montgomery County</i> —S. Gray, J. Gray, each \$1, C. Baley, 50 cents.....	2 50
<i>Fountain County</i> —Hon. E. A. Hannegan, J. Ristine, Esq., each \$10, W. H. Mallory, Dr. Richmond, each \$2.....	24 00
	32 50

FLORIDA.

<i>Quincy</i> —Rev. Joshua Phelps....	5 00
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ENGLAND.

<i>Liverpool</i> —Donations to the Am. Col. Soc., received by Rev. John Miller, viz:—From Wm. Rathburn, Robert Armstrong, Donald Currie, each £5, Jas. Stith, £3, Daniel Macaulay, £2 2, John Clow, John Bolton, James K. Richardson, each £2, W. Fergusson, £1 1, James Adam, Wm. Gardner, R. Higgin, Francis Boulton, Ross T. Smyth, T. D. Anderson, Wm. Tarbet, R. Bickersteth, Robert Lamont, George James Duncan, Samuel Job, Wm. Duncan, James McHenry, John Rea, A friend to the cause, W. Adamson, Isaac Hadwan, jr., R. A. McFie, each £1, Thomas R. Arnott, John McCulloch, W. W. Combrough, T. Martin, Miss S. Semple, A friend, Thos. Martin, Friend, each 10 shillings, Miss Smith, G. Botterill, A friend, each 5 shillings, £49 18—equal to.....	237 30
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Total Contributions..... 1,243 24

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> —By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Charlestown</i> —Hon. Abraham R. Thompson, Jas. Adams, Thos. Marshall, each to '50, \$5 50, A. Carleton, for '48 and '49, \$2 50, Elias Craft, to '50, \$5 50, Henry Forster, for '46 and '47, \$3, Dr. Daniel White, Dr. Samuel Kidder, Sam'l Abbott, Elbridge Brown, A. W. Crowningshield, each to '50, \$5 50, Chester Adams, to March, '49, \$5, Rev. Jared	
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Curtis, to '50, \$5 50. <i>Boston</i> —James Hunnewell, for '49, \$1, Henry Forster, to April, '50, \$1. <i>Brookline</i> —Dea. Thos. Grigg, to Jan. '50, \$4, Samuel A. Robinson, for '49, \$1.....	72 50
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> — <i>Southington</i> —Dea. Oliver Lewis, to April, '49.....	5 00
<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>Sag Harbor</i> —Chas. H. Dering, Esq., for the <i>Liberia Herald</i> , one year.....	2, 00
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> — <i>Philadelphia</i> —Petty Vaughn, Esq. to '51, \$12, Michael Baker, Elijah Brown, Isaac C. Jones, Chas. E. Lex, Geo. Mellor, Dr. Saml. Moore, Isaac Norris, Wm Primrose, Michael Reed, Benjamin W. Richards, John Roset, Jacob M. Sellers, Mrs. Wm. Spohn, Josiah White, Dr. George B. Wood, each to '51, \$4, John Elliott, Moses Johnson, Stephen Colwell, A. B. Rockey, each for '48, \$2, Gov. E. Coles, for old numbers, \$3 50. <i>Bristol</i> —H. N. Boatwick, on acct, \$4 50. <i>Churchtown</i> —Miss Carmichael, on account, \$3....	90 00
<i>VIRGINIA</i> — <i>Williamsburgh</i> —J. C. Shelden, Esq., to July, '51, \$10. <i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Walter Somerville, Esq., Mrs. Mary F. Briggs, each to March, '50, \$1. <i>Tye River Warehouse</i> —Mr. Mayo Cabell, to July, '51, \$10.	22 00
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i> — <i>Jackson</i> —Jno. B. Odon, Esq., to March, '50, by L. Westray, Esq.....	1 00
<i>GEORGIA</i> — <i>Cuthbert</i> —Rev. Jos. T. Turner, to 1 April, '49.....	3 00
<i>KENTUCKY</i> — <i>Paris</i> —William C. Lyle, by Jos. H. Hall, Esq., for '49, \$1. <i>Shelbyville</i> —Rev. J. D. Paxton, to '49, \$1. <i>Masonville</i> —Rev. A. H. Triplett, for '49, \$1.....	3 00
<i>TENNESSEE</i> — <i>Unitia</i> —H. Matthe- ews, to March '50.....	1 00
<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Walnut Hills</i> —S. D. Kemper, Esq., to 4 July, '49.....	1 25
<i>ILLINOIS</i> — <i>Mount Pulaski</i> —Jabez Capps, Esq., to June, '47.....	1 00
<i>MISSISSIPPI</i> — <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph, for the <i>Liberia Herald</i> , by Rev. J. B. Pinney.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 202 75

Total Contributions..... 1,243 24

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,445 99

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1849

[No. 6.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York State Colonization Society.

CONTEMPLATING as it does, a recompense of justice and of humanity to Africa and her injured children, by applying a remedy for her great social and moral evils; recognizing, in its operation, the transcendent value of the Christian religion, not only for individual and eternal salvation, but as a fountain whence peace, mercy, and every temporal good perpetually flow; conferring upon the colonists the immediate possession of privileges and rights, social and political, almost inaccessible among us; awakening in them an apprehension of the capacities of Africa for improvement, and their calling of Providence to attempt it; obviating difficulties which embarrass and prevent emancipation, by presenting a practical mode for its accomplishment, alike beneficial to the white and colored race, to America and Africa; exhibiting in the most convincing and unanswerable manner the fitness of the African for the highest privileges of freedom and civilization; the Colonization Society stands before the American people, fearless of investigation, and confidently demanding support.

The society have never met under circumstances more gratifying or encouraging.

Having a history crowded with evidences of almost unexampled re-

sults; with most striking manifestations of Divine favor, having triumphantly outlived the doubts, and fears, and misgiving of many pious, well-wishing, but incredulous friends, and the attacks of many opponents, whose ardor, in the attainment of a favorite end, rendered them impatient of delay; with gratifying evidences of increasing favor throughout the land, among all classes of the people; with most cheering prospects for the future; having, especially in the past year, found a success attending their cause far in advance of previous years, the friends of colonization meet together in a spirit of congratulation; recognizing, in all these circumstances, the answer of God to many aspirations from the hearts of the pious and earnest petitions from the closet, the family altar, and the house of prayer; and finding encouragement from them to continue their plea with God until the redemption of Africa shall be complete and all Ethiopia shall worship Zion's King.

The problem of the colored man's fitness for freedom and self-government has been solved by the people of Liberia. Entering upon their experiment with comparatively little education, with a training of scarce a quarter of a century, the people of Liberia, while yet a small commu-

nity as to numbers and resources, impelled by an uncontrollable necessity, growing out of their relations to the Colonization Society, in 1847, resolved to assume the rights and bear the burdens of self-government. With an ardor, coolness, and tranquillity, never surpassed, and scarcely equalled, the subject was discussed, matured and completed, in the most creditable manner; and, under a well devised constitution, freely formed, and accepted by themselves, the Government of the Republic of Liberia was duly inaugurated January 1st, 1848. Surely, if departed patriots, philanthropists and Christians are cognizant of events on earth, a glow of joyful triumph must have been kindled at this event in the souls of those patrons and founders of this cause, who had watched its early inception with parental solicitude, and trembling anxiety.*

A change so important and momentous in their relations was not undertaken by the more thoughtful colonists without misgivings, nor witnessed by their anxious friends in America without apprehension.

Shut up to the experiment, they and we could only hope and pray. A year has passed and not a cloud has arisen, nor an event occurred to occasion regret or increase apprehension. All has been prosperity, and the smiles of Divine favor have rested on the young republic. Internally, there has been tranquillity and obedience to the laws, externally, harmony with the native population. Schools, churches and extensive revivals of religion, have continued to prepared the people for their respon-

sible duties. The conviction that they are "a city on a hill,"—a spectacle to men—trying an experiment, which involves not simply the welfare of themselves and their posterity, but the capabilities and destinies of their race in Africa, seems to have entered into all minds, and produced a sobriety and self-control alike gratifying and surprising.

So important a change in their relations to the Colonization Society rendered a speedy settlement of them imperative, and this, together with a desire to secure for their Republic the recognition of the civilized world, induced President Roberts personally to accompany to the United States the Commissioners who arrived in the United States early in June last, appointed to confer with the Board of Directors. A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, was held in this city immediately, to confer with the Commissioners of Liberia, and their work was happily accomplished. As between the Society and the Republic every question was settled with perfect harmony and to mutual satisfaction. While the Society cheerfully consented to transfer to the Republic all their title to more than a million acres of territory, and all buildings and improvements, excepting those needful for the care of new emigrants, hereafter to be sent: the commissioners of the commonwealth agreed to receive the property under a sacred engagement to hold one-half the land in trust, to afford freehold homes for future emigrants, and to devote for purposes of education, *one-tenth* of the avails of all land sold.

* Scarcely twenty-five years before, on the 2d of December, 1822, the newly-formed colony was well nigh extinguished in blood, by the combined influence of slave-trading malice and pagan cupidity. Fifteen hundred savage warriors made a midnight attack on a handful of new settlers, weakened by acclimating sickness, and numbering only thirty able-bodied men, which continued from half past four, A. M., till six o'clock. The heroism of Ashmun, and his little company of thirty men, was crowned with success, and the day of their victory and deliverance is now celebrated as is our July 4th.

Having so happily concluded this important affair, President Roberts, accompanied by his family, crossed the Atlantic to form commercial treaties with European governments. All circumstances there were propitious; the flame of liberty had burst forth everywhere among the struggling nations long oppressed, and the representative of a republic from the dark continent of Africa, the abode of violence, the home of tyranny, was hailed with joy. The reception and success of President Roberts were of the most gratifying kind; and if the friends of colonization have ever found their hearts oppressed with grateful emotions, it was when every arrival from Europe brought tidings of events so far beyond their hope, so exactly in accordance with their wishes. In England, Prussia and France, an unhesitating recognition was given to the first republic on the shores of Africa. Action so disinterested and prompt by the European governments, cannot fail to brighten the golden chain which is destined to bind all nations in the bonds of peace and good will.

The American Colonization Society, freed, in some degree, from the burden of aiding the political government of Liberia, finding the spirit of emigration increased and encouraged by an enlarged income, fitted out five expeditions, conveying about four hundred and forty emigrants to Africa, and thus more than doubling the number sent for several previous years. These added to the five expeditions which have cleared from the United States since their last report, make a total of eight hundred and seventy emigrants who have embarked for Africa since January 7th, 1848; of which number, four hundred and fifty-eight, in five expeditions, have sailed since our last anniversary.

Their annual report exhibits a

degree of prosperity seldom exceeded and represents the future as full of promise. Besides the gratuitous, but constant efforts of a faithful executive committee, the labor of a careful and trusty clerk, and the almost ubiquitous activity of their energetic corresponding secretary, the Society employed agents to travel and co-operate with them, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia, Vermont, N. Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, by whose presentations many friends were excited to co-operation, and the funds of the Society increased.

The marked increase of applicants for emigration, both from emancipated slaves and from the free colored population, is among the encouraging events of the year. About seven hundred of the former, and three hundred of the latter, were enrolled. That they did not *all* go, was owing mainly to the inadequate resources of the Society. This movement indicates increasing conviction among them of the advantages held out by Liberia, and a better appreciation of the object and motives of the Society.

The past year has been especially noticeable for the number of legacies left by deceased friends, as an evidence of their unshaken interest and confidence. Independent of several in our own State, of which notice will be found in another portion of this report, the American Society received many thousand dollars from this source, and have many others in anticipation. Among which it is most gratifying to notice a legacy of \$4,000 from Mrs. Sherman, of Connecticut, and one of \$10,000 from Mr. Hoff, of Philadelphia—the first, a relic of a former Vice President, and the other a generous contributor of many years standing.

May we not hope that while many at the South in their wills offer liberty to their slaves, many at the North, in

a like liberal spirit, will devise a portion of their wealth to perfect the gift of liberty, by aiding them to reach a home in Liberia.

In this brief review of the past year, the manifest signs of great political changes in several of our States, already foreshadowed and agitated, having the approval of men of the greatest influence, and destined to add momentum to the rising flood of emigration, from America to Africa, should not be left unnoticed.

If our feebleness has caused many to despair of useful results, on a scale of sufficient magnitude to be at all satisfactory, it may be that such, under these new signs of important movement, may feel encouraged to aid the voluntary benevolence of an association, whose efforts tend to render Africa better known and more inviting, and to illustrate the vast benefit to humanity likely to result from planting civilized, commercial, and agricultural colonies on her shores.

Nor can we pass in silence the increased interest exhibited in our cause by the south-western States, nor the great influence exerted there in our favor by the "*Liberia Advocate*," a paper published at St. Louis, Missouri, under the editorial care of Rev. Robert S. Finley, long devoted to the cause, and an instrument of our own organization. This paper, now self-sustained, sends out monthly, about 8,000 copies, into Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Louisiana, and Missouri. The fruit is rapidly maturing, if we rightly read the signs of the times.

The operations in our *own State* have been on a scale far beneath the desires and justifiable demands of the

friends of colonization, in view of its great population and resources; yet, even here, there are indications of growing prosperity and public favor. An almost universal willingness has been manifested by the public press to spread information and publish facts favorable to the cause. Large religious bodies of various denominations when solicited, have almost uniformly taken favorable action; and in some cases, by resolutions, have recommended to their churches annual collections. An increased* number of churches have forwarded contributions voluntarily made, and others have expressed a purpose to do so hereafter. Quite a number of respectable individuals among our colored population, have applied for passage to Liberia, of whom some have already gone, and others are preparing to go next autumn. The funds of the Society have also been considerably increased, as will appear by the annual report of the Treasurer, so that in the review of the year we find cause of gratification and encouragement.

The events of the year, under the observation of the board of managers of the State Society, especially to be noticed, are according to the usual course of this world, mingled sadness and joy.

Soon after the last anniversary, the Society was called to mourn the decease of two of its long tried and most liberal friends and benefactors, Messrs. Lockwood De Forrest and John Horsburg, of this city.

These gentlemen having already, by their repeated benefactions, secured a claim upon the gratitude, have now embalmed their memory in the hearts of the friends of Africa.

* The churches of this State exceed 2,500 in number. Collections were received from these—

1846	D. R.	18—Pres.	7—Ep.—M.	Ep.—Bap.—Con.—Va.	16=41
1847	"	36	" 6	" 1 " 1 " 8	2=48
1848	"	30	" 20	" 2 " 3 " 2 " 2	4=63

As an evidence of their unchanging interest in the cause and for our encouragement, Mr. De Forrest left a legacy of *five hundred dollars*, to the American Colonization Society, which has already been paid, and Mr. Horsburgh a legacy of *five thousand dollars* to our State Society. May their mantle rest upon others, who, from year to year, as God shall prosper, will devote a portion of their estates for the redemption of Africa.

Early in the year, the Society lost the services of Capt. George Barker, whose faithful labors had, for several years, been its principal reliance. Captain Barker, however, did not abandon the work, or the cause, but transferred his field of labor to other States, where, as agent of the parent Society, he continues to operate with his usual success and energy.

In the last annual report it was announced that the Society had invited the Rev. J. B. Pinney to the office of Corresponding Secretary, and that he had accepted the appointment. According to this arrangement, Mr. Pinney, soon afterward, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and has been since actively employed in his appropriate work.

From his report to the board, of the labor and results of the year, we learn that he has received most encouraging evidences of interest in the cause in every portion of the State visited by him. The hospitality of Christian families—the cheerful permission granted him to occupy the pulpits in many churches—the liberal response to his appeals for aid—the co-operation of many who were formerly indifferent or opposed—united to lighten the burden, if not to render entirely pleasant the laborious duties of his position.

The Rev. Noah Sheldon, who, for some years past, though suffering under feeble health, has been enabled

to devote a portion of his time to an agency for us, has continued his efforts the past year with increased success and manifest usefulness. Laboring as he has, a large portion of his time, in the northern portion of the State, and on the borders of Canada, where little previous correct knowledge existed as to the value and object of colonization; he has confirmed and re-awakened friends, has convinced others of its value, received pledges of collections for the cause from several churches which have not hitherto attempted it, collected and remitted several hundred dollars to our treasury, and increased and extended the circulation of the *African Repository*. The board have reason to refer to his labor with the highest approbation.

The "*African Repository*," published at Washington City now in its twenty-fifth volume, has always had a limited circulation. Confident that in this age of light, no cause can succeed which neglects to use the Press, the Board have resolved to supply the pastors of all our churches with the *African Repository* for six months, and as far as practicable enlarge its list of paying subscribers. Indeed it has been seriously discussed, whether the time has not arrived for us to publish a Colonization paper of our own.

The urgent demands of the American Colonization Society for funds, induced this board to advance them early in the fiscal year \$500. Subsequently, about \$500 were expended in defraying the passage of emigrants by the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore.

In view of the peculiar position of a number of emancipated slaves in Mississippi, and the unwillingness of the executive committee of the parent board to undertake so large an expenditure without positive pledges of aid, this board, relying on the liberality of the friends of the cause, in No-

ember, by a unanimous resolution, appropriated \$6,000 to the American Colonization Society, to be applied for that purpose. We rejoice to be able to add that, notwithstanding the small amount then in the treasury, the response to our appeal was so liberal and prompt that the whole amount has already been secured.

In order to accommodate several well qualified persons, from this State, who have applied for a passage to Liberia, the board propose sending an expedition to Africa from this city next autumn, and make this early announcement of their purpose, that the friends of the cause may use their influence, meantime, both to furnish adequate means and suitable emigrants.

President Roberts, in his European visit, has received a pledge of \$10,000 from responsible parties for the purpose of purchasing the title to the tract of sea coast extending from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, two hundred miles, and including the slave trading establishments of Gallinas and Sherbro, which purchases, we hope to learn by the next arrival, are already made. By the latest accounts, we understand that Commodore Hotham, commander of the British squadron, has attacked and destroyed the above slave trading factories, from which 15,000 slaves are reported to have been shipped in a year. All experience proves the importance of forming commercial and agricultural settlements at such points, in order to reconcile the natives to the loss of the slave markets, by substituting other and better, and in order to preclude the return of the hardened pirates, who have been expelled. For these reasons, large accessions of intelligent and industrious emigrants will be especially desirable this year; and, could our colored people realise the claims of humanity, and the opportunities of usefulness which urge them

to enter this field, we cannot doubt that reluctance and opposition would cease, and that multitudes would earnestly seek the privilege of co-operating in the noble work.

In conclusion, the Board of Managers, gratefully acknowledging the favors shown their cause by the Divine Providence, and confident of its utility to Africa and all her children; with unshaken expectation that by this instrumentality, mainly, the slave trade is to be destroyed, and the institutions of political and personal liberty, with the benign influence of Christianity, are to be founded and extended, would remind their friends that much land remains to be possessed, powerful opposition and obstacles to be met and vanquished, and terrible woes to be cured.

After all that the combined navies of Europe and America have done to repress the slave trade and its horrid barbarities, the most convincing evidence exists to show that the number of slaves exported from Africa is larger than at any previous period.

Nearly seventy thousand slaves, last year, were imported into Brazil alone, and though seventy slave ships were captured and condemned, five times that number of successful voyages were probably made.

The wisest minds of Great Britain despair of success in that mode, and point to Liberia as indicating how much can be accomplished by proper means. The coast of Africa must be occupied by her own children, civilized in America.

In order to this, the English propose to take some of their West India freed people, and form settlements as watch towers and light-houses, on the shores of their Father-land, even if their place is to be supplied by bringing over natives of Africa as apprentices.

We have no need of such a process; with 3,000,000 of that popula-

tion, whose place here can easily be supplied from the teeming millions of Europe, our country could, without loss, gradually spare them all, and thus furnish to Africa, what above all things else she needs, a civilized and Christian population, educated to abominate a slavery, the hardships of which they have suffered, and resolutely determined to destroy the slave trade.

How solemn the call upon us, not to falter in our work—how pressing and urgent the claim for redoubled zeal and activity! If, the past year, our income rose from \$5,000, to \$10,000, ought it not, may it not, this year rise to \$20,000! Is this a sum too great for a State with three million of Christian freemen, to devote to the remedy of evils greater than exist elsewhere in the world? Let us with one heart resolve that the work shall be done. The cries and groans of a continent cursed by superstitious, tyranny, barbarism and slavery,

appeal to our sympathies. The claims of humanity and commands of Christianity summon us to the work. To no age of the world seemed to have been assigned such mighty changes as to ours—events march on irresistibly and silently while we linger. Now seems the appropriate time to sow, broad-cast, the institutions of civil and religious liberty—Africa must not be neglected. Her children placed among us, and here trained for their work, are by us to be taught their high calling, and aided in their attempts for her redemption.

Let us call upon our friends, who have given, to increase their gifts—upon the pastors of churches, of all denominations, to take up annual collections. Let us send into the field an adequate agency, that all parts of the State may be reached; and, by the blessing of God, help, at least, to pay off the heavy debt due that long oppressed race.

Fourth of July collections.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

New York, May 20th, 1849.

To the Clergy and Churches throughout the States of New York and New Jersey, Greeting:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—The season of the year by long custom appropriated for an annual collection for our cause, is approaching, and once more we solicit from you a contribution on some Sabbath near the 4th of July.

Every motive which has heretofore existed to urge our devotion to this cause still continues, and with a power greatly augmented by reason of the success so far attending it. Time has but more clearly illustrated

the adaptedness of our scheme for the immediate elevation of the colored race.

By it the free colored population at once attain a higher and nobler condition than this country affords them. By it, the complete extinguishment of the slave trade, so far as the colonies extend, is secured; and the condition of the natives, by substituting peaceful and lawful commerce in the place of that which depopulated and impoverished them, has been greatly ameliorated.

Above all, by it has been demonstrated the practicability of planting under republican government and by

means of the descendants of Africa, a copy of our free and happy institutions; and thus permanently securing to that barbarous and benighted continent, in an organized form, those Christian influences which have proved the great civilizers of mankind, and under which alone we may expect it to take rank with other portions of the world.

The history of the past year affords much for which to be grateful, and from which to gather encouragement for the future.

Liberia having passed through the dark and doubtful period of trial incident to every new colony, and at length become an independent Republic, has continued to prosper, and exceeded the sanguine expectations of its friends.

Temperance, peace, education and religion have continued to characterize the condition of the commonwealth of Liberia the past year. By successful and peaceful negotiation with native tribes, additional tracts of territory have been purchased; and by the successful representations of President Roberts while in England, funds to the amount of \$10,000 were secured with which to extend their purchases over the line of coast from Liberia to Sierra Leone, including Gallinas, the great slave mart of Western Africa, negotiations for which we trust are already completed.

Meantime, in our own country,

a very manifest increase of interest has been developed among the colored population, (free and slave,) resulting in the application of augmented numbers for a passage to Liberia.

Already this year about four hundred and eight have embarked for Liberia in four expeditions, viz:

20 Jan. Bark Laura, from N. Orleans, 151

24 Feb. Liberia Packet, from Balto., - 55

20 Apr. Clintonia Wright, from N. O., 21

5 May, Ship Huma, from Savannah, 181

408

Others are now preparing to go, of whom not a few will thus secure the boon of liberty. *Fifty dollars* provides for the passage and support of an emigrant: cannot many of our wealthier churches in the country furnish means to send one? If all the Pastors who approve our work would commend the object and raise a collection, *the aggregate* would be ample to meet the demands made upon us. *Five dollars each* from half the churches in New York and New Jersey, would provide an ample fund to send *one hundred and forty slaves*, now in Georgia, who must, to secure freedom, leave that state within a few months.

We appeal to you to aid us by your contributions. A cause so benign to the African race, so necessary for the welfare of our own country, so demonstrably practicable, is once more commended to your benevolent regards.

Let the approaching anniversary

of our own Jubilee of Liberty be consecrated to efforts in aid of this rising institution of freedom on the shores of Africa. Let the success which has so far attended the cause—let the fact that hundreds of enslaved men are depending on this Society as their only hope for freedom, prevail upon you to heed our earnest application.

Your gifts, thus consecrated upon the altar of patriotism, humanity and religion, and followed by your prayers, may be accepted and owned, as a

suitable thank-offering by One who hears the cry of the oppressed and rewards every beneficent act.

Contributions from churches in New Jersey may be sent to M. W. Day, Newark, N. J.—and to Rev. J. B. Pinney, Brick Church Chapel, New York; and from churches in New York to Moses Allen, Esq., Treasurer, or to the undersigned,
J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Secretary.

Native Converts in Liberia.

THE Liberian Mission of the American Baptist Board has been removed from Edina to Bexley; and as all its white missionaries have either died or returned with impaired health, it is entirely conducted, at present, by converted natives. Under their care, its prosperity continues to increase. The prosperity of the mission, and the fitness of the native laborers for their place, will appear from the following notice of the mission, which we copy from the Baptist Magazine for March:—

BASSA MISSION.

Letter of Mr. Vonbrunn.

On leaving the mission in April last, our lamented missionary, Mr. Clarke, committed the immediate charge of the school at Bexley to Mr. Vonbrunn, a native assistant, whose letters have repeatedly been spread before our readers. In the following communication, after an appropriate allusion to the death of Mr. Clarke, and an expression of

confidence towards Him "who graciously hears our prayers," Mr. V. writes under date of Nov. 21:

General state of the Mission— School—Baptisms.

With regard to the state of our mission since our dear brother, Mr. Clarke, left us, at which time I took the school under my superintendence, I will state a few particulars. I have been employed here, under the patronage of the Board, about four years; and think I can observe a decided improvement in my country people. Attendance at church on the Lord's days, and our preaching to them on those days, are regular. Comparing the state of things in the mission at the present time with the time past, it must be observed and acknowledged that the Lord is blessing and prospering the means which are employed for the spiritual welfare of the people of this country. Though Satan is trying to counteract the attempts which are made for abolishing the kingdom of the devil and darkness, yet, as the natural night gives way to the day, so we trust the darkness of ignorance, superstition

and heathenism is gradually giving way to the cause of our blessed Lord, who must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

The number of scholars in this school is forty-six; fifty-eight scholars in all, including the twelve which the little school at Benjamin Harris's town contains.

I am happy to state, nine individuals of this country, that is, two young women and seven young men, all under this mission, have been added to the church by baptism since Mr. Clarke left this country. Thus it may be plainly seen, the seed which was sown in weakness, has begun to rise in power in the hearts of some. We are now seventeen in number, the Bassa communicants amongst the rest, in this mission.

It is with pleasure we see that some of our Bassa women have begun to appreciate the advantages which are derived from the cultivation of the mind, and civilization. It is a common thing now for many of them to attend divine service; when they are neatly dressed, after the manner of civilized women.

Now, Christians, though our mission is deeply afflicted through the death of the Rev. Ivory Clarke, yet we hope our benevolent friends in America will not be discouraged, but endeavor to realize the truth of the apostle's word, "As the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ." Our compassionate Redeemer will not despise the day of small things. A bruised reed shall he not break, neither will he quench the smoking flax; but we will pray, he will raise it to a flame.

*Letter of Thomas G. Clarke, or
Gawini Zeediu.*

The letter from which we make the following extracts, was written by one of the assistant native teachers

in the Bexley school. It contains some interesting particulars not communicated in the preceding letter; and more especially announces the sad intelligence of the death of Kmanyo, or John Wesley, who left this country for Liberia in June. He died at Cape Coast, August 31.

The writer of the letter joined the mission school when located at Edina, and is now about twenty years of age.

I doubt not you will like to hear from us, and how things are going on here since the departure of the late Rev. Ivory Clarke. Before he went away from us, he appointed br. William Crocker and me teachers in the school here. Since it became our lot to have charge of the school, under the superintendence of Mr. Jacob Vonbrunn, it has been regularly attended, as usual. All the scholars are improving well; the greater part of them study arithmetic, grammar, geography, and other different books both in English and in Bassa. Almost the whole number of the scholars can read in the scriptures, with the exception of some of the little boys and girls, and those that were recently admitted into the school.

Br. John Jones is stationed at br. Benjamin Harris's, and is teaching the school of that place; the number of his scholars is twelve; ours forty-six, including both sexes. Since the departure of our teachers, the Lord has blessed us in converting some of us. He has converted nine of us, who, at different times, have been received by baptism into Christ's church. I hope the Lord will enable us to praise Him while we live in this world of sorrows. On every Monday night we have a prayer meeting in our own house; also on every Tuesday night we have a prayer meeting at Benjamin Harris's, and on every Wednesday night we have a prayer meeting in the mission church. So we have three meetings

of prayer every week. I hope the Lord will enable us to press forward in well doing, knowing that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. We hope, also, that He will add to His church daily such as should be saved.

Mr. Jacob Vonbrunn preaches to us every Sunday morning and sometimes in the evening. We like his preaching very much, because he preaches in our own language; so that every person of the Bassa people that comes to the church can understand him well.

Dear brother, I am very sorry to tell you that our br. John K. Wesley is dead. We heard this heavy and sad news from Mr. Bushnell, at Gaboon, this same week. Oh how grieved and disappointed we were,

when we heard this intelligence! The reason we had not heard that he had left America, is, the captain did not stop here. John died at Cape Coast, as we are told. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Though we have not seen his face in this world, yet we hope we shall see each other in Heaven, where we shall dwell and part no more forever. Pray for me, that I may be able to teach my fellow countrymen the fear of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is the prayer of your African brother in Christ. Please write to me by the first opportunity. My love to all your friends.

French Mission in South Africa.

THE mission described in the following article is situated about 29° south latitude and 28° east longitude from Greenwich, among the head waters of the Orange River, which flows westward about 700 miles, to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 600 miles, in a straight line, nearly E. N. E. from Cape Town; but the travelled distance is much greater. It is about 200 miles, in a direct line, from the Indian Ocean on the east and south-east; but the vast mountain ranges in which the Orange River has its rise, render access to the coast on that side almost impossible. Being situated on high lands in the southern temperate zone, the climate is healthy. The British Government claims jurisdiction over this whole region, and, except when interrupted by war exer-

cises some degree of authority. The natives belong to the Caffre branch of the great Zingian family, who occupy nearly all Africa south of the equator, and all whose languages are closely related to each other. Yet they seem to have derived something, both of blood and dialect, from the Hottentots, their neighbors on the west.—The account of the mission is from an English publication, entitled "Evangelical Christendom."

The Society of Evangelical Missions, founded in 1822, opened the following year a Mission House at Paris, for the training of young men desiring to devote themselves to the missionary work.

The first missionaries brought up there departed for South Africa about the middle of the year 1828, and their sphere of labor has been confined to the various tribes of Bechuanas, which under the respective de-

nominations of Battapis, Bapootos, &c., have become familiar to the English ear, through the travels of Campbell, and the Christian chivalry of the well known Moffat. Twenty-three missionaries have been sent out since the commencement of the Institution. That number was reduced in 1848 to eighteen; all but two are married; and the mission, including women and children, amounts to seventy persons. The wives of the missionaries render valuable service, by instructing the ignorant of their own sex, inculcating habits of order, economy, and propriety, and co-operating with their husbands in implanting the first seeds of instruction amongst their children.

The habits of this people are chiefly nomadic, and although their subsistence might be easily made to depend upon their flocks, and upon the abundance of game afforded by the country, yet a kind of hereditary love of strife keeps each tribe in continual enmity with its neighbor, and their relative prowess is tested by the success which crowns their incessant encroachments upon the property and cattle of the adjoining settlements.

No fewer than fourteen stations have been established among these people, by the zeal of the French missionaries, thus bringing within a certain degree of their control a population of about 40,000 souls; but the influence of the mission does not end here. Churches and schools have been founded in many parts of the adjacent country; and, while engaged in carrying the message of salvation, the missionaries have not neglected opportunities of improving the social condition of the natives, but have assiduously applied themselves to their elevation in the scale of civilized life, by inculcating various branches of the useful arts, and diffusing among them a taste for the necessities and conveniences of a new and improved gradation of being.

The missionaries have zealously applied themselves to the study of the language, into which they have translated many portions of the Word of God, besides elementary works and tracts. Annual reports of the Society's proceedings are regularly published, from which the following facts may be gathered. During the eighteen years in which the work has been carried on, several hundred natives have been baptized, and subsequently admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Numbers present themselves every year for admission into the church.

The number of communicants in the different stations may be estimated at about 1,000, and that of the natives frequenting public worship, at from 5,000 to 6,000. Last year, 1,900 Bassoutas attended at the baptismal ceremony of fifty of their adult countrywomen; and in one year only, 500 Bechuanas have demanded admission into the church.

The converts give evidence of their sincerity by a consistent walk. Many among them have died in the faith, and manifested in their last hours feelings of established peace and Christian hope.

The schools are attended by adults as well as children, the number of scholars now amounting to 3,000. The desire for reading and instruction is spreading throughout the country, so that the mission press cannot overtake the urgent wants awakened by evangelical preaching. The natives who have embraced Christianity are beginning to build clean and comfortable houses, in place of their smoky and unwholesome huts. Instead of dirty and loathsome skins of animals with which they were formerly clothed, they wear a jacket and drawers.

The women who have learned to sew in the mission schools, make clothing for themselves and their daughters. Many chiefs, and sons of chiefs, have already been baptized,

and the king of the Bassoutas, a powerful and influential prince, convinced of the truth of Christianity, and the excellence of European civilization, encourages his subjects to embrace the gospel.

Among the Bassoutas, polygamy and circumcision are gradually disappearing; cruel rites are abolished; aggressive expeditions becoming more and more rare, and peace begins to reign amongst nations whose chief practice was but lately war and bloodshed. Finally, agriculture is progressing, and there is reason to hope that at a future, and not far distant time, the nation of the Bechuanas will take rank among Christian people.

To carry out these animating prospects, and at the same time to supply the insufficiency of laborers sent from Europe, the missionaries have lately

founded an establishment under suitable direction, destined to prepare pious natives for carrying on the work of evangelization.

In the accomplishment of their excellent and ardent undertaking, the missionaries have had to struggle with difficulties which those who are conversant with the adventures of Moffat can alone adequately estimate; but their labors have been crowned with success, to which Sir Harry Smith, in his late expedition against the Boers, bears willing and unimpeachable testimony.

In the opinion of all missionaries and travellers, to whatever nation or religious communities belonging, the French missionaries of South Africa are among the most efficient and devoted, while their establishments are among the most prosperous.

[From the London Spectator.]

The coming change in Anti-slave trade Movements.

ECONOMY will now enforce those arguments that prove the utterly useless and mischievous character of the West African blockade, and signs are not wanting of the next turn which opinion on that subject is destined to take.

Lieutenant W. T. F. Jackson, who has just returned from the coast, promulgates through the columns of the *Times* his clear and direct testimony to the futility of the attempt to keep down the slave trade by a blockade or any other form of armed prevention.

Viewing the slave traffic merely as an illicit trade, which government vessels have to suppress, it is a well known axiom in our custom house that any contraband trade yielding 30 per cent. cannot be stopped; for such is human nature, that individuals will always be found willing to risk the severest punishment for that

amount of profit. Are the philanthropists in England aware of the profit of a single slave? The average price of a slave on the coast is a doubloon, or 3*l.* 8*s.*, supposing that a slave is paid for in coin instead of goods, which form generally the greatest part of the purchase—then there is profit on profit again. This slave, on being landed in the Brazils, is, since our blockade, worth from 50*l.* to 70*l.*, leaving a per centage, after all deductions of goods and agency, far, far above the custom house standard. A few years ago, a slave merchant made a considerable profit if one vessel in three landed her cargo. Now owing to the large force we maintain on the coast, they have been able to raise their prices, so that if a merchant has six vessels on the venture, and one escapes, he is amply repaid. For this I have the authority of the slave captains and the

slave factors themselves. I have been repeatedly told by the captains of slavers and the factors on shore, that if we gave up the blockade they must give up business. It is true we have in some measure deterred the small trader, the petty trafficker in human flesh, from pursuing his avocations, because, perhaps, the capture of one or two ships might ruin him; but we have put the trade on a larger scale, and the great Rio traders carry on their business in a gigantic manner compared with their operations previous to the blockade.

Mr. Jackson suggests, that instead of throwing away three millions sterling a year on the blockade, we should increase our colonies and spread our influence among the African chiefs.

Formerly, during Governor Turner's time, we held the sovereignty from Sierra Leone to Gallinas; but owing to some false economy, we withdrew our protection and lost our authority. I would rather hold up Liberia as an example to our government than offer my own remarks; the Americans have established a colony, and from that spread north and south from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, between which places slavery is now hardly known. When we look upon this handful of people, unprotected by their own government, alone and unaided, and consider what they have done, I think we may well blush at the futility of our own efforts.

We find concurrent ideas in a different quarter; an intelligent writer in the *Morning Post* propounds a plan of economizing the expenditure of money and life, by more generally substituting African for European soldiers in the West Indies. He points to the fidelity and orderly conduct of the African troops, and to their successful employment in guarding several of our colonies, besides the extra-colonial trading settlement of Balize and the African colony of Sierra

Leone; and he proposes to employ a similar force as a military constabulary in the West Indies, with a sort of landwehr formed out of the same materials. His plan is—

1. A concentration of the West India regiments, on the two stations, Jamaica and Barbadoes; withdrawing the detached portions on the coast of Africa, and raising a force especially for that colony.

2. An organized system of recruiting in Sierra Leone; first, by volunteering from the local regiments to the West India regiments; secondly, by careful selection of men in the emancipation-yard from captured cargoes of slaves.

3. A drafting of the older and steady soldiers from the West India regiments, after three to five years service, into the island *constabularies*.

4. And, as their services ran out, placing these men on the roll-call of the island militia, and locating them in *districts* on crown lands, so as to be brought into active service on any emergency.

This plan is thrown out in conjunction with a larger plan to be described hereafter, for "a comprehensive system of transport between the Western coast of Africa and the West India Islands;" in other words, the writer is advocating a plan for putting the African coast and the West Indies in a state of close and constant communication.

These ideas will be familiar to our readers, as suggestions for attaining the objects of all anti-slavery proceedings by a more intelligible, safe, and efficacious way than the blockade. For whatever kind of labor in the West Indies, whether for defence or agriculture, the negro is better fitted by constitution than the European; but he can attain to his civilized development best, in the field of agriculture or arms, when officered by Europeans; and it is in the West In-

dies that the two races meet on the most favorable conditions. It is through the West Indies, therefore, that Africa has the best chance of civilization; elevate her races above a condition which is on a level with that of slaves in the colonies of Europe and you cut off the supply of slaves; thus extinguishing the traffic at its very source. That you can do so by any process of converting the African chiefs, is hopeless; you have no channel to reach their understanding or their heart. But by developing our colonies on the coast, we might so extend our example and influence as to Anglicize Western Africa. Now that operation would be incalculably assisted by the help of the West Indies, a training school for the negro; who might be invited, by many advantageous plans, to return

to his native continent as a settler. On the other hand, you cannot drain the West Indies of their negro population without recruiting it from Africa; and that could best be done by the help of extensive settlements on the African coast. The negro population of that region would form the best recruiting depots for the West Indies; the West Indies would be the best training school for the African settlements; the joint operation demands an extensive system of transport and retransport. Such a system would call into existence a widely-spread community of intelligent free blacks, the fittest for labor and action in the tropical lands of the Atlantic; but that population would be wedded to England and her institutions, as the great safe-guards of negro freedom.

[For the African Repository.]

African Discovery.

THIS article shall be as brief as possible. The subject indeed, is interesting beyond most of those which are now engaging and even absorbing the minds of men. We must refer our readers to many volumes from which they can derive pleasure and profit, as connected with discovery on the peninsula continent. Truth ought to be condensed. The essays of Lord Bacon are short; but they were the germs of many useful things, and even some of the most charming mental productions in the English language.

African discovery has been actively engaged since 1788. About that time, was formed an association in London, for the purpose of exploring Africa; and Ledyard, a countryman of our own, was immediately employed as a traveller. But he died in Cairo. Since that time, various efforts have been made to investigate

the secrets of Africa, which it is unnecessary to detail. Some of them have been at least partially successful. But in reviewing the history of these attempts, one or two remarks are perfectly obvious. The first is, that that they have been attended with a great loss of life. The travellers have been cut off for the most part, by the climate, or else by the hand of savages. Bruce, indeed, returned from Abyssinia to Scotland; but he seems like an exception to a general rule. But there is another remark equally obvious, and that is, that treasure has been expended. Many pounds sterling have been laid out on the sands of Africa. But the question arises, have they who so nobly designed and undertook these expeditions, been repaid for their exertions and outlay of money? The termination of the Niger may have been settled by the Landers; but

Bruce is supposed to have mistaken a stream which joins the Nile, for the Nile itself. The London association have at times entertained the highest hopes of success in discovery; but these hopes have been suddenly blighted by disastrous intelligence. The intelligence has either been of this character, or else there have been no tidings at all. For a long time, the directors of the London association, heard nothing of Mungo Park. The deserts of Africa held no oracle competent to give information about his fate. They might as well have asked the sea to tell them of some lonely mariner who had been lost years ago, among its waves.

Under these circumstances, we would suggest, that in future, all agents for discovery should be found and chosen at Liberia. Why should not the London association employ their funds in procuring a Liberian for the purposes of exploration, as well as a Scotchman or a Swiss. The persons thus employed, would possess the advantage of being acclimated. They might be equipped for enterprise at less cost perhaps at Liberia than in London or Paris. We can see no objection to this course, unless it be that some might insist that science is as yet in its infancy in Liberia. Many persons effect to entertain a contemptuous opinion of African intellect. There are individuals in abundance, who walk the avenues of Washington, who cherish such an opinion, and to whom it is quite convenient to forget that those avenues were laid off in part, by one of the despised African race. We do not know where greater diplomatic skill has been displayed than by President Roberts. We doubt whether Metternich could have operated so telegraphically at the Court of St. James or St. Cloud. It would be very absurd to suppose that such a man could not pass well among

savage tribes, and win from them good opinions. But science is one of the fruits of encouragement and often springs from emulation. Suppose that some enormous capitalist in London or New York, were to offer a premium of \$20,000, to be laid out upon a discoverer who shall be qualified and despatched from Liberia. Does any man believe that the offer would fail to supply an impulse that would end after some time in procuring men qualified for the service to be performed. Future Parks, Burkhards and Clappertons, would soon be in training at Liberia, under this process. The scallop of the pilgrim would be as gracefully lifted up at Monrovia as at London, or as gracefully taken off as at Paris. It was encouragement which led to the explorations of Lewis and Clarke and Fremont. At present, our colonists are struggling for subsistence; but the sum named above, would yield subsistence for some time to one or more individuals.

Africa needs to be explored. There are not less than three opinions upon the point of its population. By some it is stated at 40,000,000, and by others at 90,000,000, and again at 130,000,000. We are but imperfectly acquainted with its animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Its rivers are worthy of being explored. Its secrets, embracing all departments and objects of natural history, will in time be detected. We cannot see why some future Linnæus may not be educated at Liberia, who shall bind on his sandals for pilgrimage, and take captive its tropical flowers—or some future Wilson, who shall ensnare the birds of Africa—or some Curvier, who shall stop its animals in their flight from the face of man. The cabinet of its curiosities must be unlocked, and we predict that Liberians are the very men who will apply the key, the turning of which,

will create a sensation throughout the scientific and literary world. Poetry shall yet bless the rivers of Africa, and religion shall yet sanctify her hamlets, hundreds of which will

be found more beautiful than Atta, which has been described by the Landers as a kind of Hesperian garden on the banks of the Niger.

RINGWOOD COTTAGE, Va.

Circular.

Rev. WM. McLAIN—

DEAR SIR—You will please publish the subjoined circular of Mr. Wm. W. Findlay in the Repository. Mr. Findlay is a man of good character and a member of the African Methodist Church; he is very much esteemed by the citizens of Covington, and some of them have expressed a regret that they must lose him; Mr. Findlay is not driven away from Covington; no indeed; he might live there in peace all his days, and be much respected too; but he is not happy in his social position, as is evident from the language of the circular, nor do we wonder at this when we consider the circumstances that surround the colored man in this land. But it is matter of astonishment that colored men of intelligence and independence would submit to social oppression, when they can escape from it; we think Mr. Findlay has taken the right ground on this subject.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Agent A. C. S.

APPEAL OF WM. W. FINDLAY,
To the Colored People of Indiana.

DEAR FRIENDS:—The writer being a colored man, it may be supposed that he desires the well-being of his race, not of a part of the colored race, but of the whole race of Africans, in this land and in Africa. Nor do I consider myself guilty of affectation, when I say, that I ardently desire their elevation, and am willing to contribute all I can to that end. It has long been an inquiry with me,

how can our race be elevated? *How can colored men be made truly independent?* After much anxious and painful inquiry, I have concluded, that to be *truly* independent, we must enjoy rights and privileges *as broad* and *as liberal* as those enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States. In other words, have the right of electing our law-makers, and our magistrates; and all the offices of State should be accessible to our color; and not only so, but we should be free to move in such circles of society as we may be entitled to by our moral worth, character and talents; and likewise free to form alliance with those classes of society. These, in my humble opinion, are the rights and privileges *we must possess* before we can be *independent*.

But now let us inquire in candor, do we as a people enjoy such independence? Do colored men in the most liberal of the northern States enjoy such independence? You all know that they do not—the sad reverse is the case. And will the time soon come in the history of American society, when the colored man will be permitted to enjoy such independence—independence, not only in civil things, but independence in all the more delicate matters of social equality. I must honestly confess I think not. And further, I am bold to confess that anything short of the above described independence will not satisfy me, nor should anything short satisfy the man of an independent spirit.

But such independence we cannot

obtain in the United States, therefore I will seek it outside the United States. *I will seek it where I know I can find it*, and that is in the Republic of Liberia, which is the only christian Republic where the colored man can find a quiet and secure home. Nor do I act dishonorably in thus escaping from civil and social oppression, for I am only doing what thousands of the first and best settlers of the United States did, and I think it an honor to follow their example, in seeking liberty, though like them I be compelled to seek it in a wilderness. And the object of this appeal is to invite you who love true independence, and are willing to endure some toil to obtain it, to go with us to that land of liberty, where we may likewise aid in the elevation and enlightenment of our whole race, *which duty is more obligatory on us*, than upon the white race, many of whom are willing to *sacrifice* their lives and property in the work of converting Africa.

Some of you may blame us for not staying in this land and contending for all the above rights of man. Our answer to all such complaints is this; we believe that civil slavery in this land will be abolished by Divine Providence without the co-operation of the free colored man; he requires not our aid in this work—he can and will in his own way, sweep slavery from the civil institutions of America. But I honestly doubt whether it is the will or order of Providence to grant us perfect social equality *with the white race at this time*, nor am I disposed to strive or quarrel with them for this favor, but would follow the example of Abraham, who disliked the strife that had sprung up between him and

Lot, and religiously proposed separation as a remedy for the quarrel, and a means of perpetuating peace; so we should separate from the white race, that we may be free and they enjoy peace; for doubtless, God has given this land to them. Acting from the above religious, and honorable views, we confidently expect that God will bless us in our movements.

It is the design of the writer and some of his friends, to go out to Liberia about the month of October or November next, and it is desirable to have as many emigrants from Indiana as we can muster. Liberia holds out many attractions for the man of color, but the greatest is that of liberty and independence. Thousands have gone from this land to that, and all who have been industrious have done well, many of them are becoming wealthy, but what is best, *they are all free!* Come, let us go and cast our lot in with them and be free likewise. If any of you have been cherishing the spirit of independence, and long for such freedom as the free Republic of Liberia offers, and if you desire a passage to that land; just let your wishes be known to the Agent of the American Colonization Society in this State. Address Rev. J. MITCHELL at Indianapolis, who will be pleased to book your name as an emigrant and procure for you a passage out, and send you all the information that you may want. No time should be lost, *act now*, act for yourselves, your children and your race.

WM. W. FINDLAY,

Covington, Ind., April 6th, 1849.

P. S. The receiver of this appeal will please have it inserted in the newspaper or papers in your neighborhood.

[From the Practical Christian.]

Ethiopia.

WE now return into the interior of Africa, to "Ethiopia, the most distant

region of the earth, whose inhabitants are the tallest, most beautiful, and

longest lived of the human race."—(Herodotus.) The old Greek needed a lesson from American Republicans when he spoke this praise. This is probably one of the most pleasant, healthy countries in the world; it being table land, and situated in the equatorial region. Innocence and intelligence characterized its ancient inhabitants. Homer speaks in praise of "Ethiopia's blameless race," (*Illiad*, lib. 1,) and in the *Odessey* mentions that the gods were their guests. From Diodorus and others we learn that the learned language of the priests of Egypt was the common tongue of Ethiopia. "The traveller, as he ascends the Nile, finds the monuments of antiquity increase in number and in age as he proceeds, until hundreds of miles beyond the utmost limits of the kingdom of the Pharaohs, he arrives at the hoary Meroe, acknowledged to be the venerable mother of Thebes and Memphis. Yet even the priests of Meroe considered themselves a colony from a people beyond the Mountains of the Moon.

Indeed, Ethiopia is always mentioned in ancient mythology with the highest deference, such as could be due to a nation far exceeding the rest in its religion and merit. Many of the most "learned and sagacious historians praise them as the wisest and most civilized of men," (Heeren.) The supposition that this early glory, which even now impels travellers to seek to penetrate the desert which renders their country inaccessible, that all this is a fiction of poets is preposterous.—These traditions must rest upon a more solid foundation.

From this region the arts, sciences, and religion, civilization itself must have proceeded to Meroe and Axum, thence to Thebes and Memphis, and onward to the Delta. Thus arose powerful States, using the same language, the same writing, the same religion. From these countries know-

ledge was given to the Greeks, and through the Romans has been afforded to the Moderns.

We will now close this subject by alluding to the condition of the Ethiopians of the present day. They still have cities, whose houses are built of hewn stone: Mellinda is an instance. De Gama found the people dressed in silk, and as far advanced in architecture as the Spaniards. The interior is less known.

Almeida says of the Moviza—"Though this country is in the heart of Africa, it is by no means so barbarous as closet geographers are accustomed to depict." This remark extends to all the nations near like Maravi, at the southeast. Gold is well known to be very abundant, so much so that utensils and chairs are often and we think generally made of it.

The Marquis D'Etomville resided ten years a slave in a nation near the empire of Drogado, a region more civilized than any in its vicinity. He says that the policy of their government bears a near resemblance to that of China, and that like the Chinese, their civilization is maintained from the remotest times, and is anterior to that of the Egyptians. He examined the history of their country, and found their sacred books much resembling in many respects the scriptures. He conceives that the book of Genesis was written in accordance with the geography of that country."

M. Donville, in 1828, visited the country of the Mulova, under the equator, who wrought copper, and were skilled in carpentry. "The buildings are remarkable for the elegance of their appearance; the houses are kept in good order and far better than those of the French peasantry. They have also copper cannon." This last attainment must be an approach to modern Christianity. At Yanvo, the capital, were ambassadors from a nation further east, whom Donville desired to accompany

home. They would not consent, it being a capital offence to bring a foreigner thither. This fact tallies remarkably well with Swedenborg.—Last Judgment, 76, 78.

Thus much for Ethiopia. Protected by Providence with institutions as good if not superior to ours; full as good a religion; they are exonerated from that debasement which the white man introduces wherever he goes. The gospel carried by missionaries, with its sanguinary accompaniments, is inferior to that piety, that develop-

ing of the affections which exists, though undoubtedly in a comparatively adulterated state, in the heart of Africa. (Does that gospel bless China?) When enlightened Europe and Christian America shall attain to a moral and spiritual state, high enough to make them worthy to associate with this fierce race, we doubt not the throwing down of the barriers which divide us from the offspring of the silver and the golden ages.

A. W.

VERONA, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1849.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Highly interesting Intelligence from the African Gold Coast—Movements of the English.

THE bark *Adeline*, Captain S. G. Gamage, arrived at this port yesterday from Anamaboe, on the Gold Coast of Africa, whence she sailed on the 17th of February.

She brings some very interesting intelligence from the Gold Coast, for which we are indebted to Mr. Alexander Walker, who came passenger in the *Adeline*, and we have to thank Captain Gamage for the latest shipping news, which we give under the proper head.

The cargo of the *Adeline* consists of palm oil, paradise grains, gum amine, coral beads, \$4,050, and 344 ounces of gold dust, all of which is consigned to Mr. John A. Machado, of this city. The gold dust is twenty-three carats fine. The gold found in Africa is frequently wrought into the most beautiful ornaments by the natives. Some of their work is said to be extremely delicate. Mr. Walker has a very nicely made ring, the work of one of the natives.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is relative to a mission that had been despatched by the English government, to the powerful interior African kings, for the pur-

pose, if possible, of effecting treaties with them, and to procure their aid in putting a stop to the traffic in slaves. The annexed statement is very interesting:—

DEAR SIR—If you consider the following information worthy a place in the columns of your widely circulated and justly celebrated journal, I shall feel honored in having been the means of affording it. The British government are, at last, apparently satisfied that their present mode of endeavouring to suppress the traffic in slaves is only conducive to an enormous and useless expense, and enhances the sufferings of the negroes made captive in the interior of Africa, for the purpose of supplying the demand on the coast for slaves, and that the only way in which there is a probability of stopping it effectually, is either to possess the whole line of sea coast, which from the unhealthiness of the climate, and heatlity of the natives is almost impracticable, or to dive into the interior, and by flattering the cupidity of the chiefs, by showing them clearly that a larger revenue is to be derived by turning the labor of their people to the culti-

vation of their fertile lands in furtherance of the legal trade; and in the interval that must elapse before forest and jungle can be turned into fertile plains, to appropriate some portion of their present profuse expenditures for the purposes of a revenue or salary to the chiefs, as an inducement for their furtherance of this project, for it has been clearly proved that selfishness is the predominant trait in the African's native character, they being nearly as devoid of humanity, when it is concerned, as the wild animals with which their country abounds, and only by feeding this love of self can their aid be obtained. I cannot take a more fitting opportunity of doing just praise to the efforts of the now infant republic of Liberia, who, with their small and limited means, have given a greater blow to the traffic in slaves, over the large tract of coast to which they have claims (above 500 miles,) than all the profuse expenditure of the British government for years past. They have, or will, in a very short time, as emigration strengthens them, and their power increases, entirely stopped the trade, on an extent of coast from the British possessions about Sierra Leone to the European forts on the gold coast. Indeed, to my own knowledge, some of the largest marts between the Sherbro river and the Kroo coast, have been entirely stopped, and the Spaniards and Portuguese traders driven off by the enterprising and bold emigrants of Liberia.

The American Colonization Society must feel a high degree of satisfaction in knowing that their settlement, first established in a spirit of humanity to the free colored people of America, will, by these people's praiseworthy exertions, be so conducive to philanthropy and humanity to their more benighted brethren in Africa; and the day I trust is not distant when in very shame the legis-

latures of both United States and Great Britain will be called to the furtherance through them of so exalted and christian an object. Probably, with this example before them, the British government have been making efforts to procure treaties with the interior and most powerful chiefs in Africa, and for this purpose a Mr. Brodu Cruickshank, a merchant resident at Anamabac, was delegated by the Lt. Governor of Cape Coast Castle to proceed to Abomu, the capital city of the kingdom of Dahomy, which with Ashantee is by far the greatest and most populous known power in Africa.

Mr. Cruickshank was empowered to offer an equivalent amounting to £4,000 per annum to the king of Dahomy, should he succeed in making a treaty with him for the suppression of the trade in negroes, and by which he was to use his influence in putting it down, and more particularly not to participate in it himself. He, it appears, is the largest seller of negroes in Africa, as, annually, he disposes of from 20,000 to 30,000, besides procuring domestics for himself and his chiefs. For this purpose, he makes annual slave hunts, which he conducts, and shares the dangers. He is the absolute sovereign of the nation, and the people are all solely under his control, to whom they look up to as a master; no person can hold any property except by his permission, even during life, and at death all reverses to him; he is protected by an immense army of women, numbered by Mr. C. at many thousands; these Amazons are his body guard; they never leave him, and are answerable for the safety of his person. In his talks with the agent of the British government, he evinced a shrewdness in diplomatic affairs seldom met with in the negro. He conceded in all the arguments in favor of the treaty, on the score of humanity, &c., &c.; but

placed the affair strictly in a pecuniary view, along with the custom of his country. He had received the crown from his father, to whom, like him, all his people looked up as their supporter; that it required between £200 and £300 a year for the support of his government, of which he derived at least £200 by the slave trade; that this was the great source of his revenue, and support of his crown and country. How, then, could those of England expect that he should give up his country to ruin, by accepting the paltry sum now offered. He would, however, endeavor to turn the minds of his people to agricultural pursuits, offered land to the British government, on the sea shore, to establish factories, and to aid, assist, and protect them in their interior trade, throughout the several territories. Mr. C. had much talk on this subject. He was exceedingly adroit and careful not to commit himself in conversation.

The turning the labor of the natives to agricultural pursuits is the most likely method of suppressing the traffic,

Mr. C. was, throughout, treated with the greatest respect and hospitality, both by the European slave traders on the coast and on his travels to and from Abomey, bringing down

with him two slaves, presents to her majesty from the King, and one presented to himself (strange contradiction.) Mr. C. who is, we understand, a gentleman of much shrewdness and research and fine literary acquirements, has written a paragraph for publication in England relative to his travels; his conversation with the King; and his views with regard to the most efficient means of putting down the traffic (in which he was much benefited and assisted by the King) in human flesh—the perusal of which was looked forward to for more particular information relative to the subject. The African style and magnificence of his reception, and the parading and the reviewing of the army of women and men is, we are told, highly amusing, as well as giving a much higher idea of the African training and taste for warfare than we ever had previously.

We learn that the particular king referred to, has arranged a “vocal telegraph,” by lines of posts, by which information is conveyed to him, over a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in about one hour’s time, which enables him to make the proper disposition of his slaves.

We shall have more to give on this subject.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Extracts from *Liberian Papers*.

THE following are all the articles we are able to select from the Herald and Luminary, running through a period of near three months. We have never seen these journals so entirely barren of interest for the same space of time. We must also complain of their mechanical execution, especially that of the Herald, many pages of which are absolutely illegible. We know our brother Teage

stands ready to say, “Send us some good type then.” But the type is not altogether in fault, whole pages are shaded from a deep jet to a pale face, making what our people so much abhor, a *mized population*. Do remedy the evil, Messrs. Proprietors.

THE LIBERIAN FOURTH OF JULY.

The Celebration.—After some considerable debate and discussion in

town meetings, as to the most appropriate day for the celebration of the anniversary of our *Independence*, whether it should be the 24th of August, the day on which the flag of the Republic was first seen to float upon the breeze of heaven, or the 26th of July, the day of the signing of the Declaration, or the 2d of October, the day on which His Excellency the President declared by Proclamation the Constitution of the Republic to be the law of the land. It was finally settled for the present, that the day of the signing of the Declaration should be celebrated as the birth day of the Republic. We are of the same opinion, being somewhat on this head partial to American precedent. For our native land we still love thy genial clime, fertile soil, and blooming dales; oft we think of thee. Although in thee we are deprived of the nectar of life and all that makes it desirable, in consequence of an eternal and insuperable barrier as high as great Olympus, is standing out in bold relief, forever interdicting a residence within thy bounds for any man of color, who contemns oppression. And we say in the ever memorable words of the illustrious Patrick Henry, while with his soul in his eyes, beaming forth unyielding determination: "Give me liberty or give me death." Yea, truly do we prefer death and a premature grave in Western Africa, than the tolerance of oppression in our native land. Yet will we gladly profit by her wholesome examples.

Having therefore determined for the 26th of July, for the celebration, all due preparations were accordingly made.

The first peep of grey dawn arousing from her rosy slumbers, which was discernable in the eastern horizon by our nocturnal sentinels, was greeted by the booming of the cannon; as was also the rising of the powerful king of day.

Then might be seen in all directions the laughing eye and nimble foot of the buoyant inhabitants, busily engaged in arranging all superfluous matters, preparatory to the celebration of the day, in which all minds were absorbed.

All business of ordinary character ceased, and the stores and warehouses closed in honor of the day.

The hour of eight was announced by the firing of a cannon, when the flag of the Republic was displayed at Central Hill and at Fort Norris; and the vessels in harbor displayed their several flags.

At nine o'clock the military line was formed, and at 12 o'clock it moved off to Central Hill, when the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The salute was handsomely responded to by the United States brig of war Bainbridge, and the flag of the Republic was seen flying at her gallant foremast throughout the day, as representing a student destined to tread in the praiseworthy footsteps of his tutor.

The military moving from thence were drawn up in front of the Government House to escort His Excellency the Vice President, and the civil officers to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear an oration delivered by H. J. Roberts, Esq.

After the oration, we were well nigh thrown into ecstasy, in listening to the juvenile oratory of four of Mr. James' scholars, Masters Cooper, Warring, Yates and Johnson, who acquitted themselves so masterly that they brought down deafening and repeated cheers from the immense concourse. The audience were so delighted, and profuse in their oft and protracted cheers, that the cry of hear, hear, hear, loud and often insisted upon by Col. Hicks, the marshal of the day, in order to gain a hearing for the juvenile orators.

After listening with delight for a

respectable length of time to these young and enthusiastic Liberians, the line was again formed, and marched to the Government Square, where it was dismissed about 3 o'clock.

The after part of the day was spent by ladies and gentlemen in promenades, and other modes of amusement and recreation.

In the evening we had the pleasure of associating with a large assembly at a splendid and brilliant entertainment at the Government House. The large number of gentlemen were made happy by the timely and graceful presence of a suitable number of the fair sex.

After discussing the more substantial business of the evening with the sense of taste improved under the influence of music, the guests in parties enjoyed themselves in promenades of measured steps to the buoyant sound of a band of music sweet, giving forth various lively airs.

At a respectable hour for a national celebration, the harmonious company well pleased with themselves and the general transactions of the day, retired to consummate in dreamy visions what had been omitted to fill up their cup of pleasure in the hilarity of the day.

CHURCHES.—The church at New Georgia is still blessed with a visitation of the Holy Spirit. Two persons were received on Sabbath last, who with eight received before, make ten candidates for baptism.

About a year ago, we organized a Sabbath School in this church, and as we attend every alternate Sabbath, we took the superintendence of it ourselves. It is taught chiefly by Ellen Walburg, the wife of the deacon there, assisted by two or three other female members. At first we were embarrassed for want of suitable books but recently we have a tolerable supply sent out at our request, by the

Baptist publication office at Philadelphia. Recently the school has had so large an increase of pupils that we have arranged with a member of the Methodist church to divide the school, and by so doing, enable the children to have better attendance. We hope the arrangement will be speedily put in operation.

Some months back, we begged between four and five pounds from the officers of one of the H. B. M. cruisers, for the benefit of the Baptists in the colony. A small part of the amount we applied in paying the expenses of brethren travelling to destitute churches. The remainder we are using to build a pulpit in the church in this place.

There are some persons to be baptised at Louisiana.

The church at Millsburg is in a state of quiet and serenity. The members appear to be walking in love and aiming to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. We were there a week ago, and employed one evening in reading to them the discipline, and endeavoring to explain what needs explanation; and the following day being Sabbath, endeavored to preach to them. There is great need that the rules of the house of God, as observed in other countries, by Baptist churches, be inculcated here. Some people, and some baptists too, do not believe there is such a thing as a baptist discipline. Hence the numerous errors and incongruous proceedings.

The church at Virginia is in peace. The loss of brother James will not be easily repaired. May the Lord send them a man after his own heart.

ARRIVED.—On the 29th ult. the Liberia Packet, Captain Goodmansson. Passengers, Reverends Payne and Wilson; Hon. Messrs. Russwurm, Benedict, McGill and lady, and Dr. J.

S. Smith; Messrs. Lewis, Harris, and other emigrants.

The Packet brought out tobacco and powder for the Republic. We regret the tobacco is damaged. It has been sold for the benefit of those concerned. We say we regret it, because we wish the monopoly scheme to go at once fairly into operation. We have great faith in the plan, especially if it be conducted as at first proposed. The other articles proposed to be monopolized were not obtained. President Roberts will doubtless endeavor to contract for them in Eng-

land. He may succeed with merchants not concerned in the African trade. The object of such will be to invest their capital safely and profitably. But the African merchant will meet the measure with uncompromising hostility, although the measure if carried out to the fullest desired extent cannot, in the smallest degree, affect either American or British interests, or the interest of any nation whatever, except for good. But where men's interest is concerned, they are not easily convinced if there be any apparent opposition.

Items of Intelligence.

COLONIZATION.—Rev. R. S. Finley delivered a most impressive discourse on the subject of African Colonization, on sabbath evening the 14th inst., in the church on Lafayette Square. The evidences which he adduced to show that a Divine Providence had watched over and blessed this cause, were truly overwhelming; and the only regret we had was, that the whole country could not be put in possession of the interesting and instructive facts in the history of this cause.

MISSIONARY FOR AFRICA.—Mr. Josiah Tyler, son of the Rev. Dr. Tyler, was recently ordained as a missionary to the Zulus in South Africa. The ordination services were

held in the chapel of the Theological Institute, East Windsor, Conn., the young missionary's venerable father delivering the ordination charge.

—We have received several encouraging letters recently, from our friends in Alabama. We assure them that we shall spare no pains to make our paper equal to any in the United States. To do this, however, we must have the sympathy and help of our brethren and of the churches in the South and South-West. Give us your prayers, brethren, your good thoughts and the help of your churches, and the New Orleans Presbyterian shall be a paper of which you will have no cause to be ashamed.—*N. O. Presbyterian.*

Emigrants for Liberia.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 14, 1849.

SAILING OF THE BARQUE HUMA.

—An immense crowd assembled this morning at 9 o'clock to witness the embarkation of the emigrants for Liberia. Religious services were held on the wharf, and were highly interesting. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. EVANS, the

Rev. Mr. CASSELS delivered an address to the emigrants, characterized by great beauty and appropriateness. The Rev. ISAAC ROBERTS, one of the emigrants, who has for several years been pastor of one of the Baptist churches of this city, made a farewell address, in which he expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the citizens of

Savannah for the respect with which they had treated him, and their great kindness to him and his fellow emigrants. While he spoke the tears were seen to flow from many eyes.

The vessel having been duly searched by two constables to see that nobody was on board, the roll was called, and the emigrants took final leave of their friends, and by families went into the vessel. The steamer *J. Stone* then came alongside and took the *Huma* in tow. Three hearty cheers were given by the one hundred and eighty-one emigrants, which were answered by three more from the assembled thousands, and the *Huma* moved off in beautiful style. A large number of the friends and acquaintances of the emigrants were on board the steamer to accompany them to Tybee, among whom were the choirs of two of the colored churches, who sang several appropriate pieces, and a fine band of music, who performed greatly to the gratification of all. The expense of towing the vessel to sea (\$75) was paid by the colored people, thus showing the high interest which they felt in the enterprise. In addition to this, collections had been made in several of the churches for the benefit of the emigrants. It is also worthy of remark that in Charleston, before the emigrants from that city left, a concert was given by the colored people, at which about \$90 were raised for the benefit of those who were going.

As a general thing, these people go out better supplied with the comforts and conveniences of living than any company that it has been my pleasure to dispatch. They are people of good character, and will make useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia. They are mostly parents and their children. Nineteen are over sixty years of age and sixty-six are under ten. Of the one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and three can read and thirty can write. Twenty-four of them have purchased themselves, and paid an aggregate of \$15,750, the product of their own industry. Many have been manumitted to go to Liberia, mostly by masters now living, in order that they might accompany their kindred and friends who were going to Liberia. Many of them were most valuable slaves, and their masters have shown a noble and liberal spirit towards them. Four of the company are preachers of the gospel. Sixty-nine are professors of religion.

Those who purchased themselves are persons of real energy and perseverance. One man paid \$2,500 for himself and \$300 for his wife! And yet there has never been half the palaver made over him—that was made about the purchase of those two girls who tried to escape from Washington in the *Pearl*, for whose purchase those immense meetings were held in the *Tabernacle* in New York, and the praise of

which was sounded abroad every where.

The total expenses of this expedition amount to \$11,381 65, for all of which the Society has been obliged to go in debt. We also yet owe upwards of \$12,000 for the two expeditions from New Orleans in January and April, and for the expedition from Baltimore in February.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting in January last, authorized the Executive Committee to go forward and send all the emigrants of suitable character who wanted to go, relying upon our auxiliary societies and a benevolent public for the funds, but the money has not come in as fast as it is needed. It can hardly be thought prudent for the Society to

incur any larger debt. And yet what can we say? There are many who wish to go in the Liberia Packet from Baltimore about the first of August. I have engaged to send another vessel from here the 1st of February next, to accommodate a family of about one hundred and forty persons, whose freedom depends upon their going at that time. There are beside these at least one hundred and fifty more here and in South Carolina who want to go at the same time. As the 4th of July is drawing near, we earnestly appeal to pastors of churches to take up collections to aid us, and to our friends in all parts of the country to send us their most liberal donations to aid us in this time of need.

WM. McLAIN.

The Fourth of July.

We hope our friends will read the present number before the 4th of July. If they do, they will certainly resolve to do something on or about that time. We are now much in debt and have a great work yet to do. We have sent out this year already 408 emi-

grants, and have promised to send many others. A small amount contributed by each of our friends would give us immediate relief! May the present and coming months witness a large increase of our receipts.

To our Readers.

SEVERAL articles will be found in our present number which have been in type for a considerable time, but have been crowded out. We have been obliged to exclude several other articles to make room for them. They will repay a perusal.

We would call attention to the interesting report of the New York State Colonization Society, and also to the special appeals for funds.

The list of emigrants who sailed from New Orleans in the Clintonia Wright on the 20th April, and also

the list of those who sailed from Savannah in the "Huma" on the 14th ult., will be given in our next. We insert a letter written from Savannah and published in the National Intelligencer respecting the sailing of the Huma, and the present financial condition of the Society. From the latter part of that communication it will be seen that we are now very much in debt. We have been relying on our friends for

the funds to meet our engagements. But we are now compelled to say that we fear disappointment. Their seems at present no prospect that money will come in fast enough to enable us to meet the pledges which we have made in obedience to the orders of the Board of Directors. We therefore most earnestly appeal to our friends in all parts of the country, to lend us their aid without delay.

Donations

Received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, from
Feb. 1, to April 30, 1849.

Feb. 1...	New York City—E. D. Woolsey, \$100. Townser P. O., N. Y.—D. S. Judd, \$4.....	104 00	N. Y.—Rev. R. P. Bacon, Pastor, \$8.....	17 15
" 2...	New York City—Dr. Willard Parker, \$6, Mrs. Rushforth, \$2, Cash, V. R., \$10.....	18 00	Mar. 8...New York City—William Couch, \$10. Sidney Plains, N. Y.—Rev. J. B. Fish, \$2 16.....	12 16
" 3...	New York City—James Stuart, Cash, W. Remsen, R. G. Remsen, each \$5...	20 00	" 17...Per Charles D. Buck...	1 00
" 10...	New York City—Abram Van Ness.....	50 00	" 20...Hammond, N. Y.—Rev. J. M. McGregor.....	5 00
" 12...	Brooklyn—George L. Sampson.....	25 00	" 22...Brooklyn, N. Y.—Collection in Rev. Dr. Spencer's Church.....	211 48
" 13...	New York City—Roswell Sprague, Chas. Leverick, J. H. Brower, each \$10, R. W. Rodman, \$5.	35 00	" 23...New York City—Wm. Woram.....	5 00
" 16...	Mrs. S. Hoge, Va.....	5 00	" 24...Brooklyn—Mrs. S. E. Austin.....	20 00
" 17...	Lady of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$10. New York City—Edward Crarey, \$25.....	35 00	Apr. 2...Dr. W. H. McNevin.....	10 00
" 20...	New York City—H. G. Marguand	10 00	" 4...Farmington, Ct.—Mrs. P. James, \$30. Collections, viz: Fishkill—Presbyterian Church, \$16 12; Dutch Ref. Church, \$60; Glenham—Dutch Reformed Church, \$10 30; Newburgh—Rev. Mr. Connelly, \$5; Associate Ref'd Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. McCarroll, Pastor, \$30; Rev. Mr. Hall, \$10; Avails of a lecture, \$5; Matteawan—Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. Davie, Pastor, \$60; Fishkill Landing—Ref'd Prot. D. Church, \$13 85.	240 27
" 26...	New York City—James Stokes.....	20 00	" 10...Peekskill, N. Y.—Rev. J. H. Wells.....	3 00
" 27...	Rochester, N. Y.....	67 00		
" 28...	New York City—James Saydam, Silas Brown, ea. \$25.....	50 00		
Mar. 5...	Deer Park, N. Y.—Collection in Ref. D. Church, Rev. G. P. Van Wyck, Pastor, \$9 15. Durham,			

Apr. 11... <i>Brooklyn</i> —Mrs. Wyck-off.....	3 00
" 16...Contr'n in 21st Church, Dutch Ref'd, \$10 95, Mrs. O. Devereaux, to constitute her son, H. T. Devereaux, a life member of Am. Col. Society, \$30....	40 95
" 26... <i>Honeye</i> , N. Y.—Jesse Stevens, John F. Reed, D. K. Hawks, each \$5. <i>Northampton, Mas.</i> —John Clark, \$10.....	25 00
Total.....	\$1038 01

COLLECTIONS BY REV. NOAH SHELDON.

Apr. 13... <i>Rutland</i> —J. Kimball, \$2, A. Warner, S. Towne, G. Towne, J. Pierce, H. Hopkins, ea. \$1, A. Dunlap, J. Bryton, E. B. Dutton, D. Tyler, A. Isham, J. B. Tyler, R. Hardy, Anson Brooks, each 50 c. Benedict & R. Doane, ea. 25 cents, Lavilla Hardy, 12½ c., Miss Tyler, 12½ c. Adams—C. Skinner, \$5, Dea. H. Arma, J. Baird, each \$1.....	7 00
<i>Rodman</i> —Henry Isham, Rev. D. Speer, each \$1...	2 00
<i>Waterville</i> —Rev. A. D. Gridley, D. Budlong, Henry Townner, Candee & Osborn, each \$1.....	4 00
<i>Whitesborough</i> —Alvan Bradley, \$5, Julius Watkins, \$3, J. S. Thomas, \$2, Rev. W. R. Long, 50 cts. 10 50	
<i>Rome</i> —Jno. W. Bloomfield, \$20, D. L. Boardman, \$5. 25 00	
<i>Mexico</i> —Dr. S. Brewster, \$1 50, E. Brewster, Linus Hall, each \$1, P. Kingsley, J. C. Brewster, H. Brewster, each 50 cts., L. Slack, 25 cts., E. P. Brewster, 12½ cts., Contribution, \$1 70.....	7 07½
<i>Pulaski</i> —Dr. N. Wright, 2 00	
<i>Butterfly</i> —Seth Severance, 1 00	
<i>Fulton</i> —J. E. Dutton, \$5, Josiah Shepard, \$1, Cash 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Henry Goodjon, 25 cents. 7 25	
<i>Orwigo</i> —Mrs. Caroline Barnum,..... 1 00	
<i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. House, 25 cts., Miss House, 25 cts. 50	
<i>Cazenovia</i> —J. D. Ledyard,	

\$21, Dea. Z. Sweatland, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Benevolent Society of the Pres. Ch., by S. C. Hitchcock, Treas. \$11.....	33 50
Apr. 28... <i>Augusta</i> —J. J. Knox, \$5, Cash, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Ilion</i> —Contributed in Ref. Dutch Church.....	6 14
<i>Herkimer</i> —C. C. Billinger, T. P. Billinger, F. Doxater, H. Caswell, each \$1. 4 00	
<i>Fort Plain</i> —Cash, 50 cts., Mr. Hamilton, \$1, Cash, 25 cts.....	1 75
<i>Gallupville</i> —John Hayes, \$1, Mr. Couch, 25 cents, Cash, \$2 25.....	3 50
<i>Guilderland</i> —J. B. Veeder, 1 00	
" 30...B. B. Lansing, \$5, N. M. Masters, \$2, Abraham Knickerbocker, \$2.....	9 00
<i>Schodack</i> —Jno. J. Hitt'e, Lucas J. Van Allen, ea. \$2, Rev. Wm. Bailey, G. M. Herrick, P. G. Ten Eyck, A. S. Johnson, Gilbert Gillet, Peter Van Dyck, Wm. H. Van Vleck, Cash, each \$1, Mr. Springsteen, L. Van Allen, Philip Van Ness, Lucas Van Allen, Doct. Squire, John Dayton, A. R. Schermerhorn, N. J. Miller, Uriah Schermerhorn, Mr. Ham, Samuel White, each 50 cts., Mrs. Van Vleck, Cash, J. J. Schermerhorn, ea. 25c., Cash, 47 cts. Cash, 35 cts. 19 07	
<i>West Stockbridge, Mass.</i> , Benja'n Cone, \$10, Capt. S. Gates, \$3, Norman Sheldon, C. Buel, each \$1, Cash, 37½ cts.....	15 37½
<i>Egremont</i> —Josiah Bacon, \$2, David Dabrell, N. R. Bates, each \$1.....	4 00
<i>South Adams</i> —Manning Brown, \$5, D. D. Wheeler, \$1.....	6 00
<i>North Adams</i> —D. C. Rogers, \$2, Dea. Elisha Munn, Oliver Arnold, John F. Arnold, Harvey Arnold, Thos. A. Brayton, ea. \$1. 7 00	
<i>Williamstown</i> —Mrs. Whitman, Daniel H. Dewey, each \$5, Levi Smedley, jr. \$2, Caleb Brown, L. Bartlet, Peter Blackington, ea. \$1, Truman Paul, James	

Meacham, each 50 cents, 16 25
 Mrs. Meacham, 25 cents.

Total\$212 66

COLLECTIONS BY D. MEAD.

From the 25th of Feb. to the 30th of April.

NEW YORK.—*Rye*—Samuel U. Berian, \$2, Mrs. Ann Clark, \$5, John Palmer, \$1 8 00
Astoria, L. I.—Reformed D. Church, to constitute Rev. A. H. Bishop a life member, \$30, Sam. Blackwolt, \$3, Isaac Mills, \$1, Jas. T. Souttar, Geo. Douglass, ea \$5, Steph. A. Halsoy, \$2, And'w Comstock, \$3, A. Whittemore, \$2, E. Hoyt, \$3, Henry Trowbridge, W. H. Newman, each \$2 58 00
Greenwich—Rev. M. Mead 1 00

NEW JERSEY.—*Orange*—1st Ch., Stephen D. Day, \$2, Jno. C. Bailey, \$1, J. W. Lindsley, \$3, Chas. G. Rockwood, \$1, George Lindsley, 50 cts., Mr. Mac Namery, 25 cts., Rev. J. A. Williams, Cash, Ira Harrison, Charles Williams, each \$1, Samuel Smith, Cash, Caleb Smith, each 50 cts., C. J. Smith, each 25 cts., Cyrus Gildersleve, \$2, Mary C. Gildersleve, 75 cents, Jothan Quimby, N. Lindsley, Wm. Crane, Wm. H. Starr, each \$1, Collection in Meth. Ep. Church, \$1 02 21 27
Camptown—Sam. H. Gardner, \$10, Benjamin Mead, \$2, Mrs. Benjamin Mead, Mrs. H'y B. Moorehouse, each \$1, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, N. J. Bailey, 50 cents, A child's offering, 5 cents 15 05

Princeton—A. Alexander, Chas. Dodge, Sam'l Miller, James Carnahan, J. R. Hanson, each \$5, John Forsyth, jr., \$3, M. B. Hope, \$5, Elias Loomis, \$3, J. A. Alexander, J. S. Greebe, each \$5, W. Henry Greone, \$3 49 00
Trenton—T. J. Stryker, \$5, George Greene, \$3, S. Stryker, \$2 10 00
Belleville—Jno. Kingsland, \$20, Collection in R. D. Church, \$30 of which to constitute Rev. John Garretson a L. M., \$44 19... 64 19
Morrisstown—J. H. Voorhees 10 00
Patterson—John Nightengale, \$5, John Cott, \$10, Elizabethtown—Dr. Chas. Davis, \$5, S. P. Brittan, \$3, R. T. Haines, \$20.... 28 00
Jersey City—D. S. Gregory, P. McMartin, each \$25 50 00
Perth Amboy—J. A. Nichols, \$3, Herman Bruen, \$5 8 00
Newark—S. P. Smith, Joseph N. Tuttle, David A. Hayes, Daniel Price, Isaac Baldwin, each \$10, Administrator of the estate of Hanford Smith, \$30, Israel Crane, \$10, Cash, 50 ct., Cash, 50 ct., Cash, \$1 92 00

Total\$429 51

Recapitulation.

Donation in Office 1,038 01
 " by Rev. N. Sheldon 212 66
 " by Rev. D. Mead, N. Y. 67 00
 " " " N. J. 362 51
 \$1,680 18

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1849.

MAINE.

Bath—Donation from the Bath Col. Society, \$73, A friend to Colonization, \$25, by Jonathan Hyde, Esq 98 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute Mrs. Mary L. N. Connor a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

VERMONT.

St. John's—*ury*—Charles Hosmer,
Esq., by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq. 25 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Granby—Andrew White..... 25

NEW YORK.

New York City—Legacy left the
Am. Col. Soc'y by Lockwood
De Forest, deceased, by H. G.
De Forest, Esq., Executor.... 500 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chester County—Legacy left by
Miss Margaret A. Latta, by
Messrs. Armstrong & McClel-
land, Executors, through El-
liott Cresson, Esq..... 109 45

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Jno. C. Rives,
\$50, Seven gentlemen, each \$5,
Four gentlemen, \$5, by Rev.
J. N. Danforth..... 90 00
Georgetown—From a few Ladies,
by Miss J. T. English..... 8 00

98 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. George W. Leyburn :
Lynchburgh—Collections..... 33 50
Roanoke County—Collections.... 14 68
Rockbridge County—Individuals 3 00
Greenbrier Co.—Falling Spring
Congregation..... 11 95
Bedford County—Rev. V. Smith,
\$10, Dr. Tinsley, 50 cents.... 10 50
Botetourt County—Individuals... 3 25
Alexandria—From a Lady, \$20,
three Gentlemen, \$11, by Rev.
J. N. Danforth..... 31 00
Blackface—Thomas H. Fowlkes,
Esq..... 30 00
Fauquier County—By Rev. Ths.
B. Balch : Collection at St.
Stephen's, \$8 76, Cash, 25 cts.
Mr. Day, Mr. Dashiell, Mr.
James, Mr. Spillman, each \$1,
Mr. Payne, Mr. Merchant,
each 50 cents..... 14 01
Walnut Branch—Cash..... 70
Broad Run—Collections..... 2 67
Buckland—Collections, \$1 40,
Mr. Tant, J. P. Philips, each
\$5, J. V. Brooke, L. Spilman,
each \$1, Cash, 25 cents, J.
Smith, R. Smith, each 50 cts.,
Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents,
Cash, 25 cents, C. Kemper,
\$1 25..... 16 65
Halifax C.H.—Mrs. Eliza Bruce,
by Rev. J. Grammer..... 20 00

Norfolk—Jas. D. Johnson, Esq.,
\$10, Win. Ward, Esq., \$5, by
James D. Johnson, Esq..... 15 00

206 91

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown :
Hopewell—Hopewell and Paw
Creek Pres. Church collection, 12 00
Statesville—Pres. Church collec-
tion..... 5 57
Black Creek—Associate Reform-
ed Church collection..... 3 80

21 37

ALABAMA.

Florence—Rev. Jephtha Harrison,
to constitute himself a life
member of the Am. Col. Soc.,
by Rev. A. E. Thom..... 30 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan :
Fayette County—H. T. Duncan,
Col. R. Quarles, each \$20, C.
Chilton Moore, H. P. Lewis,
Charles Carr, R. C. Boggs,
Dabney C. Overton, John Mc-
Craw, each \$10, Rev. J. H.
Brown, G. B. Kinkadee, James
Allen, O. D. Winn, James
Ater, Dr. S. Letcher, M. C.
Johnson, Edmond Bullock, J.
C. Butler, Mrs. Patsy Carr,
each \$5, Isaac P. Shelby,
\$7 50, Dr. John R. Allen, \$2,
Oldham County—Jas. S. Crutch-
field..... 5 00

164 50

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :
Murfreesborough—Pres. Church,
\$18 75, Meth. Church, \$4 05. 22 80
Lebanon—Rev. F. R. Cossitt, D.
D., Major A. Allison, each
\$3, J. S. McLain, Jas. Car-
ruth, each \$5, Cash, 80 cents. 16 80
Shelbyville—Mr. John Eakin,
\$5, Mr. John T. Neil, \$3,
Sarah C. Bradshaw, A. T.
Bradshaw, R. T. Bradshaw,
S. D. Bradshaw, children of
the Rev. A. Bradshaw, each
50 cts., Rev. J. C. Holt, S.
Cullom, Robert B. Davidson,
Mr. Gosling, Rob't Matthews,
Thomas G. Ryall, John W.
Cowan, N. G. Cowan, each
\$1..... 18 00
Winchester—Mr. Joseph Brad-

ford, Mr. Benj. Deehard, each \$5, Dr. Fitzpatrick, A. Ochmig, F. A. Loughmiller, M. Merriwether, each \$1, J. G. Biddle, 50 cts.....	14 50
McMinneville—S. D. Rowan, Wm. White, each \$10, P. H. Marbury, J. H. Roads, H. H. Harrison, Cash, each \$1.....	24 00
Middletown—Dr. Basket.....	2 00
Columbia—Rev. Rob. A. Young, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.,	20 00
Laurenceburgh—Cash.....	1 90
	120 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

Vigo County—Hon. Judge McKinney, J. Hite, C. T. Noble, J. Miller, A. Lange, C. Warren, S. B. Gookings, each \$3, J. Cook, \$3, J. Grover, Miss Bishop, each \$2, A. C. Isaacs, W. H. Isaacs, T. Dobson, Dr. Clippenger, S. G. Dodge, S. S. Wallace, B. Hays, H. Ross, J. Ross, W. D. Johnson, Mrs. E. B. Croft, C. Wood, W. B. Tuell, Z. Smith, Cash, Dr. Purcell, Wm. Williams, each \$1, T. Dasart, J. Abbott, E. Grover, each 50 cts.....	60 50
Knox County—J. D. Hay, Esq., \$3, Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, Cash, each \$1, M. Rinson, C. E. Clearwine, Cash, each 50 cts.....	6 50
	67 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Greene County—R. S. Shannon, Esq.....	2 00
Total Contributions.....	\$1,472 48

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—New Sharon—Samuel Mason, to May, 1850.....	1 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lyndeborough—E. B. Claggett, to May, '49,	1 50
VERMONT.—Ludlow—Dea. Leonard Ross, Surry Ross, each to July, '49, \$1 50. Pomfret—Maj. Elisha Smith, to May, '49, \$1. Dea. John Miller, to May, '49, \$1. St. Johnsbury—Charles Hosmer, Esq., on account, \$1, Dr. Calvin Jewett, on account, \$1.....	7 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Newton Corner—Dr. H. Eldridge, to July, '50, \$1 50. Grandby—And. White,	

to May, '49, \$1 75. Truro—Capt. Samuel Rider, to Jan., '50, \$18 50. North Chester—John J. Cook, for 1849, \$1. Brimfield—Ezra Perry, for '47 and '48, \$3. Monson—Mrs. Sarah Flint, to May, '48, \$1 50. Taunton—Rev. T. W. Snow, to May, '50, \$1. G. W. Cheshbrough, to April, '50, \$1. S. O. Danbar, for '49 and '50, \$2. Springfield—Mrs. F. Howard, for '49, \$1.....	32 25
VIRGINIA.—Liberty—N. A. Pattemson, to Oct. '50.....	1 50
NORTH CAROLINA.—Falls—Rev. E. E. Boyce, to May, '49.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—Goldsmith Lloyd, Simon Miron, Hetty E. Gary, Susan Jackson, John B. Mallard, John Barlow, Rob. Roberts, each to May, '50, \$1. Antonia Sherman, to May, '50, \$2. Samuel Mitchell, to May, '50, 42 cents.....	9 42
KENTUCKY.—Augusta—Col. Jas. Fee, for '49.....	1 00
TENNESSEE.—Lebanon—Judge A. Caruthers, Major A. Allison, Mr. David K. Donnell, Mr. James Carruth, each to April, 1850, \$1. Winchester—Rev. T. C. Anderson, to Jan., '50, \$4 60, Mr. Joseph Bradford, Mr. A. Ochmig, each to April, '50, \$1. Shelbyville—Rev. J. C. Holt, for '49, \$1. Murfreesborough—Mr. L. H. Carney, to April, '50, \$1.....	12 60
INDIANA.—South Hanover—Geo. Shannon, jr., Miss H. M. Finley, each to May, '49, \$1. Jeffersonville—Miss Louisa Armstrong, to May, '49, \$1. Terre Haute—Wm. H. Isaacs, Esq., to May, '50, \$1. Eugene—J. Groendyke, Esq., to May, '50, \$1. Orleans—Rev. L. Havens, to Nov., '49, 50 cts. Crawfordsville—Rev. J. Gray, to Nov. '49, 50 cts., Mr. Sanford Gray, to Dec. '49, 75 cts., Mr. Charles Baley, to Dec. '49, 75 cents.....	7 50
MISSOURI.—St. Louis—James Clemens, jr., Esq., to Jan. '57,	17 00

Total Repository..... 91 77

Total Contributions..... 1472 48

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,564 25

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1849.

[No. 7.

Colonization and the Cholera.

IN the present number will be found a list of emigrants by the *Clintonia Wright*, which sailed from New Orleans on the 20th April.

This vessel was chartered to accommodate the emigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee, who anticipated going in the January expedition, but on reaching New Orleans, found the cholera prevailing so that they left immediately and returned to their homes. It was our design to postpone entirely that expedition until the cholera should disappear. But there were embarrassments in the way of the *Ross slaves* remaining which rendered it necessary to charter a vessel and send them. Fifteen of them however died of the cholera before they sailed from the mouth of the river.

In March the cholera had much abated in New Orleans, and the emigrants in Kentucky and Tennessee who were waiting, became exceedingly anxious to depart. Arrangements were accordingly made for

them to sail the 10th April from New Orleans. But just as those from Tennessee were about to start from Nashville, such accounts were received of the prevalence of the cholera on the river and in New Orleans, that they and their friends determined that it was inexpedient for them to go, and they therefore went to their old homes again. But then it was too late to stop the expedition. The vessel had been chartered and the purchases made, and the Kentucky emigrants were on their way. So that instead of about one hundred emigrants, which we expected, there were but *twenty-one*.

Thus it will be seen that both the expeditions from New Orleans have been rendered much more expensive and less advantageous by the prevalence of the cholera. It does not become us to murmur or complain at this afflictive dispensation. We cannot however but regard it as one of the many events which are designed to try our faith, and lead us

to put our confidence in the Most High, and seek earnestly his blessings on all our endeavors.

Our friends cannot fail to see in the above statement of facts increased reason for enlarged contributions to this Society.

FUNDS.—Though this is rather a delicate subject, we are compelled to say a few words upon it. Such is our want, that we cannot keep silent. We must speak, and we must be heard!

In order to carry out the wishes of the Board of Directors as expressed at their last annual meeting, and to accommodate the many persons wanting to go to Liberia, we have sent four vessels with 408 emigrants. Owing to the California speculation the charter of vessels has been very high. The prevalence of cholera in New Orleans has increased, by more than one-third, the expenses of those sent from there. We are therefore at present in debt, a fraction over \$23,500! We have, in this way, anticipated our receipts for nearly the whole of the next six months, unless these receipts are increased considerably above those of last year! It remains therefore for our auxiliary societies and our friends generally to say whether we shall labor on in debt, daily embarrassed to meet our payments, and sending out no more emigrants this year, or whether we shall have the means to pursue a very different and in our view nobler policy!

There seems every where to prevail but one sentiment as to the importance of affording a passage to Liberia for all well qualified persons who want to go. But this cannot be done without means. Our receipts must be greatly increased, or many of those who want to emigrate, and have made partial arrangements therefor, must be disappointed.

Thus we lodge the subject with our friends. We will engage to render them a good account of every \$50 they will send us. But we cannot do the work without the money! We are compelled to meet our payments as fast as they fall due, and unless our friends come at once to our aid, we shall be under the painful necessity of *borrowing* money to do it.

We would feign be spared this disagreeable task. It would be better and cheaper to the cause, that we should be placed in funds at once, by those who intend to contribute in the course of the year.

FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.—We hope they will be generally made this year, in all parts of the country. It is appropriate that they should be. It will greatly aid us, though the amount raised by any single individual or church may be small.

It will also be a very great convenience to us if treasurers of societies, pastors of churches, and others having funds in their pos-

session, will forward them to us *without delay*. They can send the amount in bank notes, or which is preferable if they can get them, in checks on some Eastern bank. We find the *mail* the quickest and safest way of making remittances!

WORTHY EMIGRANTS.—Let any person look over the list of emigrants

in the Huma, contained in this number, and then read our account of them in our last number, and they will not doubt their capacity to do good in Liberia! There are "more of the same sort" who can be sent. They are ready. But where is the money?

A College in Liberia.

WE do not mean to say that there is one there as yet, but there ought to be one there, and there will be. But a college is not born in a day, it cannot be reared in a month! It must have its infancy, childhood, youth, manhood and full maturity! It is therefore important that the preparatory measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible.

The subject has repeatedly been before the Executive Committee, and they have taken measures to secure a fund of about \$45,000 "to be used for the education of colored people." But at present, there seems to be very little prospect that this fund can be obtained. It is locked up by a law-suit, and may remain there for years.

It is therefore manifest that the funds necessary to found and endow a college must be raised in some other way. There are benevolent individuals in different parts of the country who have expressed a willingness to contribute funds for this purpose. Others will doubtless em-

brace the first opportunity which presents itself to them, to exercise their benevolent feelings in the same noble work.

There has lately been some movement in some important circles on this subject, to which we would call attention.

The Synod of North Carolina last year adopted some resolutions in favor of establishing a college in Liberia, which were extensively published through the country. At the sessions of the old school General Assembly recently held in Pittsburg, Pa., the subject was brought before that body, of "establishing a Presbyterian college in Liberia, Africa," and a committee appointed, who subsequently reported, "the committee recommend that the subject be referred to the Board of Foreign Missions, and Education, to act according to their discretion."

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society have passed some resolutions on the subject, of which we had hoped

to receive a copy in time for the present number. We shall hope to insert them in our next.

The subject is therefore fairly before the country. We invite contributions in its favor.

In the mean time, we desire to call attention to the great importance of increasing the means and facilities of common school education in Liberia. There has been a great lack of *teachers* and of the means of supporting them. Lately we have sent out several colonists who are well qualified for teaching preparatory schools, who have a desire to be thus employed. But there is still a deficiency of means to support them. A good supply of books, stationery, and apparatus for the use of schools, and funds to meet necessary incidental expenses, are also needed.

We would therefore call upon all the friends of Africa, of all denominations, and all sections of the country, to unite in founding and perpetuating in Liberia those educational institutions, which are the glory and salvation of our own country, and which are indispensable to the civilization and redemption of Africa!

The Liberians, yet in their infancy as it were, need assistance in providing the means of educating their own children, many of whom, having obtained a good common school education, need the advantages of higher academies, and then of the regular college.

It is now generally admitted that

the work of missions in Africa must be chiefly done by colored teachers and missionaries, raised up, for the most part, on the ground. The most efficient agency which the churches can employ for carrying the blessings of christianity into the interior of that benighted land, will undoubtedly be found to be colored men brought up in Liberia. No time therefore should be lost in adopting the most thorough, energetic and systematic measures for training the rising generation for this high and holy work! The fields are ripe for the harvest. The set time has fully come. Thousands of native children are ready to be gathered into schools. The work of preparation is going on rapidly. Every day extends the influence of Liberia among the surrounding tribes. Every field that is opened, every house that is built by the colonists, increases the demand for culture among the natives. If the supply does not keep pace with the demand, disastrous effects will result. The providence of God is manifestly calling the church to the discharge of the duty, too long neglected, but now urgent in the extreme, of giving the gospel to Ethiopia, now "stretching out her hands for it."

It has been found indispensable to the prosperity and advancement of the church in this country, that societies should provide the means of educating young men for the ministry. Among the many societies

which have lately held their anniversaries in our Eastern cities, was one for endowing and supporting colleges at the West. If these things are necessary in the "green tree," what ought to be done "in the dry?"

The latest, but not very late, from Liberia.

THE following letter from Capt. Carlton, and statement of a conversation with him which we find in the Commercial Advertiser, contain the latest information we have received from Liberia. We are now daily expecting the return of the LIBERIA PACKET, with full advices:

FROM LIBERIA.—The latest advices from this republic are given in the following letter from Capt. Carlton, of the barque *Nehemiah Rich*, to the secretary of the New York Colonization Society. We have had previous accounts of the success which attended the mission of President Roberts to Europe, as narrated in the letter, but the whole is so interesting that we give it without abridgment:—

Rev. Mr. PINNEY:

Dear Sir—Having left Liberia February 10th, and as your young man tells me you have not had any late news from Liberia, I thought I might relate some news of importance or interest respecting that young and flourishing Republic.

President Roberts had arrived from England in one of her Majesty's frigates, fitted up in good style for the purpose of conveying him and his family to Liberia. They arrived on Feb. 1st, all in excellent health.

President Roberts met with very good success in England, France and Belgium, having had the independence of Liberia acknowledged by all those powers. The English Government have granted the right

of trade to the Liberians between Cape Mount and Palmas, and have consented to their purchasing all the country between Cape Mount and Sherbro river, and a private banker in England had made a present of £3000 or £4000 for the purpose of purchasing that country. The English Government had also made a present of a cutter of 4 guns to the Liberian government, and had also placed at the disposal of the President as many of the English vessels of war as he should wish for the purpose of burning up and destroying the slave factory at New Cess. The English have destroyed all the slave factories at Gallenas and burnt the whole place down. They were to march on the slave factory at New Cess on the 1st of March, and I have not a doubt that ere this the last remnant of the slave factories between Palmas and Sherbro is forever effaced from that part of the country.

All the citizens in Liberia are in high spirits from the flattering success the President has met with in his late tour. Trade was rather dull, but they were looking forward to the future with flattering prospects.

Yours respectfully,

D. L. CARLTON,

Master of barque "Nehemiah Rich."

Captain C. saw and conversed with the emigrants who were carried out by him a year ago, and found them delighted with the country, industrious, contented and happy, and quite indisposed to return to America.

COLONIZATION CAUSE.—In your

paper of Friday was a notice of the condition of Liberia, from Captain Carlton of the barque *Nehemiah Rich*. Anxious to learn from a personal interview with Captain C. the true condition of affairs there, I made a visit on board his vessel, lying at pier No. 6, E. R., and found him quite enthusiastic in praise of the colony.

Capt. C., about sixteen months ago, took about one hundred and thirty emigrants to Sinou in Liberia, about thirty of whom were from the Ross estate, in Mississippi; to send the remainder of which estate, our friends in this state have lately made liberal contributions.

Capt. C. arrived on the coast and made Cape Mount on the 19th of October, remaining three months and twenty days. His trading voyage was confined to the four principal towns of Liberia viz: Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas. On the 10th of February he sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived in 28 days, and sailed again on the 10th of April for the United States, loaded with coffee.

Capt. C. brought but few letters from Liberia, as it was supposed other vessels, returning direct to the United States, would bring them sooner than he could via South America.

He considers the recognition of the Government of Liberia by England, France and Belgium, as likely to greatly increase the prosperity of the Republic. Formerly, wherever the colonists had no settlement, English and other European traders felt at liberty to trade direct with the natives, without any regard to custom house regulations. This not only lessened the public revenue, and cast contempt upon the Government, but gave them such a decided advantage over the Liberia trader who was required to pay duties, as to amount almost to a monopoly of the trade.

The advantage will now be as decided in favor of the Liberian merchants; and while the revenue will be doubled and sustain the Government the commerce of the colonists will be both more extensive and valuable.

President Roberts, on his return from Europe, found much to do, but immediately organized and began to drill a company of volunteers, to attack and break up the slave factory at New Cesters. In this effort he is to have the co-operation of the British squadron.

Commodore Hotham, whose noble testimony and favorable report to the British Government on the condition and influence of Liberia, did so much to facilitate the object of President Roberts, has fallen a victim to the diseases incident to that coast.

His successor is, however, no less favorable to the Republic, and the very day that Capt. Carlton left, a sloop of war and three steamers arrived, to take the Liberia troops down to attack New Cesters. It will strike the minds of many as worthy of remark, that the commander of the sloop of war *Favorite*, Capt. Murry, who now comes as an ally, only three years ago was there threatening to destroy Monrovia if British merchants were molested in their open contempt and violation of the laws of Liberia. Surely the finger of God is manifest here, as it has often before been seen in the progress of our enterprise.

While I am writing we have reason to believe that the factories are *no more*. It was time for them to be destroyed. The slave traders, as if knowing their time was short, took advantage of the absence of President Roberts and the weakness of the colony, and have prosecuted their unlawful work at that point with more than usual activity. Be-

fore Liberia purchased a title, the English cruisers could watch the place and capture suspicious visitors; but after the purchase they had no right, and as Liberia had no armed vessel, the place has been for a year left quite unprotected. Capt. Carlton, while at Sinou trading, saw a new brig for several days standing off and on in the vicinity, and learned that she ran in and took off 500 slaves in one night.

How sickening the thought, that for some undefinable cause the Government of the United States could not do what England has now done;—present to the young Republic a small armed vessel adequate for the protection of the territory from the effrontery of the sons of cruelty and avarice.

President Roberts, while in the United States last year, expressed his belief that such would be the case, and was exceedingly desirous of obtaining an armed vessel for defence.

Of the 500 slaves taken by the vessel mentioned above, Capt. C. was informed that two were of the recaptured Pons people. They had run into the bush, been taken by the natives, and sold again into bondage.

The captain saw most of the people who had gone to Sinou with

him a year ago, and found they had received their farms, had raised crops, their children were at school, and all seemed to enjoy the privileges of their new country with delight and pride.

At Cape Palmas, where owing to a war among the natives, great scarcity had been felt last year, a general peace had been concluded immediately after the return of President Roberts.

One of the colonists sent home a fine map of the course of the river Covalla, up which he had frequently gone for the purposes of trade. He described it as passing among ranges of mountains, having many rapids and falls, generally for 100 miles, at least averaging from 250 to 300 feet in width.

On the whole, the friends of colonization may gather much encouragement from the report of Capt. Carlton, and I think they will all be convinced that no time should be lost in sending out emigrants to take permanent possession of New Cesters and Gallinas, and thus plant a community whose presence will be more efficacious than navies in excluding the monsters who are the curse of Africa and the shame of Christendom.

Yours, E. L.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THIS Society held its Anniversary Meeting in the Tremont Temple on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GILBERT.

The Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF presided, and made some brief remarks. He stated that the colonists of Liberia were sufficiently enlightened to form a good government for them-

selves, and they had taken their place among the other nations of the earth. The independence of the Republic of Liberia had been recognized by the governments of Great Britain, France and Prussia, and they had extended to it a cordial welcome. The great principle of Colonization in Africa is settled; enough has been done to demonstrate its feasibility and ultimate success. The seed is

already sown for the existence of a new nation. Over 700 miles of territory in Africa are at this moment safe from the inroads of the slave trade, and this territory is still extending.

The Secretary, Rev. Jos. TRACY, now read an abstract of the eighth Annual Report, from which it appeared that during the past year several agents have been employed for longer or shorter periods, whose aggregate amount of labor performed was about thirteen months.

The receipts have amounted to \$4,801 59, while the disbursements have been \$5,193 89, leaving a balance of \$392 30 due the treasury; and this is the only debt due from the Society. The claim of the Society for \$500 on the estate of the late Oliver Smith, has not yet been adjusted, but will probably soon be paid.

Among the contributions for the last year was a legacy of \$1000 from the late Joseph G. Kendall, Esq., of Worcester, which was promptly paid by his brother. Liberia wants and needs more citizens, a college and a national library.

The whole number of emigrants in 1848, was 443, of whom 324 had been slaves. The number of applicants in 1847 was 310—in 1848, 657 applied, and thus far during the present year the number has reached 408.

Rev. Mr. McLAIN, Secretary of the National Colonization Society, then addressed the meeting. He stated that already this year, the Society had sent out 408 emigrants; the usual expense to each person for passage and six months' maintenance in Liberia, is \$50; but this year, owing to the large number of vessels engaged to go to the gold regions, it has amounted to something more. The bark *Huma*, said the speaker, having on board 181

emigrants for Liberia, sailed from Savannah on the 14th inst.; of this number, 103 could read, 30 could write, 69 were professors of religion, and 4 were ministers of the Gospel, one of whom had resided many years in Savannah. Five of the number were born in Africa, all of whom expressed their joy at the prospect of returning to their native country. Of the whole number, 24 purchased themselves, paying an aggregate of \$15,800. Two paid for themselves \$1,000 each, one paid \$1,200, another paid \$1,500, and a fifth paid his master for himself and wife \$2,800. The last named man was obliged to borrow money to meet his most anxious desires, for which he was obliged to pay interest, which made the whole amount, together with what he paid his master, \$3,990. This man, said the speaker, stands six feet four inches in height, is well built, and as black as Egypt. Of the number who went out in the *Huma*, 47 were liberated by their masters. That vessel's company is but the beginning of what can be done, but for the want of means.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society, in 1847, were \$32,104 11. In 1848, the receipts were \$58,860 76, showing an increase of \$26,756 65. It is thought that the number of applicants this year will exceed one thousand, and that even this number will increase.

Letters from Ex-Governor Davis and Everett, expressive of their interest in the efforts of the Society, were read by the Secretary.

Rev. Dr. TODD was next introduced to the meeting, who moved the printing of the Secretary's Report, and proceeded to say;—That more than twenty years ago, then a student at Andover, he came to this city and addressed a large audience on this very subject in Park St.

Church. It seemed to him then, in the ardor of youth, that this cause must speedily win its way to public favor, and that no opposition could arrest its triumphant march. He was now once more speaking upon his favorite theme.

The subject of Colonization was not to be viewed mainly in its bearings upon American slavery, but rather as a grand missionary movement for the spiritual regeneration of Africa, and as the most efficient agency for the suppression of the slave trade upon her coasts. The British government had for many years been using the most earnest efforts to put a stop to this trade,

and had in these efforts, expended more than one hundred millions of dollars. But they had now come to the conclusion that the only way of accomplishing this object, was the planting of colonies on her coast.

He concluded by expressing his entire conviction that slavery every where must sooner or later come to an end; that Ethiopia would at last stretch out her hands unto God in all the freedom and majesty of a regenerated continent.

The meeting was further addressed in a very interesting manner by Rev. Mr. PINNEY the Ex-Governor of Liberia, Dr. BULLARD of St. Louis, and the Rev. Mr. SAWTELL.

Colonization in England.

The Rev Mr. Miller examined on the subject before the House of Lords.

LONDON,

May 4, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND—In my last I told you that the Rev. Mr. Miller was to be examined by a committee of the House of Lords on Liberia. That examination came off on Monday, the 30th ultimo, and the result, I hope, will be of the most important consequences to the welfare and good reputation of this most interesting young republic. Mr. Miller went before the committee perfectly well prepared. He wrote out a series of questions, the answers to which he was fully prepared for. He handed in the questions to the Bishop of Oxford, the chairman of the committee, and the result is the most complete and interesting body of evidence respecting this Republic that could be collected. Mr. P. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Hanson, and others, assembled at Mr. Miller's on Wednesday evening last, and examined the whole document, which amounts to ninety-two pages of a large man-

uscript book, (taken down by a stenographer) say twenty inches long by eight broad. This testimony is what Mr. Miller gave orally and from documents which he furnished, and is independent of a large quantity of matter which he is privileged to furnish for the appendix.

The testimony relates to the origin and cause of settlement on the coast of Africa, the persons composing it, how it has been supported, its influence on the slave trade, its present condition, and future prospects.

Why does Liberia exercise such a wonderful influence in suppressing the slave trade in its neighborhood, whilst the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies exercise none whatever? Because Liberia is inhabited by a class of intelligent, christianized American negroes, who have a mortal hatred of the accursed slave traffic, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone is inhabited by recaptured Africans, who are little removed from the state of barbarism and savageness in

which they were found when taken out of the slavers by the British cruisers.

Why does Liberia present the most successful example of a black settlement prosperous beyond measure, and likely to become a great empire, on which, however, during its existence of twenty-five years, only £250,000 have been expended, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone, on which millions of pounds have been lavished for more than fifty years, shows no signs of improvement and little prospect of future prosperity? The reason is, that in the first the blacks govern themselves, and are consequently stimulated to every kind of improvement, whilst in the latter the whites are the rulers, between whom and the colored people there is no sympathy or cordiality of feeling—the whites sicken and die, and those that live are glad to get back to England as soon as possible.

The above will give you some idea of the kind of testimony elicited by Mr. Miller's examination, the publication of which by the House of Lords will be spread before the British public information calculated to do the Republic a vast deal of good. This committee of the House of Lords is intended to inquire into the best method of suppressing the slave trade; and Mr. Miller's evidence goes to show that Liberia and similar establishments is the most effectual plan for doing it. The committee of the House of Commons is for the purpose of inquiring into

the state of the slave trade. Mr. Miller has not been examined by this committee, and I fear will not be. I assure you I was delighted with the full and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Miller gave his testimony to the Lords committee. Mr. Miller wishes to get up a society here for the purpose of furthering the interests of Liberia. To promote this society, it is a matter of immense consequence that President Roberts should send from Liberia as good a man as himself, if such can be found in the Republic, which I doubt, to represent the Liberia commerce, government, and all its interests; indeed, to be the minister of the Republic of Liberia near the Court of St. James. If the President send here a good Liberian, and Mr. Hanson go to Liberia as British consul—of which appointment he tells me he thinks there is every prospect—then the interests will be well attended to, as far as regards this country, and most important results may be expected for the good of Liberia. If President Roberts had stopped here two or three months longer and represented more generally the state of things in Liberia, he would have effected much good; because wherever he went he gained golden opinions by the display he made of good sense, sound judgment, discretion and most pleasing and quiet manners.

Ever yours, affectionately,

GERARD RALSTON.

ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq., Phil.

Hope for Africa.

A Discourse delivered in the Clinton Street Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, April 22nd, 1849.

BY JOEL PARKER, D. D.

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."—Ps. lxxviii.—31.

The word here translated Ethiopia,

is Cush. There were two different regions which received this appellation. Cush was primarily the name of a man, the son of Ham, and the father of Nimrod. The region over which that great conqueror Nimrod held sway was called

by the name of his father, Cush. This Cush, or, as it was denominated, Ethiopia, is spoken of by Herodotus. The Prophet Zephaniah also, manifestly alludes to it, when he speaks of the return of Judah from captivity. "From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, (Heb. Cush,) my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering." The principal of these rivers were the Ular, the Kur, the Chobar and the Choaspes, all eastern branches of the Tigris, near which were the chief places of the captivity. Cholchis was also included in this oriental Cush or Ethiopia. Jerome mentions St. Andrew's preaching the gospel in the towns upon the two Colchic rivers, the Apsarus and the Phasis, and calls the natives "Ethiopes interiores," Ethiopians of the interior. He also relates the same circumstance of Matthias, and calls the country "Altera Ethiopia," the other Ethiopia.

There was *another* Cush, which was also called Ethiopia, and as distinguished from the former, it has been denominated Ethiopia proper. It lay South of Egypt in Africa, and is now called Abyssinia. It is supposed that there were two men bearing the same name, which each gave the name of Cush or Ethiopia to the country in which he established his influence. Cush the father of Nimrod was the brother of Canaan, while the African Cush is supposed to have been Canaan's son. While these two countries were sometimes distinguished from each other, Michaelis and Rosenmuller, both high authorities on a topic of this nature, agree in maintaining, that the Hebrews designated by the name Cush (or Ethiopia) all Southern countries, or the torrid zone, with their inhabitants, so far as these were of a black or tawney color, in an indefinite extent from West to East, and

that they employed this name generally and indefinitely, just as the Greeks did Ethiopia, and as we do, at the present day, the term East Indies.

I consider the text, therefore, as a prediction having respect to the black races, whose chief residence is on the African continent. When the Psalmist prophetically declares that Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God, he represents, by a beautiful personification, the race as coming to the exercise of true piety. Poor Africa is presented to us under the image of a woman stretching out her hands to God in sincere devotion.

I have been induced to call your attention to this interesting item of prophecy, mainly for two reasons.

1. The conversion and elevation of Africa is, in itself, a work of vast interest. Its territory is immense, comprising considerably more than one-fourth of the habitable globe. Its soil is, in great part, one of boundless fertility. Its climate to its native inhabitants is salubrious, its population is multitudinous, and sunk in a deeper degradation than any other larger portion of the human family—degraded morally, politically, intellectually and physically. Yet Africa is to be redeemed. Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

2. We, as a people, sustain peculiar relations to the African race, and possess peculiar facilities for aiding it in its upward struggle. These relations, and the controversies that have existed in respect to them, involve the subject with difficulty, and render our discussion somewhat delicate in its character, but I shall endeavor to manage it in such a way as shall furnish no just ground of offence.

It is obvious that the hope of success furnishes a powerful incentive to exertion. The prophecy contained in our text has stimulated many a friend of Africa to "hope

against hope;" but those movements of Divine Providence which seem to travel in the same direction, following the star of prophecy, are adapted to awaken more animated hopes and to secure more zealous action.

The great end of revealed religion is to bring the whole human family back to the service and enjoyment of God. In the process, a peculiar, and to those who thoughtfully contemplate it, an instructive order is observable.

The religious influence has not, like the atmosphere, rested upon every part of the globe at the same moment. Nor has it, like the sun in the heavens, made its circuit so frequently and in such a genial manner, as should diffuse universal benefit in a single year. It has more resembled the working of leaven in a mass, spreading from one point, and moving most rapidly in the direction in which its strongest affinity exists, till the assimilating process shall pervade the whole.

After the deluge the primeval races are represented by the three sons of Noah. Their names were probably assigned by the prophetic spirit of their father.

Shem, in the Hebrew tongue signifies *name*, and was probably given to the second son, because the *sacred name*, the Shiloh, the divine *word*, the Messiah was to become incarnate in the line of his descendants.

Japhet is by some derived from a word denoting to be extended, as alluding to the wide regions peopled by his posterity. Others, not without a reason, regard it as meaning beautiful. If this be the true etymology, it is not improbable that his infant form suggested it, and as personal beauty has some affinity with taste, with an admiration of what is elegant, the name was also prophetic

of the superior character of his posterity; the beauty loving Greeks, the lofty old Romans, their refined descendants still clinging to the base of the Latin tongue, the Italians and French, the Spanish and Portuguese people, together with the all-conquering Teutonic race.

Ham, or Cham, means burnt, swarthy, black, a characteristic marked in his complexion. Four of his children are mentioned in Scripture. They are Cush, Misraim, Phut, and Canaan. Misraim is the Hebrew name for Egypt, and Cush dwelt in Ethiopia, while the Canaanites sent their most flourishing colony into the North of Africa, and became the Carthagenians. Africa is repeatedly called in Scripture the land of Ham.

In the "*Roset ul Suffa*" it is said that "God bestowed on Ham nine sons." Their names were Hind, Sind, Zenj, Nuba, Kanaan, Kush, Kopt, Berber, and Hebesh, and their children having increased to an immense multitude, God caused each tribe to speak a different language; wherefore they separated, and each of them applied himself to the cultivation of his own lands. Most of these nations, (says Dr. Robinson, a man of profound ethnological research) may be traced with tolerable certainty. Hind must be the origin of the Hindoos, and Sind the origin of the nations bordering on the Indus. Zenj may be placed in Zanguebar in Africa. Nuba, father of the Nubians, more central in Africa, Kanaan and Kush the same as are well known from Scripture. Kopt, the Egyptians, who it appears did not receive name from any town called Coptos, as the learned have usually said, but, from a father of this name, after whom such a town might be called. Berber whence the Barbari beyond Nubia, and remotely Barbary, Hebesh, Abyssinia. Its

present name among the Turks and Arabs, is Habash.

We find, then, that Hind, Sind, and Kanaan, with more or less of Kush, remained in Asia, notwithstanding Africa was the allotted portion of Ham. With this agrees, in part, the tradition of the Brahmins, who acknowledge that they are not originally of India, but came into India through the pass of Heridwar, or Hardwar. This also contributes to account for the existence of Hamite kingdoms, and powerful kingdoms, too, in Western Asia. But it will be recollected, in perfect coincidence with this observation, that God caused each tribe to speak a different language when they separated. This restricts the interference of the Deity in the confusion of tongues, to the sons of Ham, which certainly accords with the true import of the Mosaic history of that event; not all mankind on the face of the earth, but all the tribes connected with Shinar and its population had their language confounded.

Now, it will be found, that hitherto the progress of revealed religion has been in that very order of this three-fold division, which we have just contemplated. It commenced with Shem, it extended to Japhet, and according to the indications of Divine Providence, and the language of prophecy, is just ready to be developed among the descendants of Ham. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

The true religion made its first *strong* development in the race of Shem. The honor of a preference in giving birth to the glorious Messiah, the expectation of his advent, and the possession of the Divine records, awakened that self-respect which enters so largely into the influences that serve to elevate both individual and national character. The encouraged hope of a great fu-

ture good, stimulated, continually, the desire of advancement, so that the coming of the Messiah was to the Israelite, what the prospect of heaven is to the Christian. It was the great good in the future which loomed up to the eye of faith, and attracted the soul to whatever possessed analogies with an object so bright and holy.

If we contemplate the true religion, then, while it flourished mainly in the Semitic stock, we shall find the subject replete with historic interest and a divine philosophy.

The early records were in the Hebrew tongue, a language whose literature was so limited, and preserved so free from foreign admixture, by the stubborn refusal of the Jews to coalesce with any other people, that it was to the sacred truths locked up in it, what the catacombs of Egypt were to the mummified forms of its ancient population.

While the Israelitish portion of the race of Shem, underwent a change from nomadic to agricultural habits, through the narrowness of the limits to which it was restricted during its servitude in Egypt, and while by this contact with the Egyptian civilization, it was prepared to develop that culture and nationality to which it arrived in the reign of Solomon, another portion of the Semitic stock, the Arabs, retained the nomadic life in such perfection, as to remain at this day, the living exemplars of the patriarchal manners and usages.

Hence Shem is still the depository of the ancient religion.

The Arabic portion, the descendants of Ishmael, have preserved the manners of the patriarchal times; the Israelites have preserved the usages of Judaism, and the Hebrew tongue like an insoluble fossil, holds locked within its bosom, the records illustrated by the character of each.

The advent of our Saviour produced a radical change in the mode of the Church's development, and it is a matter of profound interest to observe the new direction given to the religious influence.

Progress in the Semitic line ceased. Ceased at least, except in a single respect. The opposition to idolatry in the bosoms of the Jews and their cousins the Ishmaelites, has been constantly hardening into an intenser sentiment. The latter acquired this hatred through the teachings of the Koran, the former became more deeply imbued with it both by their captivity to idolaters, their subjection to the Romans, and their bitter antagonism with Christianity at the time when image worship was introduced into the church of the middle ages.

The spiritual *life*, however, passes to the Japhetic races. Their higher culture, their literature, their arts, and superior nationalities, blend with the simpler forms and more ample and clear teachings of Christianity, and at length give rise to our present Christian civilization.

In the whole process, thus far, there has been a gradual progress of the work from the simple and easy to the complex and difficult. It was commenced with *one* nomadic Sheik—Abraham, a man free from the temptations and the voluptuousness of the early civilization. It grew gradually with the Patriarchs, till their descendants rose to an agricultural life. Thence it went on, and dwelt in the city and temple, and struggled for a time with the luxuries and pleasures which naturally arise from the growth of cities and successful commerce, and the splendid court of an opulent monarch.

Then, in its new form—Christianity—it proceeded to grapple with the learning and vices, and enchanting polytheism of the Roman Em-

pire. And wonderfully did the Church maintain the conflict. Within three centuries, she dragged the Roman idols at her chariot wheels. Flushed with her conquest, and by little and little, polluted by the idolatry with which she had been so long in contact, she took some of these little images into her lap, first caressed them as beauties of art, and then arrayed them in Christian vestments, under the names of martyrs and mothers of God, and fell down to worship them.

Still, there was a life in the church. It exhibited itself with new power in the sixteenth century. For the last three hundred years it has been struggling in a new movement. The Hamite nations are to be brought under the influence of Christianity. This is the most difficult part of all her work. These nations are voluptuous, imbecile and degraded. Yet the divine Providence indicates that the time has come for an onset upon Ham. Our missions to these races, to the people of Hindoostan, to the Chinese and the Africans, are a very different kind of onset, in its modes of action, from that made by the primitive Christian Church upon the Roman Empire. In the early propagation of Christianity, the Church acted upon noble minds. The Roman Empire embraced the very flower of the human race. There dwelt the arts; there dwelt literature and philosophy; and there resided the iron energies of a conquering people. Such a people were far more easy of subjugation to the Christian faith than the Hindoos and Africans of the present day, and that, for two reasons:

First, other things being equal, an intelligent man is more easily converted than a stupid one. The same thing is true of an associated mass. Christianity addresses itself to the understanding and the con-

science, so that although the Voltaires and the Gibbsons are distinguished alike for their genius and their rejection of the Christian faith, yet, it was not their intelligence, but the bitterness of their feelings that prompted their skepticism; while, on the other hand, men of equal intelligence—men like Newton and Locke, and Cuvier and Chalmers, have clung to the faith of Christ. In short, when you come to the most intelligent minds, a large share of those who give indications of seriously considering the claims of our faith, embrace it.

Then, in the *second* place, it is to be observed, that, in subjugating a people to the power of the cross, the chief agencies are to be found in converts from among themselves. When a Grecian philosopher, or a Roman centurion only, embraced the faith, the Church possessed at once a new and mighty champion in the field. Not so with the races upon which the Church is now endeavoring to make an impression. The Hindoo of high caste, the Chinese Mandarin, the African chief when converted, are only converted children. Years, if not generations, are demanded ere much efficiency can spring up in their newly gathered churches.

But, if the modern Church has a more difficult work, she also possesses greater facilities for its accomplishment.

Let me call your attention to some of these facilities, as encouraging the hope that the time to favor Africa draws on, and that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

We may, in the first place, glance briefly at those facilities which are common to all efforts for propagating Christianity among the heathen, and then speak more particularly of those which belong exclusively to

Africa. The age in which we live has developed wonderful facilities for the missionary work. Among these may be mentioned first, the growing desire among Christians to propagate their religion throughout the whole world. The Missionary work among protestants has been advancing steadily since the commencement of the present century, and a degree of success has been secured, which has served to animate the hopes of the Church. Our own free government, which is the offspring of protestant Christianity, has engendered the desire to diffuse its blessings, and though multitudes, that have talked and acted with such zeal for annexation, have very little thought of the spiritual blessings of our religion, yet this spirit is an indication of the tendency of protestant institutions towards an indefinite expansion. With these tendencies are connected much treasured experience in respect to the best modes of advancing the interests of newly rising states, and the most effective measures for securing the conversion, and hastening on the Christian enlightenment and civilization of barbarous tribes.

To these tendencies and facilities, we must add the quickened transmission of intelligence, and the new advantages for travel and for commerce. It is not necessary to dwell upon these. Suffice it to say, that the time is not distant, when a Christian people may transfer its whole public sentiment to a distant continent, with as much readiness as it could perform the same work on an adjacent state a few years ago.

Then, we have a vastly augmented educational apparatus; improved elementary books; improved school houses; improved methods of addressing the eye with charts and maps and various pictorial delineations and models, and experiment-

ing contrivances. To give effect to all this, we have cheap printing, and last, but not least, we have a rich Christian literature, with associations all organized and acting harmoniously for its diffusion. Who can estimate the facilities for propagating Christianity which are being treasured up in the productions of the London and the American religious Tract Societies? And who can tell the value of that new and beautiful style of literature for the young produced by our noble Sunday School Union. We think of the present good done by these institutions and call them blessed. Yet the present good which they accomplish is of comparatively little moment. A literature for the young is being created, which, partly by being translated, and partly by becoming models for original productions, may become the literature for the young of the race. The little book and the little library case that are such treasures in the estimate of the children on our frontiers are to awaken the same enthusiasm among the millions of children in India, in China, and in Africa.

Now, let us look at some of the encouragements that are peculiar to Africa.

The first that I mention is the scientific research that has been awakened in respect to that great continent. For many centuries an earnest desire has existed among civilized nations to penetrate the interior of Africa. Little, however, was accomplished till since the adventurous Mungo Park fell a sacrifice to his zeal on the banks of the Niger so late as 1804. Since that period great progress has been made. Large portions of the continent have been explored, and a vast amount of information has been accumulated. From a paper read before the British Association for the advancement

of science in 1847, in the department of Ethnology, it appears that there are in Africa twenty-nine groupes of languages, all possessing philological affinities. Unlike the Chinese, which has remained with crystalline stillness the same without improvements, for thousands of years, these languages are richly inflected, bearing the marks of former cultivation. Of consequence they may be easily made the vehicles of a valuable literature, and the instruments of a rapid civilization. Grammars of several of these tongues have also been recently composed and published. Access can now be easily secured to Africa through Cape Town at the Southern extremity, through Sierra Leone and the colony of Liberia on the western coast, and through Egypt and Algeria on the north.

In addition to the usual appliances of the missionary work, and the advantages just mentioned, there is one great and peculiar facility for the evangelization of Africa.

God, by an inscrutable providence, has caused several millions of the black races of Africa to be dispersed through Christian nations. The inhuman atrocity of the slave trade, and the oppressive cruelties of unprincipled masters, do not alter the importance of this fact. A large population amounting to from four to ten millions, perhaps one half free and one half in bondage, are now at school in Christendom preparing to carry the gospel into Africa. I admit, indeed, that slavery is a severe schoolmaster. But the condition of those yet in bondage in Christian countries is to be compared, if we would form a right estimate, with what it would have been if the same people had remained in their ancient bondage in their native land. In spite of all the ills of slavery, more than a hundred thousand, prob-

ably twice the number of the black race can be found, that have been lifted out of their servile condition, and well educated by the incidental influence of Christian institutions, and a much larger number, some yet in bondage and some free, have become the humble disciples of the Lord Jesus. No thanks are due to slavery for all this. The result is to be imputed to that cheering revealed fact in respect to the divine administration—namely, that God maketh the wrath of man to praise him.

But, will this population return to Africa? Unquestionably it will. There are two influences both tending with increasing power to produce this result. The repulsion is increased here; the attractions are augmented in Africa.

Here, slavery must yield before the march of liberty and the benevolence of the gospel. And as slavery gives way, the black man's sensibility to the evils of his condition is increased. I do not say that the evils themselves become greater, in many respects and in thousands of cases they are less, but as a general thing the sense of inferiority becomes more painful. Whoever has seen the young masters and mistresses return from their boarding schools and tours of travel, and witnessed the mutual greetings between them and those whom they denominate their Dada's and Mamma's and Uncle's and Aunt's, cannot but be struck with the superior affection subsisting between the white and black races when related as masters and slaves, in comparison with the same races where no such relations exist. When the slave's desired freedom has been obtained, his destitution of political rights soon begins to be felt as a hard condition. Some of our philanthropists have hoped that this difficulty might be removed. I have myself no confidence in such

an anticipation. But suppose it might be removed, then, though new privileges have been acquired, the acquisition only makes their social inferiority more keenly felt. To be unfettered in body and intellect, to be cultivated in taste and manners, to be elevated to an equal political influence, and yet to be held in a condition of social inferiority, *that* must be felt as "the unkindest cut of all." And yet, here is a difficulty which cannot, so far as I can see, be surmounted. If we give the utmost freedom to all, the white race must be free to choose such conjugal and other intimate social relations as are most agreeable to their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is physically and mentally inferior to their own, especially when marked by such a broad and unmistakable distinction as black and white. History furnishes no analogy to such a procedure. If it be said that the Spaniards did thus unite with the Moors, it must be remembered that the Moors were politically their superiors—their masters. Such a union cannot be anticipated here, and the more the black man is improved, and still held in a degrading social inferiority, the more restless and unhappy must he become.

But the attractions in Africa are increasing. A miniature United States has commenced its existence on the Western coast of that dark continent. The colony in Liberia was founded in 1821. It has existed for a little more than a quarter of a century. The progress has been slow. The difficulties of founding a new colony are always great. Yet, compared with others, a wonderful success has attended it. It had sickness to contend with, but has become remarkably healthful. The deaths in Liberia, as appears from a comparison instituted by the

colonial physician in 1842, were three per cent. less in proportion to the population, than in Baltimore. The climate is, at least, equal to that of Philadelphia, in point of salubrity. In this respect it has experienced less discouragement than either the Plymouth, or the Jamestown colony, as shown in our own early history. The colonization society has sent out to Liberia, in round numbers, 7000 emigrants. These have attracted natives of the country, and incorporated them into the nascent State, till according to the last message of their excellent Chief Magistrate, Gov. Roberts, there is now a population of 80,000 under the Government. They own 455 miles of coast, with the prospect of soon extending it 250 miles further to the English colony at Sierra Leone, in all 800.

They have their own Legislature and Courts—their constitution, laws and officers, and all the appliances of a well ordered republic. They have commodious churches, and good elementary schools, printing presses and newspapers, ministers, lawyers, and physicians, all rising up among their own people. They have commerce of their own—wealthy business establishments, and shipping owned by men who, a few years ago, were slaves in America, or but slightly advanced above a state of bondage. They have agriculture rapidly improving at length, though for a long time languishing. They have also the favorable regard of our own government and to our discredit as a people, the warmer regard of the English and French and Belgian governments. How can it be otherwise, than that such a colony should be attractive to the black population of this country. The ratio of increasing interest is peculiarly displayed by recent movements. In 1848. there were 1,010 applications

made to the Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia. About 500 emigrated. For the four years immediately preceding, the average emigrations were 120 only.—Yet no extraordinary effort has been made. This increase has spontaneously risen up from the growingly inviting character of the colony. A good friend has just furnished me with a few additional items of information which I cannot withhold.

Our own Pennsylvania colony at Bassa Cove possesses now about 1500 souls, and is acknowledged by Governor Roberts to be the most promising settlement on the coast, furnishing a beautiful specimen of agricultural prosperity. One farmer at Bassa sent to this country 1400 pounds of coffee, and 1000 pounds of arrow root. Another produced last year 8000 pounds of sugar, and that, while destitute of the aids of machinery.

J. Hoff, Esq., of Chesnut Street, who deceased within the last few weeks, left a legacy to the Society of \$10,000, to purchase new territory. A gentleman from Tennessee, called, uninvited, a few days since, on the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and left with him \$3000, the interest to be applied to education in Liberia. Another gentleman from Florida has sent a liberal donation and offered to join others also in a further outlay.

It is confidently believed, that, such is the disposition towards this colony now, that if the means of their transportation can be secured, 10,000 slaves will have their freedom given them, this year, by their masters to go to Liberia.

There are twenty-five churches in the colony. The Methodists have numerous schools, and two high schools, and St. Andrew's Church,

of this city, has agreed to sustain a missionary and school.

That it is the intention of Divine Providence thus to use a reflux tide of immigration upon Africa to bless it, seems to me further evident from the fact, that this has been from the earliest times the most efficacious mode of propagating true religion. Nor has it been unusual to connect previous suffering, and even extremely severe discipline with the condition of the emigrants.

Abraham left his kindred and removed far away to establish a new community.

Israel carried the true religion into Canaan, and went, as our African emigrants do, to a land formerly given to them, and from a state of bondage.

There are some differences, however, in favor of the present case. The Africans will take with them, from us, Christian knowledge and Christian institutions, instead of ideas of golden calves, as gods. They will go, not loaded with earrings and bracelets of their masters and mistresses, to make idols on their journey. They will go, rather, under the influence of the prayers and benedictions of our people, loaded with bibles and school books, and accompanied by ministers of the gospel, and teachers for their children.

By an analogous movement the gospel was planted on these shores. Our fathers were oppressed immigrants too. They fled hither from persecution. The differences here are also in favor of the Africans, so far as circumstances, merely, are concerned. Our fathers had a lovely home. They went from it to a waste howling wilderness, among a savage people with whom they possessed the least possible affinities. The Africans, on the contrary, were first taken from a home where they

had been degraded by the bondage of many centuries. They were brought hither, not to a heavier bondage, but to a lighter one; not to narrower privileges but to broader and more liberal ones; for, sad as is the condition, it is more tolerable, or if that language seems too light in speaking of such an evil as slavery, we may at least say, that American slavery is less intolerable than African bondage; so that, if you take 10,000 born here in bondage, and compare them with 10,000 of their brethren born in Africa, the comparison is in favor of the native American black men. This has been so generally felt to be true, that the sending them back has been regarded by multitudes as a species of cruelty, even when they are sent into a state of freedom, with an enlightened government, protected by Christian powers.

One cannot help thinking that this last great movement of Christian colonization is a magnificent, divine operation to save Africa. It may be slow for a time. But it will probably pour from five to ten millions of Christian men upon that continent within the next half century. This is a very different thing from sending a few feeble missionary bands to grapple with a race different from themselves in all their peculiar physical and mental characteristics. Such a moving mass of emigrants is like the progress of one of those vast glaciers that glides slowly down its mountain gorge, in the north of Europe. The moving body is so great, and its movement so slow, that vast rocks, and cabins, and whatever men may choose to place upon it, are borne forward as upon the back of a giant monster. So, here, Christian institutions, civil and religious, churches and states, are moved, each as a great whole, from America to Africa.

Ought we not to see the gracious designs of Providence, and co-operate in producing the beneficent result? Do we not owe it to Africa? Her sons have earned by hard toil millions of our wealth.

Does not patriotism demand it? Slavery is a blot upon our national escutcheon. We can never remove it by censuring those who are most deeply implicated with the system.

A fair trial of this influence has been made. Men of logic and of learning have endeavored to prove that the holding of a slave is *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and that we have nothing to do with our Southern brethren but to exhort them to repent. The effort has failed. "The word of God is not bound." False interpretation cannot gain general credence. A new public conscience cannot be created. There is no hope of removing this evil by censuring the masters. Not only bitter words and hard speeches cannot do it, but the kindest words and the coolest arguments cannot avail, when the end of that reasoning is to prove that slaveholders are, because they stand in that relation, wicked men. The reason is obvious. It is just because the conclusion is not true; and no seeming of logic can ever convince the American people that thousands of our slaveholding brethren are not excellent, humane, and even Christian men, fearing God and keeping his commandments. Yet if we will appeal to the benevolence of our Southern brethren, and to their affection for those poor servants of theirs, and aid them in carrying out a reasonable plan for really improving the condition of these poor people, we may be sure of cordial co-operation. I grant that the direct action of the Colonization Society will not abolish slavery, but its kindly influence upon the feelings of the South will

induce a practical sympathy for the colored race, which will conspire with other existing influences to bring this great evil to a speedy termination.

Does not benevolence, then, demand that we should favor this great movement? How can we do good more effectively than by helping this depressed portion of humanity, at our very doors—helping them not merely to attain to a nominal freedom, but helping them to rise to independence; to exercise those professions which ennoble our nature; to become a great people, wise legislators, eloquent orators, skilful artisans; distinguished alike for literature, science and religion. I am aware that multitudes smile at such a picture, and are as confident that their smile of skepticism is wise, as Sarah was when she unbelievably laughed at the conversation of Abram and the angel respecting her promised offspring. And I am confident that they are as much mistaken in their unbelief as she was. Grant that the black race is, in certain respects, inferior. They have been in a process of deterioration probably for nearly thirty centuries. It is not to be hoped that they will recover themselves in one or two, perhaps not in several generations. But they have reached the bottom of the descending grade, and have begun to rise. The disparity in point of power, and courage, and confidence between Liberia and the rest of the African continent is as great, as it is between our own United States and the Southern portions of our continent. They are as sure to make annexations as we are. God grant that neither they, nor we may make them too fast, nor exercise injustice towards the weak in the onward movement.

But the plans of Divine benevolence are far reaching. "A thou-

sand years, is, with the Lord, as one day." We cannot doubt that God intends that Christianity shall make a universal conquest, and that the descendants of the lowest portion of the species shall be raised to an elevation far higher than we commonly anticipate.

But, be this as it may, I think there is the highest encouragement to fall in with this great colonization movement, and to labor and pray for poor Africa till Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. The subject when contemplated in this light, furnishes no occasion for strife. It

solicits only pity for the poor, benefactions for the needy, and the general sway of charity and good will. It is an enterprise requiring no arguments but truth, no warfare but the emulation to excel in good deeds. It promises a rich reward to them who co-operate for its advancement—the reward of seeing happy families rising in affluence, independence, refinement and piety; and the reward of looking back with Mills and Ashmun from their abodes of bliss, and beholding Ethiopia "stretching out her hands unto God."

Africa.

A MINIATURE POEM—BY T. B. BALCH.

THE ARGUMENT.

Allusion to Petrarch's Poem on Africa—
The past renown of Egypt and Carthage—
Moorish grandeur—Appeals of Cowper and Montgomery, about the Slave Trade—Description of the Sahara Desert—Commerce and its perversion—Mungo Park—Mysteries of the Slave Trade—Return of the Children of Africa to their own continent—Liberia—The future glory of Africa—Conclusion.

The minstrel Petrarch sung of sweet Vauclose,

And o'er its Fountain spread melodious sounds,

And then employ'd his lute on Lybian themes.

We may not hope to touch such music chords

As Arquas bard: but my inferior song
Shall freely flow 'mid Afric's antique shrines,

Or o'er its huts that skirt each arid glade,
Or Kraals hid beneath her tow'ring palms.

We sing the land of all those massive works
Call'd Pyramids, which to the ruby Nile,
Deep interest lend; but for what use design'd,

No human tongue can tell, nor will the cloud

Be soon dispers'd by any Pilgrim's wand—
The mystic Sphinx—the Temple of the Sun—

Thebes with its hundred gates—and clueless caves

That wind beneath the ground—and shafts that mark

Where valor died—or more ignobly fell
On Pleasure's lap as Hannibal on Capua.
Mother of Arts and Learning's early nurse
Who cherish'd Letters from Phœnicia brought,

Which filled the liberal air of olive Greece
With Epic thunder and with Lyric song—
And Commerce there spread out its ornate hand,

And weary camels came at noon or eve.
Laden with balm and all Arabian gums—
Then started back to graze on Eastern hills.

The Mantuan Poet sketch'd Numidia's shores,

And still his out-line seems to run along
Its fertile coasts, where the vast sea has wrought

Its concave bays; and graceful stags there rove,

And toss their antlers high on mineral sands

Where glows the orange in its golden coat,
Mingled with citron groves; and melons ripe,

Creep o'er the soil—and grapes in clusters huge,

Suspend themselves on air—and almond trees

Break out in flowers of pure and stainless hue—

And barbs majestic range 'mid olives ripe.

The Epic Muse has warbled round the seat
Where Carthage stood—from whence a hero went,

Who kindled Punic fires among the Alps,
And from their snow-wrapt peaks, his eye surveyed

The Latian fields—and Rome, imperial
 Rome,
 In that sublime repose which distance
 lends
 Long after this when ages were away,
 The Moors in swarms, cross'd intervening
 waves,
 And stopp'd 'mid Andalusian hills and
 plains,
 Through which the Dano roll'd, and then
 was heard
 The hum of men of half-barbaric taste—
 The Alhambra rose, atode of swarthy
 Kings
 And tawny Knights, replete with winding
 stairs,
 Whilst in its courts, Granada fountains
 played
 From marble mouths of marble lions stern,
 And where the Xenil frolic'd in its course,
 All Spanish plumes beneath the Crescent
 droop'd.
 But cypress leaves appear in glory's wreath,
 For spots of darkness veil our noonday
 lights,
 And dim eclipse enwraps meridian suns—
 And Afric splendor has been long ob-
 scured.
 How many harps have chanted Lybian
 woes—
 And one was held by Weston's pensive
 bard,
 To which a sad response from Sheffield's
 lute
 Arrived in time to swell the touching
 strain,
 And scatter plaintive sounds o'er tropic
 sands.
 We enter here the Great Sahara waste
 That draws its length of dreary miles and
 leagues
 O'er sands and stones and tracts of deep
 morass,
 From where Atlantic waves keep up their
 moan,
 To where Douglas huts of bambo reeds
 Are drown'd in sleep—a belt of smitten
 earth
 Asunder torn—where cribs composed of
 rock,
 Refuse to clambering goats a scanty meal,
 And where its people rush to verdant
 woods
 As shipwreck'd men will swim to sea-
 green isles—
 O'er all this waste a breathless silence
 reigns.
 The Sabbath dawns, but no one hails its
 light,
 And no one there holds up the purple cross.
 Oh tell me not of Windsor's deep retreats,

Its forest glades with social hamlets fill'd,
 Or Sherwood's pea-green woods and grassy
 lawns,
 Or Ettrick's firs or Lulean wilds and rocks,
 Save for the contrasts sake, for Araby
 Is here out-done and promptly yields the
 palm
 In cheerlessness, to this vast wolfish waste.
 'Tis Nature's Law that we should inter-
 change
 What various climes and various suns
 produce.
 We shake the trees of Ceylon's fragrant
 isle,
 Or Borneo, or strip the Quito barks,
 Or pull the Turkish fruits, or fold the
 shawls
 Of Cashmere's looms, or glossy Persian
 silks,
 Or rifle Russian furs; for rabid men
 Will traverse seas, or scour the zones for
 gain—
 And merchants wind in crowded caravans,
 O'er desert tracts, to reach commercial
 marts,
 And find the bead, the pearl or diamond—
 Some shell unknown, or rare and curious
 bird—
 Some herb or poppy, nut or evergreen,
 For interchange when homeward they
 return.
 But Afric's coasts have seen a commerce
 new,
 A trade in men, and that without ex-
 change—
 And wives and children bought for zechins
 few—
 The woes of which, my pencil cannot
 paint.
 Is this because the black man's hair is
 crisp'd?
 Then seize that Indian tribe whose heads
 are flat,
 Or Chinese take, because their feet are
 small.
 'Tis right that men should go in quest of
 gold
 Or grain; but 'tis not right that they should
 sneak
 From capoto cape in search of guiltless
 men,
 With copper rings and heavy iron chains
 And spikes: to say the least, it is unfair—
 For when did Afric's skiffs invade Brazil
 Or lillied France, or Spain, or Portugal,
 Or western isles, or our own blissful land,
 To snatch the shepherd from his musing
 flock,
 And stow away our blue ey'd bairns in
 ships.

Compared to this, the ravening lion walks
On peaceful paths in densest olive woods.
And tigers' mouths are filled with rows of
pearl,

And Anaconda folds are but a zone
Round Beauty's waist; but reasoning
stops—

For here, all right consists in power alone.

'Tis eve, and Fancy's pluripresent world
Is here, and twilight shades o'er Afric's
woods

Prevail, and skies have lost their copper
tint—

The palm leaves bend beneath that won-
drous fan.

The ocean plies, and from unfolded waves,
Rich breezes spring, and that at evening
tide

When flowers retire to their delicious cells,
We call not up some beauteous shepherd
scene,

Such as occurs among the Grison Alps,
Where goat-herds live, or on Benacus
Lake

Which sends the Mincio forth to classic
Po—

Nor yet where Lapland deer by hundreds
come,

And gammeward bound—where men their
antlers hold,

Whilst woman's fingers seize the udders
full—

But we give such as Afric's coasts present,
No wintry fire by whose flickering light,
The tale goes round, but constant torrid
heat

In which her children play, or break the
rind

That held in prison all its juicy milk.

But lo! the white man darts from glade to
glade,

Intent on prey—not prey of bird or beast,
But unoffending men who, being drew
From the same source divine, and wise
and good.

Oh if the bird lament its ravag'd nest,
And mother bears bewail their stolen cubs,
How must that mother feel, whose tender
heart

For her descendants bleeds, when borne
away,

She knows not where, to lands and isles
unknown.

Long days and years elapse, and many a
moon

Curls round and round the earth, but no
return.

The time has been when if, in christian
lands,

The Gipsys stole away some meek ey'd boy
Or girl with flaxen hair, the Gipsy haunts

Were soon dismantled and asunder torn,
With inmates left to haggard wintry
clouds,

Or the cold stars their only canopy.

But men come home from Afric's ivory
strand,

And dress their lawns, with classic statues
crown'd,

And stuff anew their chairs and ottomans,
Or puff their Turkish pipes, and upward
send

Full wreaths of scented smoke—and all
the price

Of rabid deeds which Heaven and Earth
denounce.

Wide continent where Kings their subjects
vend

For brittle pipes and toys, and trinkot
beads

And ells of cloth—but in this continent,
An interest deep is felt: Philanthropy,

With Argus eyes, has o'er the picturo
look'd,

On balanced wings, and then the circuit
made

Of Earth's all central zone, and with a
heart

Full charged with tenderness, and glow-
ing tongue,

She spreads abroad in her sweet trumpet
tones,

To either Pole, this loud and just demand,
Redress its wrongs and settle the account—

The balance strike and restitution make.
But fearless men have latched the pilgrim
shoon,

And travell'd forth to Afric's barren sands
To count her kingdoms, and to notch her
tribes

Along the Gambia, Zaire and Senegal,
Where Niger ends and where the Nile
begins,

To Benin's Bight and Gondar's mountain
hill

Where Caffres live and Anthropolophagi,
The dangerous way was led by Mungo
Park,

Who stretch'd his boyish limbs 'mid heat-
ther wild,

And cooled his boyish blood in Yarrow's
wave.

But he relinquished juicy hawthorn dales
And bracken glens and Scotie's green-ey'd
burns

And mountain marks, and many a hill-top
view.

For Afric's sultry tracts and cheerless
realms,

Along his way, that lonely man pulled
fruit,

And slaked his lip and quench'd his fever-
ish thirst

At orange boughs—and friendless and unknown,

He heard at night, a woman's dulcimer,
Which quell'd his fears, for woman's voice
Call'd him to humble fare and deep repose,
As sweet an act as when the Douglas took
And ferried Snowdown's Knight o'er Loch
Katrine,

And open'd wide her father's rocky hall.
But Park, a martyr fall, and Afric's air
Absorb'd his breath; may his oasis grave
Be rife in pensive, tangled violets,
And many a summer tale thereon be told.

There are enigmas in the scheme divine—
Clouds not dispers'd and problems unresolved—

Eclipses too, not taken off—and black
eclipse

Has been on Afric's sun from ago to age.
But can the child or full grown peasant
tell

How science rolls from complex diagrams,
Most useful truths and even certain light.
Mysterious 'tis, that distant harmless coasts
Should pilfer'd be, and that by those who
live

Where Science, Letters, Law and Taste
prevail.

No human line can reach this sea profound
And sea confus'd; but yet its waves may
roll

O'er grottos deep and wisdom's comblike
cells;

And Afric's blighted coasts may one day
hold

The shells of Art and numerous music
conchs

Of Law and Taste and Christian Poetry—
And her interior tribes may come in flocks
And homeward bear the rich alluvial spoil.
Her sons dispersed to every land remote,
Where Senates meet, and softest Arts
prevail,

And Legislation's Halls all open stand,
And temples rise which Jurisprudence
rears,

And where the Anvil, Plough and Loom
are used,

Will learn those Arts, and with those Arts
return,

When Afric's bugles call her children
home.

What though these Arts be now but fallen
crumbs

From that repast which Education spreads,
Yet to the hungry, meagre crumbs are
sweet,

And scanty germs when pluck'd from
Plenty's horn,

Expansion seek: had Rome no corner stone,
Were Anglia's people never tattooed o'er,

Wore they no copper, tin or ivory rings,
Or lion skins, around their punctur'd
waists,

Til Alfred's lyre expelled victorious Danes,
But Newton sat where Picts and Scuto
rov'd,

And Cuvier mused where Druid victims
bled,

And where the Indian yell'd were genius
rites

By Franklin done: and fire arrived in time,
Which spared the Priest but sparkled round
his key,

And Nature's fiery gates wide open flew
And gave him ingress to her fiery shrines.

I am no seer, and wear no hairy gown
Nor Prophet's stole: but my thatch'd cot.
tago stands

Where violet lanes lead out to human
homes,

And up those lanes the constant ringdoves
come,

And from the flood of human passions
bring

In their clasp'd beaks the olive leaves of
love

For all my race: and interest in that race
Prompts me to say that bleeding Africa
Shall yet be healed of all her needless
wounds—

The slave trade falls—'tis doom'd—aug-
mented light

A gush of radiance sheds on all its woes—
For we have sketch'd on Afric's coast a
line

Liberia call'd: within its hundred leagues
Are Belial's sons and Mammon's thieves
expell'd;

To that brown strip how many eyes turned
In fondest gaze: where schools and churches
rise—

And no such line can Alpine mountains
shew,

Nor Quito's plain, nor yet the Blue Ridge
range—

The sea respects it; and its waves rejoice
To bear the skiffs which furl their swan-
like sails

Within its coves: for oft that sea has
moaned

When ruffian men have borne their spoil
away—

For bind the coast with more than Chinese
walls

And Tartar men will quickly break them
down—

On marble pillars hang your gates of brass,
But what is brass to human catamounts,
That prowl for gain; and long from hu-
man bones

To eke their lucre out; and strike a vein

Of gold in well-proportioned human forms:
But if you want a wall of moral fire,
Then plant colonial men around that coast,
And thieves will then be scorched and turn'd
we hope

To ashes pale: and galleries may be rear'd
To whisper right about enacted wrongs,
So that in future time when boys are pull'd
From tamarind trees, or girls from cocoa
groves,

Or when the cradles cease to feel the babes
That rode therein and smiled and wept at
times—

The thing may soon be known, and
woman's shriek

Be heard—from Cape de Verdes to Mozam-
bique,

And all the mouths of Nile shall tell that
deed,

And Nubia's lions shall avenge that shriek,
And Afric's tropic snakes by thousands
move

To sting that robber down to blazing Hell.

All blessings rest upon that marble urn
Which holds my sire's remains: the cor-
ner-stone

Was in his presence laid of this great
scheme—

And his all-beaming eye itself out-beam'd,
When Christian Patriots in a circle stood
And leagu'd both hand and heart, and then
resolv'd

And re-resolv'd, that something must be
done:

He served this scheme through thunder,
rain and snow,

And opposition's blast and witting sneers,
And satire keen and all sardonic grins—

And taught me to revere the noble men
His comrades in the plan: and for this
scheme

Have we not rode and toiled, and quaff'd
the springs

That leap from hill to vale 'mid Blue
Ridge heights—

And travell'd down to where Virginia capes
Pass out to sea, that boisterous waves may
kiss

Their graceful necks and die at Beauty's
feet.

But bards imagine what may never be,
Yet we hope on, that Disappointment's
wing

May never brood along Liberia's shore,
To shade the moral lights which just begin
To throw their lustræ on each thriving
town

And furtive stream, where happy Kroomen
sing,

Not Tasso's verse but Christian hymns and
Psalms,

That cheer the men who traverse Ocean's
waves,

Who there arrive at morning, noon and
night

From those blue tops and gaps the sea
creates—

And in some future day or coming age
May Dante's verse and Homer's strains be
sung—

And Science there its milky way unfold,
And roll her orbs in sight: Lib'ria's sons

May wield the busy staff of Pilgrimage
O'er Africa: and from Timbuctoo or the
Nile

Bring her wild scenes or softer beauties
home—

This time will come: the Earl of Lister
stopp'd

His clocks at Kenilworth; but could he stop
The heavenly orbs that measure time for
man—

Oh Earth, thou art one mighty traveller,
Winding thy zodiack path from year to
year

And age to age around the orb of day—
The sweetest hues that evening ever
wrought

Break not thy flight, nor stay thy wond-
rous course:

On thee are lost all links in Beauty's chain,
That pass from cloud to cloud when vesper
stars

Invite the Shepherd home; and pilgrim
feet

Are turn'd to mountain inns; but who has
heard

That weary Earth has ever asked repose—
But yet the time will come, when the
round Earth

Shall cease to move, and her elliptic ring
Its rider miss; and animation cease

Where constellations viewed the wondrous
race,

But not 'til Africa shall be redeem'd
And first of all touch Earth's millennial goal.

Rise then, ye men of Legislative might,
And hasten on that grand auspicious day
When kings and queens shall use enchant-
ed wands

To break asunder Afric's heavy yoke,
And Christian States wear sackcloth at
her feet,

And all her sons shall Gilead's mountain
find,

And all her woes be like forgotten tales
Told ages since in Persia's mulberry dales.

RINGWOOD COTTAGE, VA.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque "Clintonia Wright" which sailed from New Orleans, April 20, 1849, for Sinou, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Profession.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Henry Clack - -	50	Farmer	Kentucky	
2	David Clack - -	40	Carpenter	"	
3	Cynthia Clack - -	36		"	David's wife.
4	Samuel Thomas - -	35	Farmer	"	
5	Jane Thomas - -	20		"	Samuel's wife.
6	Sarah Thomas - -	2		"	Children of Samuel and Jane.
7	Henry Roberts - -	9 mos.		"	
8	Robert Clark - -	23	Mason	"	
9	George Freeman - -	30	Blacksmith	"	
10	Siby Freeman - -	23		"	George's wife.
11	Ferdinand - - -	5		"	Child of Geo. and Siby.
12	Solomon McHenry -	21	Farmer	"	
13	Alfred Mathew - -	23	do.	"	
14	Eliza Mathew - -	24		"	Alfred's wife.
15	A baby - - - -	3 mos.		"	Child of Alfred and Eliza.
16	Jacob Mathew - -	30	Farmer	"	
17	Monroe Field - -	19	do.	"	
18	Daniel Webster - -	10		"	
19	Henry Clay - - -	8		"	
20	Isaac Morris - -	77	Carpenter	Mississippi	
21	Cally Morris - -	68			Isaac's wife.

NOTE.—These 21 added to the total number previously sent, (6,437,) make 6,458 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque "Huma" which sailed from Savannah, Ga., May, 14, 1849, for Sinou, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Church member of, if any.	Born free, or slave.	By whom emancipated.
	<i>Savannah Ga.</i>						
1	Fanny Grant,	40	Washer, &c.	can read	Catholic	Slave	Estate of Grant.
2	Henry B. Stewart,	42	Carpenter	do.	Presby'n	Slave	Manumitted.
3	Sarah A. Stewart,	32	Seamstress	do.	do.	Free	
4	Reb'ca C. Stewart,	14		do.		do.	
5	Margaret Stewart,	13		do.		do.	
6	Henry P. Stewart,	12		do.		do.	
7	Rachel E. Stewart,	9		do.		do.	
8	Eman'la Stewart,	6				do.	
9	Thos. S. Stewart,	4				do.	
10	Celia Stewart, - -	3				do.	
11	Daniel Stewart, -	in fant.				do.	
12	Rev. Moses Dent,	60	Carpenter	can read	Bap't Pr.	Slave	Steam Boat Com.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Church member of, if any.	Born free, or slave.	By whom emancipated.
13	Judith Bacon, -	60	Huckster	can read	Presby'n	Free	
14	Julia A. Summers,	28	Seamstress	do.	do.	do.	
15	Nancy Summers,	13				do.	
16	Samuel Roberts,	60	Bricklayer	do.	Baptist	In Africa	Miss Roberts.
17	Augusta Dunbar,	32	Out door Clk	read & write	do.	Free	
18	Sophia Dunbar,	30	Seamstress	can read	do.	do.	
19	Harr't F. Dunbar,	10				do.	
20	Geo. A. Dunbar,	8				do.	
21	Clara L. Dunbar,	6				do.	
22	John Dunbar, -	4				do.	
23	Mart'a A. Dunbar,		infant.			do.	
24	Mar. A. Delamotta,	17	Dress Maker	read & write	Baptist	do.	
25	Rev. E. Wand,	46	Barber	do.	Bap't Pr.	do.	
26	Charity Wand,	38	Seamstress	can read	Baptist	do.	
27	Wm. G. Wand,	12		do.		do.	
28	Eman'l Wand, jr.,	8				do.	
29	Lydia A. Wand,	6				do.	
30	Daniel Wand,	4				do.	
31	Josiah Neyle,	38	Out door Clk	read & write	Baptist	Slave	Rob. Habersham
32	Frances B. Neyle,	29	Seamstress	can read	do.	Free	
33	Josiah P. Neyle,	13		do.		do.	
34	Grace A. Neyle,	11		do.		do.	
35	Henry J. Neyle,	9		do.		do.	
36	Frances B. Neyle,	6				do.	
37	Marium Neyle,	4				do.	
38	Seborn H. Neyle,	2				do.	
39	Sarah H. Neyle,		infant.			do.	
40	Henry Jones,	50	Drayman	do.	Baptist	Slave	Rev. Mr. Carter.
41	Rev. Joseph Bing,	80	Wheelright	do.	Bap't Pr.	Free	
42	Dolly Bing,	55	Baker		Baptist	do.	
43	Step'h W. Britton,	44	Carpenter	read & write	do.	do.	
44	Grace A. Britton,	34	Seamstress	do.	do.	do.	
45	Jane Britton,	15		can read		Slave	} Manumitted to go to Liberia.
46	Rosalie Garey,	13				do.	
47	Rev. A. J. Battice,	41	Carpenter	read & write	Pap't Pr.	Free	
48	Louisa Battice,	45	Washer		Baptist	do.	
49	Harriet Mann,	25	do.	read & write	do.	do.	
50	Rewtha Desablue,	20	do.	do.		do.	
51	Louisa Desablue,	16	do.			do.	
52	Richard Desablue,	14				do.	
53	William Mann,	5				do.	
54	Rev. I. Roberts,	47	Cooper	read & write	Bap't Pr.	Slave	Manumitted to go to Liberia.
55	Mary Roberts,	38	Seamstress	do.	Baptist	Free	
56	Hezekiah Roberts,	18	Cooper	do.		do.	
57	Gracillia Roberts,	15		can read		do.	
58	Zechariah Roberts,	13		do.		do.	
59	Jonah Roberts,	11		do.		do.	
60	Isaac Roberts, jr.	9		do.		do.	
61	Charles Roberts,	7				do.	
62	Josephus Roberts,	5				do.	
63	Robert Roberts,	4				do.	
64	Thadeus Roberts,	1½				do.	
65	James Ross,	18	Cooper	read & write		do.	
66	Margaret Foster,	25	Seamstress	do.	Baptist	Slave	Miss J. Robinson
67	Edward Burquine,	29	Cooper	do.	do.	Free	
68	Adam Parsons,	19	Carpenter	do.		do.	Dr. Elliott.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Church member of, if any.	Born free, or slave.	By whom emancipated.
69	Sharpe McQuann,	55	Silver Smith	read & write		In Africa	Mr. Pinfield.
70	Violet McQuann,	50	Seamstress	do.	Baptist	Slave	
71	Eliza Justice, - -	8				Free	
72	Jane E. Campbell,	18	Seamstress	can read	Baptist	do.	
73	Limos Gibbens, -	45	Farmer	do.	do.	Slave	
74	Randal Ramsey, -	50	do.	do.		do.	Seamboat Comp.
75	Milley Ramsey, -	53		do.	Baptist	do.	Mr. King.
	<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>						
76	Dilsey Morderwell	40	Washer	do.	do.	do.	Mrs. Morderwell
77	Chas. Morderwell,	10				do.	do.
78	William Lark, - -	49	Barber	do.	Baptist	do.	Wm. Robinson.
79	Patsey Lark, - -	45	Seamstress	do.	do.	do.	Mrs. M. McKimm
80	Sally Lark, - - -	70	Midwife		do.	do.	Wm. Robinson.
81	Sarah Ann Pervis,	18	Dress Maker	read & write		Free	
82	Hannah Mallary,	50	Washer	can read	Baptist	Slave	
83	Jacob Ross, - - -	5				do.	
84	Tower Hilton, - -	60	Harness Mkr			do.	
85	H. Roxborough, -	24	Bricklayer	do.		do.	
86	A. Roxborough, -	20		do.		Free	
87	Jennet Roxborough		in fant.			do.	
88	Simon Norrington,	35	Drayman	do.		Slave	
89	Anny Norrington,	34	Huckster			do.	
90	Car'ine Norrington	12		do.		do.	
91	Simon Norrington,	10		do.		do.	
92	W. E. Norrington,		in fant.			do.	
93	Edney Hilton, - -	33	Cook	do.	Baptist	do.	
94	Catharine Hilton,	7		do.		do.	
95	Edmund Chavers,	26	Bricklayer	do.		Free	
96	Aaron Key, - - -	41	Blacksmith	do.	Baptist	Slave	Bought himself for \$2,500.
97	Jane Key, - - -	38	Seamstress		do.	do.	Aaron's wife, bought by her husband for \$300
98	Aaron Key, jr. - -	15	Blacksmith	do.		do.	} Their Children born after he bought his wife.
99	Ann Key, - - -	13				do.	
100	Louisa Key, - - -	9				do.	
101	Moses Key, - - -	4				do.	
102	Betsey Jane Key,	2				do.	
103	William Kelly, - -	19	Blacksmith	do.	Meth'ist	Free	
	<i>Hamburg, S. C.</i>						
104	Seaborn Evans, -	35	Drayman	do.	do.	do.	
105	Polly Evans, - -	28		do.	do.	do.	
106	Martha Evans, - -	9				do.	
107	Seaborn Evans, jr.	5				do.	
108	Thomas Evans, -	3				do.	
109	Fanny Evans, - -	1				do.	
110	John Johnson, - -	25	Farmer	do.		do.	
111	Frances Johnson,	22	Seamstress	do.	Baptist	do.	
112	Mary A. Johnson,	4				do.	
113	Matilda Johnson,	2				do.	
114	Jane Johnson, - -		in fant.			do.	
115	Jesse Pipens, - -	29	Blacksmith	do.	Baptist	do.	
116	Lucretia Pipens,	25			do.	do.	
117	Jesse Pipens, jr. -	4				do.	
118	Peggy Pipens, - -		in fant.			do.	
	<i>Burke Co., Ga.</i>						
119	Oliver Mason, - -	22	Farmer			do.	

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Church member of, if any.	Born free or, slave.	By whom emancipated.
Munroe Co., Ga.							
120	Lucy Chewing,	55	Seamstress		Meth'ist	Free	These men bo't themselves, their moth'r wives and children for \$3,500.
121	Alvy Chewing,	37	Carpenter		do.	Slave	
122	Sarah Chewing,	26	Weaver		do.	do.	
123	James Chewing,	7				do.	
124	Peter Chewing,	35	Carpenter			do.	
125	Marg'et Chewing,	35	Weaver		Meth'ist	do.	
126	Frances Chewing,	9				do.	
127	Jenny Holmes,	70			Meth'ist	do.	
128	Jack Holmes,	12				do.	
129	David Holmes,	10				do.	
Charleston, S. C.							
130	Rose Smith,	80				do.	By Maj. Smith, to go to Liberia.
131	Susan Smith,	19				do.	
132	Lewis Smith,	8				do.	
133	Phebe Ann Smith,	5				do.	
134	Isaac Smith,	4				do.	
135	Charles Smith,	1				do.	
136	Lewis Wilson,	45	Farmer			Free	
137	Emma Crayton,	60			Presby'n	Slave	
138	Ste'en J. Crayton,	35	Bootmaker	read & write	do.	do.	
139	Elizabeth Crayton,	27		can read	do.	Free	
140	Stephen Crayton,	10				do.	By Mr. Hy. Florin
141	Emma Crayton,	7				do.	
142	Elizabeth Crayton,	2				do.	
143	William Schriner,	28	Tailor	do.		do.	
144	Thom. McKinsey,	39	Carpenter	do.		do.	
145	Nancy McKinsey,	33		do.		Slave	
146	Amelia McKinsey,	12		do.		do.	
147	Joseph McKinsey,	8		do.		do.	
148	Emma McKinsey,	6		do.		do.	
149	Sam. V. Mitchell,	43	Farmer	do.	Presby'n	Free	
150	Mary Mitchell,	37		do.	P. Meth.	do.	By Richard Yeadon, Esq.
151	Sevinia Mitchell,	18				do.	
152	Melvina Mitchell,	10				do.	
153	Savina Jenkins,	8				do.	
154	Mary Jenkins,	10				do.	
155	Ann Snow,	60			Presby'n	do.	
156	Jacob Snow,	31	Butcher	do.		do.	
157	William Glenn,	5				do.	
158	Richard Glenn,	3				do.	
159	John Douglass,	51	Tailor	do.	Meth'ist	Slave	
160	Susan Douglass,	42		do.	do.	do.	By Richard Yeadon, Esq.
161	John Douglass, jr.	25	Tailor	do.		do.	
162	Rebecca Douglass,	20	Dress Maker	do.		do.	
163	Allier Douglass,	19	do.	do.		do.	
164	Ann Douglass,	18	do.	do.		do.	
165	Edward Douglass,	16				do.	
166	Henry Douglass,	12				do.	
167	James Douglass,	7				do.	
168	Charles Douglass,	5				do.	
169	Abraham Rogers,	18	Tailor	do.		Free	
170	Claudia Wigfall,	21	Dress Maker	do.		do.	
171	Clifford Wigfall,	1				do.	
172	Cyrus L. Parsons,	31	Tailor	read & write		Slave	
173	Elizabeth Parsons,	27	Mantua Mkr.	do.	Meth'ist	Free	
174	Julian Parsons,	3				do.	

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Church member of, if any.	Born free, or Slave.	By whom emancipated.
175	Corenth Parsons,	in fant.				Free	
176	Frances J. Webb,	22		read & write		do.	
177	Elen'r Hutchinson	53		can read	Meth'ist	do.	
178	Mary Hutchinson,	20		do.	do.	do.	
179	Eliza Mitchell, - -	3			do.	do.	
	<i>Savannah, Ga.</i>						
180	Smart Bolton, - -	42	Farmer - - -			Slave	By R. Habersham
181	Mary Bulloch, - -	70			Baptist	In Africa Slave	By M. H. Bullock to go to Liberia.

NOTE.—These 181 added to the total number previously sent (6,458,) make 6,639 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1849.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule:		
<i>Portland</i> —Isaac Ilsley, Esq., \$5,		
H. J. Libby, Madam Preble,		
each \$2, Albert Conant, Cash,		
Capt. Paul E. Merrill, each \$1,		
Ladies of 2d Congregational Soci-		
ety, to constitute their Pastor,		
Rev. J. Carruthers, D. D. a life		
member of the Am. Col. Soc..	42 00	
<i>Saco</i> —Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Tris-		
gram Jordan, Esq., Josiah Cal-		
lef, each \$3, A friend, \$2, Sam.		
Hartley, Esq., Philip Eastman,		
C. G. Burleigh, A friend, Ichabod		
Jordan, Esq., each \$1, D.		
Littlefield, 25 cts.....	16 25	
<i>Lewiston Falls</i> —G. H. Ambrose,		
\$1, E. P. Tobie, 25 cts.....	1 25	
<i>Kennebunk Port</i> —B. F. Mason,		
\$3, Mrs. S. Mason, \$1.....	4 00	
<i>Kennebunk</i> —Wm. Lrrd, Jr., Jo-		
seph Titcomb, Wm. Lord, Esq.,		
each \$5, Abigail Titcomb, \$3,		
George P. Titcomb, \$3, Mrs.		
Capt. Chas. Thompson, Joseph		
Hatch, Wm. B. Sewall, Esq.,		
Mrs. Jane A. Nason, each \$2,		
B. Palmer, Esq. \$1.....	30 00	
<i>Biddeford</i> —S. S. Fairfield, Esq.		
J. Russell, E. Hayes, Wm.		
P—, Cash, each \$1, A friend,		
Ivory Key, Cash, each 25 cts.	6 75	
<i>Cumberland</i> —Friends.....	4 00	
By Capt. George Barker:		
<i>Bangor</i> —Geo. W. Pickering, Esq.	10 00	
<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. Thos. C. Up-		
ham.....	5 00	
<i>Portland</i> —Cash, \$5, Cash, \$1...	6 00	
	125 25	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Keene</i> —Donation from Rev. Z. S.		
Barstow, of 25 select Nos. of the		
Af. Repos. and 2 An. Reports,	2 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. James Ely:		
<i>Hartford</i> —Wm. Savage.....	1 00	
<i>South Windsor</i> —Pres. Tyler, Prof.		
Thompson, each \$1, S. T.		
Wolcott, \$2.....	4 00	
<i>Warehouse Point</i> —B. Sexton, \$2,		
W. Barnes, S. Kingsbury, each		
\$1.....	4 00	
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Geo. Sterling, Stan-		
ford Lyons, each \$5, E. I. Sta-		
ples, S. B. Jones, S. Sterling,		
Thomas Hawley, each \$2,		
Capt. Hind, Isaac Sherman,		
Rev. H. Jones, M. Hawley,		
H. Higby, each \$1.....	23 00	
<i>Stratford</i> —L. H. Russell, \$2,		
Mrs. Lindsley, D. P. Judson,		
Mrs. Hawes, Susan Hawes,		
Matilda Hawes, Mary Tom-		
linson, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Geo.		
Pratt, each \$1, J. J. Booth,		
50 cts.....	10 50	
<i>New Britain</i> —Henry Stanley....	5 00	
<i>Meriden</i> —Dr. Barlow.....	50	
<i>Brooklyn</i> —D. C. Robinson, \$2,		
Geo. Martin, \$5, Mrs. Williams,		
Dorcas Robinson, each \$1....	9 00	
<i>New London</i> —T. W. Williams,		
\$20, Jonathan Coit, \$10, Rev.		
Mr. Hallam, \$5, H. P. Havens,		
Jonathan Starr, each \$3, Acors		
Barnes, Mrs. Cleaveland, Mrs.		
Thompson, each \$2, Cash, Mr.		
Sistare, each \$1.....	49 00	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$25,		

R. H. Hubbard, \$10, H. Thomas, H. Strong, Esq., Wm. Williams, each \$5, L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Geo. Perkins, each \$2.....	54 00
<i>New Haven</i> —A. H. Maltby, \$1, Prof. E. Salisbury, \$5.....	6 00
<i>Greenwich</i> —Collection.....	18 00
<i>Litchfield</i> —Collection by Rev. Samuel Cornelius.....	23 00
	207 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Malone</i> —Rev. Ashbell Parmelee..	5 00
<i>New York</i> —From the New York State Col. Soc.....	2000 00
	2005 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Newark</i> —From the New Jersey State Col. Soc.....	500 00
<i>Patterson</i> —Collection by Rev. Samuel Cornelius.....	25 00
	525 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia</i> —From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society....	1000 00
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NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown:	
<i>Cabarras County</i> —Mallard Creek Pres. Church collection, \$7 75, Rev. Walter S. Phar, Mill Grove P. O., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Dr. Cyrus Alexander and Lady, each \$2, Miss Mariah Cousins, \$1 50.....	43 25
<i>Mecklenburgh County</i> —Associate Reformed Church, Steel Creek, \$13 75, Sardis, \$12, Providence Pres. Church collection, \$1 62, Rev. Samuel C. Phar, \$10, Philadelphia Presby. Church, \$4 87.....	42 24
<i>Rowan County</i> —Gold Hill collection.....	10 00
<i>Guilford County</i> —Judge Dick, \$1, Jesse H. Lindsay, \$5, Robert G. Lindsay, \$3, William S. Gilmore, \$5, Wm. S. Rankin, \$3, Rev. W. Paisley, \$1, J. C. Townsend, 50 cents.....	18 50
	113 99

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Individuals in the State, by Rev. Wm. McLain.....	175 00
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GEORGIA.

<i>Waynesville</i> —Edmond Atkinson, Esq., by Rev. Wm. McLain..	10 00
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ALABAMA.

<i>Sumpter</i> —Rev. Isaac Hadden....	3 50
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MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Claiborne County</i> —Contribution of	
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the colored people of Bethel Church, by Rev. W. Addison Smith.....	5 00
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TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:	
<i>Knoxville</i> —First Presby. Church collection, \$27, Ladies of First Presby. Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. R. B. McMullen a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$37, Union Meeting Second Pres. Church, \$35 05, Methodist Church, \$5 45.....	104 50
<i>Rogersville</i> —Collection.....	6 05
<i>Madisonville</i> —Collection.....	9 05
<i>Chatanooga</i> —Mr. R. M. Hooke..	2 00
<i>Murfreesborough</i> —Prof. Eaton...	2 00
	123 60

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:	
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son, W. T. Taliaferro, M. D., Cash, J. G. Rust, W. Harts- horn, Dr. W. Richards, J. Ferguson, Dr. Wm. Judkins, J. H. Groesbeck, Esq., W. S. Groesbeck, Esq., R. Buchanan, James Taylor, J. Steven, each \$5, from individuals in small sums, \$29.....	539 00
<i>Grantville</i> —Serenio Wright, Esq., annual subscription for 1849....	10 00

670 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:	
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72 62

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14 75

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Total Repository..... 94 00

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1849.

[No. 8.]

Letter from Liberia.

WE present in our present number a large amount of interesting intelligence from Liberia.

The LIBERIA PACKET, by which these advices came, reached Baltimore on the 1st ult., after a voyage of 36 days from Monrovia. Her outward passage was made in 28 days. She landed her emigrants in good health. The Laura, which sailed from N. Orleans in January last, lost 14 emigrants with the *cholera* on the voyage. There had not been any case of cholera among them after they landed in Liberia.

We however will not attempt to give a synopsis of the news, but refer our readers to the letters of our correspondents and the extracts from the Liberia Herald which follow. They will doubtless miss our usual interesting letter from Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel. He returned in the Packet, and is now in Alexandria, Va.

Letter from Pres. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, May 18th, 1849.

SIR:—I have the satisfaction to

inform you that the Senate of the Republic, at its session in February and March last, had under consideration the agreement concluded in the City of New York on the 20th day of July, 1849, between this Government and the American Colonization Society—did, by a unanimous vote, advise and consent to the ratification of said agreement, under certain provisions and stipulations set forth in a set of resolutions thereto appended. Which ratification I have the honor herewith to enclose.

I thank you for the kind congratulations, contained in your favor of the 15th February, upon the success which attended my efforts to obtain from European powers the recognition of the independence of our infant State. My reception by the people and the Governments of England and France was indeed flattering. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many distinguished individuals in those countries, who expressed themselves deeply interested in the welfare of Liberia; and who assisted me much in the accomplishment of the objects of my visit to Europe.

I am not surprised at your regrets that the United States Government had not taken the lead in the ac-

knowledge of our independence. I, too, regret it. She ought to have done so. It is not too late, however, to lend a helping hand: And I do hope that your government will now, not only recognize our independence, but will aid us pecuniarily that we may be able to carry out more effectually and speedily the great objects for which these colonies were established, viz: as an asylum for the people of color of the United States—to introduce among the barbarous tribes of this continent the blessings of civilization and christianity—and to drive from these shores the accursed slave traders. These great results cannot be effected in any short time without money. And the withdrawal, by the Society, of all pecuniary assistance immediately on the change of our political relations, has, and it cannot be concealed, very much embarrassed our fiscal affairs. It could not be otherwise, that one or two years must elapse before plans and measures could be matured and adopted, which would yield a revenue sufficient to meet the additional expenses of the government. Liberia, sir, must be sustained. The future success of colonization depends upon it; with her colonization must stand or fall.

It is now our first concern to advance internal improvements; to make Liberia a more desirable home. Our harbors must be improved; roads cut into the interior; the health of the towns and villages improved by drainage; and persons must be employed by the Government to reside among the natives to teach them habits of industry, and instruct them in the arts of agriculture. To effect these, in any reasonable time, we require aid from abroad. Will not the United States Government, the Society, or the American people, aid us? I am

strong in the belief that our appeal will be suitably responded to. And I am sure we shall have your influence and assistance.

I have not yet learned the pleasure of Lord Palmerston respecting the pecuniary assistance Her Majesty's Government may be disposed to grant to us, for the purchase of Gallinas and the territories between Cape Mount and Sierra Leone. I fear the subject, in the multiplicity of engagements, has escaped his Lordship. And the recent liberality of Her Majesty's Government forbids a renewal of the application, unless the necessary sum cannot be procured elsewhere. At present we have only the assurance of £1,000, from the noble Samuel Gurney, Esq: we look now to the United States for the necessary balance: I hope we shall not be disappointed.

I have no doubt the gentleman in Cincinnati who generously proposed to give \$2,000, or more if necessary, for the purchase of Gallinas, will carry out his noble intentions. If so, we shall soon be able, effectually, to rid the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas of the traffic in slaves, and introduce among the natives legitimate commerce. I am happy to be able to inform you that we have, at last, succeeded in breaking up the factories, and in removing the slavers from the territories of New Cesters and Trade Town. For particulars I beg to refer to Mr. Teage, who will hand you this, and respecting whose visit I have written to you, which he will explain more fully.

I cannot answer you definitely with regard to iron ore in the neighborhood of New Cesters. I think however, it is not found there in large quantities.

Fifteen or twenty miles in the interior, from Millsburg, ore is found, I am informed, in any quantities—

and the country possesses great facilities for mining.

In compliance with your wishes I have directed that 20 acres of land be assigned to the Rev. Mr. Ellis in the Kentucky settlement, for the use of the Associate Reformed Church.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your humble obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. of the A. C. S.,
Washington City.

Letter from J. N. Lewis.

MONROVIA, 19th May, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your favors of 17th November, 1848, by the "George R. McGill," and of the 15th and 19th February last by the "Liberia Packet," came safe to hand, and their contents duly noted.

I have read with great interest what the gentleman in Ohio proposes, as to the purchase of the territory of Grand Cape Mount for the people of Ohio, &c. I regret that I cannot at this time write encouragingly of the project. You may have heard that, that district of country, for more than a year, has been the theatre of a very sanguinary warfare, carried on by the brother of Prince Cain, who exercised sovereignty over that entire country ever since the death of Fanna Tora, who was assassinated by a party claiming to be the legitimate rulers.

The brother of the murdered prince has taken up arms to avenge his brother's death, and according to the latest intelligence he is likely to succeed in bringing the rebels to justice. But there is no telling how matters will terminate. It is not impossible, but that for years to come the country will be torn to pieces by factious chieftains, unless the President can succeed in obtaining an interview with the several parties. He has already visited Cape Mount, and conversed with Cain, but did not succeed in any arrangement with him for the restoration of

peace. I think another attempt will be made ere long to reconcile the parties.

The river of Grand Cape Mount is named as our northern boundary line. We have not purchased any part of that country, nor do we pretend to exercise jurisdiction over it. Previous to the breaking out of the war, all parties were anxious to have us make settlements there, but they objected to selling any part of the country. Should we ever succeed in making a purchase of that country, it will be at a very dear rate—the people are far more intelligent than any of the tribes within our jurisdiction—their state of living is very expensive, and I am quite certain that they would charge five thousand dollars at least for it—and so it will be for any of the territories lying between it and the Shebro river, unless indeed, every vestige of the slave trade could be eradicated from the country—the people then, would be compelled to change their notions of things, to meet their altered circumstances. It is hard to say who are the proper owners of the country, I presume however the successful party will claim it. We cannot say how far it extends into the interior—it is a very large and beautiful country, and I presume the people living near the sea coast will say that it extends back a great distance. You may at all events put it down one hundred miles.

I will make further diligent enquiries about the country and write you again respecting it.

Adam Davis, who is enquired after by Mr. Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., is living on my farm. He has been in my employ, excepting three or four months, ever since he came to the country. The health of himself and family is good. Uncle Davis has written several times to Mr. Moncure Robinson, and has received but one letter since he has been in Liberia, and that was from his wife's brother (Ben Dangerfield.) The old man wishes me to say to Mr. Robinson that he is pleased to hear

that he thinks about him—that he and his family would be glad to hear from him always, and would be truly thankful for any thing he might send them.

The old man and family are contented with their new home. The family numbers six.

I am sorry we have no resources to send you to assist you in your endeavors to benefit colonization. I wish it was in my power to raise something to help you on. I am truly sorry to hear of the depressed state of your finances. I hope when I next hear from you, that times will be better with you.

Until a day or two ago, I thought I would take passage in the Packet for the United States, but it is determined that I cannot go now. I had hoped to have seen you next month, and converse freely with you on many subjects, that I cannot well put on paper. I think nothing will prevent my making the trip next year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Washington City, D. C.

Letter from R. E. Murry.

GREENVILLE, Sinou,

January 5, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR :—The houses for Hurd's people are ready: they are quite comfortable, and situated in a fine, healthy portion of country. It is my decided opinion that they will find it more healthy up there than down at Greenville. When they and the Ross people arrive and are settled, they will greatly increase our strength, and the whole county will be greatly benefited by them. Some of our friends at Monrovia are afraid we will not be able to accommodate such a number, but the people are determined to do all in their power to aid me in completing the buildings now progressing. Nothing shall be wanting on my part.

The emigrants by the "N. Rich" have done well; the quantity of land cleared and

planted by them is pretty large, and I think they will soon place themselves beyond want. Mr. Patterson's people, I must confess, are somewhat ahead of the others; but the whole company have certainly displayed great industry and enterprise. Should the company we are now preparing for, prove themselves equally industrious, Sinou county will rejoice at its good fortune in receiving such a valuable acquisition.

The emigrants by the "Col. Howard" are doing pretty well: but I am fearful you have been too liberal with provisions, and consequently will cause some suffering among them. From experience and daily observation, I am convinced that many of the emigrants die from the effects of intemperance in eating: what is called the fever appetite, if imprudently indulged (which is too often the case) will always cause much suffering, and too often terminate in death.

Every thing about us is quite still and quiet. The natives are beginning to be very quiet, and I am firmly persuaded this county will be settled without bloodshed.

We are waiting the return of the President with the greatest anxiety. Should he succeed in securing the recognition of our Independence, &c., in a year's time this settlement will be greatly improved. I believe this county to be as favorably situated for trade as any other in Liberia. When Cape Palmas is gained to us, (which she certainly will be in less than five years,) we will occupy a central situation; and the Seat of Government will certainly be located somewhere in the neighborhood of this place.

I remain yours truly,

R. E. MURRY.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from Dr. Smith.

MONROVIA, April 26, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have just learned by the arrival of Capt. Young's vessel from Sinou, that the Expedition from New Orleans for that place, arrived there a week or so ago.

I am preparing with all possible speed to go down to Sinou to attend there, and as I do not know if I will be favoured with an opportunity of addressing you per "Liberia Packet," if I neglect to write at this time, as I may miss her at the leeward, permit me, hastily, to render a report of the emigrants, of whom I had the medical supervision, which came out in the Packet in October last, numbering twenty-three.

Besides the death of the infant son of Mr. F. N. Brown, of Georgetown, D. C. who died a few days after their arrival of a family complaint, there have been two others. That of Mr. John Lewis, of Philadelphia, a man of exemplary character and liberal education, who died from an attack of acclimating fever about three months after his arrival. The fever was brought on and greatly aggravated by political excitement which ran very high about that time. Exposure to night air, by being out at night, and allowing the windows of his bed chamber to remain open all night, in consequence of which he was thoroughly saturated one night by a sudden shower of rain, soon after his attack of fever. He also exerted and heated himself too much in a Soap Factory, over a boiler. Added to which circumstance he was sick, three or four days before he would consent to receive the advice of a Physician. Though he was greatly lamented, his death produced no alarm among the other emigrants, they regarded it as the legitimate effect of his own conduct. Previous to his attack he enjoyed excellent health. Aged about 40. Had this man been willing to give up his own peculiar views of the fever, and acted in accordance with the advice of his Physician and friends, I am strongly inclined to believe that his useful life would have been spared for many years.

The other person that I referred to is Charles Payton, son of Mrs. Nancy Payton of Virginia, a sprightly youth of 14 years of age, who was drowned in attempting to

cross the St. Paul's River in a small canoe, which capsizing he was drowned. This occurred in the early part of this month. The rest of the emigrants are well and in good spirits, and do not regret that they have exchanged a land of oppression for one of perfect liberty; not even John H. Lewis, the son of Mr. John Lewis, deceased, (who was the only one of the family who accompanied him out to Liberia) excepted.

I have been assisting Dr. Roberts in attending the emigrants who came out in the Packet last—attending those at Monrovia while he is in attendance at the receptacle at Virginia.

Yours truly,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.

Washington, D. C.

Letter from George W. Lee.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

April 29, 1849.

MR. W. McLAIN—*Dear Sir*:—I received your letter and the box from my mother, which I am very thankful to you for forwarding it to me, and will also be thankful for every thing you forward to me. Since I have been out here I have got a farm in cultivation, and my house built and a living in it: a good many things are growing on my farm—such as cassadas, potatoes, corn, and many other different things. I am very well satisfied in mind, and if any of my friends come to inquire after me, tell them that I am very well and satisfied in this country. I have no more to say at present, but I still remain

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEE.

Letter from S. D. Harris.

BEXLEY,

May 3, 1849.

MR. McLAIN:—I got your letter and the garden seed that you sent me by the request

of Mr. G. E. Dabney. I am a thousand times obliged to you for sending them. You say something to me in your letter about some of the persons in Lexington want to hear from me how I like this country; I must say when I first come out here I was well pleased with this country: it is a beautiful country, well timbered with oak and poplar, and mangale and hickory, and timber of many kinds that I have not spoke of. Mr. McLain, I have not been out here more than two years and a half—I have got a beautiful farm containing ten acres of good land on St. John's River, 5 miles from the sea; I have planted a fine crop of arrow root and ginger, 150 coffee trees, cassadas and potatoes, and a fine garden of growing vegetables, and Miss P. D. Harris have been blessed through the mercy of God to have Him so good to her that she have been able to raise a fine chance of poultry of ducks and chickens, her stock have been at first about six and have increased to 50 to 70 and 100—still we have a fried chicken and a roast duck when we feel like killing them. Any person can live here with their industry or his industry, but if persons come out here they must make up their minds first that they will meet with difficulties and troubles, for this belongs to human nature while on earth we stay. Look at the troubles the blessed Saviour bore for us while he was on earth, and all his Apostles—for troubles and difficulties belong to all persons—to the christian are troubles according to his faith, for if he or she is a christian they must expect to meet with trial—when I come out I meet with troubles and difficulty that I wish myself back again. When I come to reflect on the care and trouble belonging to every body, so I have made myself satisfied. Now you could not get me and my family to come back to the United States to live again; although we live as well as any colored person in the States. Mr. G. E. Dabney and lady, Miss C. M. Dabney treated

their servant as they live themselves, but I thank God that he was so good as to give me my family to come out here, it was one of the best things he ever did for me, although he and his lady always was very good and kind to me; but the best kindness he ever did for me was when he give me my dear wife and five dear little children. Now I bring my letter to a close. The Lord may bless him and his dear lady that their lives may be long upon this earth, serving God and doing all the good they can for the souls of men, and at last when they have done all that God have commanded for them to do, then He will take them up to heaven with Him to rest, is my prayer for Christ's sake.

Nothing more to say, but remain your Brother and Sister in Christ,

S. D. HARRIS,
Miss P. D. HARRIS.

Mr. McLain, I expect to come in the next Packet and bring some arrow-root and ginger of my own make since I been out here. I want to get some gentleman in the State to take my arrow-root and ginger and coffee that we make here, and I want to make some contract with him so when I send the produce he can send me what I want. No more to say, but remain yours truly,

S. D. HARRIS.

P. S. I will make 400 pounds ginger, 600 pounds of arrow-root, and one barrel of pepper. But when I come into the State I can tell the people in Lexington all about it.

Letter from Dr. Roberts:

MONROVIA,
16th May, 1849.

REV. MR. McLAIN—*Dear Sir:*—Your communication of the 19th of February, came duly to hand per Packet, and its contents perused with care.

The company by the arrival all well, and as far as I could learn in good spirits, and may be considered a pretty fine set.

The greater part of them went immedi-

ately up the river to asylum at the Virginia settlement. I endeavoured to have them all removed up there in order to undergo the acclimating process, but failed to do so.

In my opinion it is certainly the better place for immigrants to be acclimated, there being a great quantity of iron ore incorporated in the rock which is so abundant in the town of Monrovia, consequently the heat must be greatly increased, and thus the stranger must be more sensibly affected. And when attacked by the fever, under such disadvantageous circumstances, the prostration is greater, and more protracted. And again, Monrovia is bounded on the North, and North East by extensive mangrove swamps, which emit a great deal of miasma. This is wafted in and through the town by the morning breeze. This poison impregnating the air, being inhaled by foreigners early in the morning on empty stomachs, cannot but deleteriously effect the system, and add to the severity of the fever. Whereas at the asylum neither of these disadvantages exist.

And, notwithstanding I endeavoured to bring these matters before the senses of immigrants, it appears that the attractive power of our Monrovia rocks, effectually exercises its influence as well on the sons of men as on the sun of our solar system.

This, however, I much regret, as it has caused me no inconsiderable degree of perplexity and trouble, by having a portion of the company at the asylum, and the remainder living in Monrovia, some at a quarter of a mile or more apart, and often all down sick of the fever at the same time. In such a state of things some must suffer more than they otherwise would were they all together.

The company by the Packet has, with the exception of two individuals, all been sick, and many the second time.

An aged lady, Esther Helms, the wife of William Helms, from Lynchburg, Va., died in Monrovia on the evening of the 28th ult: all the rest of the company are doing well.

You mentioned your intention of soon

sending a company for Kentucky, in regard to which I would beg leave to suggest, that in my opinion it would be decidedly to the advantage of all immigrants coming out to be located in the vicinity of Monrovia, for them to undergo the acclimating process in the asylum at the Virginia settlements. Not that other points on the St. Paul's are not equally healthy, but the advantage, and accommodation both to the sick as well as to the attendant Physician, at present, are superior to any that exist at any other point.

The New Orleans company, I am informed, has arrived at Sinou, whither Dr. Smith has gone to attend on them. I was told that about thirty (about half in New Orleans, and the rest on the passage) of them died of the cholera ere they reached Liberia's shores.

I think however there has not been a case since their arrival.

I infer from your letter that there may be expected a very considerable increase by immigration, and as means are needed to effect this object so much desired by the lovers of humanity, it is to be hoped that the usual generosity of the American people will still characterize them.

We are all as well as usual.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Secretary A. C. S.

Col. Rooms, Washington City.

Letter from John B. Phillips.

MONROVIA, Republic of Liberia,

May 19, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I arrived here on the 5th of April, 1849—a passage of 28 days 12h. from Hampton Roads to Monrovia—a very fine passage: but, sir, the fare on board needs much remedy. I am quite feeble from several attacks of the fever. I am quite pleased with the country, also her institutions. This, sir, is my home forever.

As soon as my health will permit, I am going on the St. Paul's river to farm. If there is any country for the colored man

under the sun; where he may enjoy those inestimable blessings of which the Anglo-Saxon boasts—*habeas corpus*, trial by jury, elective franchise, freedom of the press—it is to be found here on the burning sands of Africa. The Liberian knows no fear, but the fear of God, and the majesty of the Law. How can the colored man sit down and fold his arms in America, and not come out here and be men and women, is a mystery. Liberty is sweet, I don't care where it is to be found. The day we left Baltimore there were two vessels bound for California—the sudden truth burst upon me with power—Gold and Liberty. I wish, sir, you may arouse my colored friends in *Charleston* from their lethargy, to this pleasant and powerful truth, that Liberty, Freedom and Equality are the guardians of every citizen of this glorious Republic. Religion her pillar and the very foundation of our republican institutions. Every man is rich here, because he can enjoy the fruits of his

industry. Ah, yes, the mechanic, like the gentleman with his thousands—it only needs the hands of the industrious husbandman to develop the inexhaustable resources of Africa. And will they not come over, and be joint-participants with us in this great feast of *liberty*—an extensive field is opened to all classes of men, mechanics of all branches, men of letters, painters, sculpture, architecture: tell them to come over, for they are free—able to possess the land of their ancestors; tell them to come and co-operate with us to emblazon the national character of *Liberia* in the constellation of nations, and respect, in their confederacy, her flag—that lone star to be borne on the bosom of every breeze, and glide in every commercial harbor.

My respects and anxious desire for your good health.

I remain yours truly,

JOHN B. PHILLIPS.

Appeal to the Government and People of the United States.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Liberia, May 19, 1849.

To the Government and people of the United States this Appeal is most respectfully submitted:

The Government of Liberia, nearly two years ago, purchased from the Native Chiefs the tract of Territory known by the name of New Cesters, which had been for many years famous as a mart for the purchase of slaves for exportation. There were at this time slave factories established there, carrying on extensive operations, and annually shipping their thousands of victims.

Directly after the purchase of the territory—for which a large sum was paid in view of the suppression of

the Slave Trade there—notice was given to the slavers of the fact, allowing them sufficient time to wind up their business, only prohibiting, in the meantime, any further operation in the traffic of slaves. Instead, however, of attending to the notification, the government received at first only evasive answers, while circumstances left no room to doubt that they had obtained the services of a large number of natives to defend them in the event of an attempt to remove them by force. To the last peremptory order to quit the territory or abandon the Slave Trade, they returned a defiance; at which time it was ascertained they were so

well armed and fortified, that an attempt to dislodge them without the assistance of one or two armed vessels, would be attended with much danger, and perhaps great loss of life.

In October last, the English and French Governments tendered the aid of a part of their forces on this coast, to extirpate the factories and remove the slavers from the territory. And in the month of March, vessels were placed at our disposal to convey our troops and cover their landing at New Cesters. Although at the time, the Government was by no means prepared to incur the expense of an expedition necessary to meet the extensive preparations which had been made by the slavers, yet the aid so generously tendered, was regarded too important to be declined—the cause of justice and humanity, too, demanded immediate action. Therefore the Government determined to proceed, relying upon the aid of the Government and People of the United States to enable it to liquidate the debt incurred. The expedition was undertaken. The Natives, headed by the Spaniards, offered a vigorous resistance; but they were repulsed, the factories destroyed, and the slaves released and brought to this place. The factory at Trade Town was also destroyed, and the slavers driven out, thus effectually abolishing the Slave Trade from the whole line of coast between Grand Cape Mount and Cape Palmas.

The territory of Gallinas being now closely blockaded by a British force, a most favorable opportunity presents itself for opening a negotiation for the purchase of that country. Such a negotiation could be at once opened with success, had the Government the necessary funds.

If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction, and with one or two small vessels and boats, this long line of coast could be easily kept free from the demoralizing and wilting influence of the Slave Trade.

In this great work of humanity, the people of this Republic look confidently for aid to the Government and People of the United States, to whom I beg to recommend Mr. H. TEAGE of this town, who is duly authorized to visit the United States to solicit donations and subscriptions to be applied in the manner and for the purposes above stated, and which will be duly acknowledged and appreciated.

Editors in the United States favorable to Liberia will confer a special favor by giving this appeal a few insertions in their papers.

J. J. ROBERTS,
President of Liberia.

P. S.—Remittances may be made to Rev. W. McLain, Washington City.

Summary of late News.

THE *Liberia Packet* arrived in Baltimore on 1st of July, in thirty-six days from Monrovia. She made the voyage out in the unusually short time of twenty-eight days. She landed her emigrants all in good health. General health and prosperity prevailed in Liberia. The *Laura*, which sailed from New Orleans in January last, had reached Liberia, but she had lost on the passage fourteen emigrants, who died with the *cholera*. There had not been any case of cholera among them after they reached Liberia.

The authorities of Liberia have broken up the slave factories at New Cess and Trade Town. A volunteer corps of four hundred men were raised for the purpose, and the commander of the French war steamer "*Espon*" offered his vessel to carry the troops down to New Cess. The slavers had armed a large native force, who attempted to prevent the Liberia troops from landing; but a few shells fired by the French steamer kept them off until the Liberians effected a landing and formed upon the shore. They then soon routed the slaver and all his allies. The Spaniard who owned the factory, seeing what would be the result, set fire to his establishment with his own hand, and then fled on his horse into the Bish, and so escaped. The troops liberated about thirty slaves, and destroyed the immense wall which surrounded his premises.

This expedition cost the Government of Liberia a very large sum for them—probably from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The English squadron has for the last month or two been blockading the Gallinas, to prevent the slave

trade, there. Some time ago they burnt down the factories; but there is very little prospect that any permanent good will thereby be effected. The slavers are watching every movement, and the moment the men-of-war are out of sight will revive their trade.

The return of President Roberts from England was a time of general rejoicing. Captain Trowbridge, of Her Majesty's ship "*Amazon*," (in which the President was sent home,) and Captain Byrne, of the United States ship Decatur, accompanied President Roberts on shore. Immediately after he left the *Amazon* she fired a national salute, and directly afterwards the Decatur commenced uttering her thunder. The day after a public dinner was given to Capt. Trowbridge and his officers by the citizens of Monrovia, and Capt. Byrne and his officers were invited guests. At night there were illuminations, and sky rockets, and processions, and speeches, and all similar demonstrations of joy.

The Legislature held an extra session in February, at which the treaty with Great Britain was ratified, and some other important business attended to.

The *Liberia Herald*, after alluding to the recognition of their independence by England and France, says: "We wait with no little anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much cannot be denied, seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition, but we hope and believe they will do more."

The *Packet* will sail again about the 1st of August, and let me say to our friends that we are in great want of funds,

Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

[December 29, 1848.]

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is in session, and at the time we write, is drawing its deliberations to a close. The multitude of affairs which has demanded our attention added to feeble health, has deprived us of the pleasure which we no doubt would have received from a constant personal attendance at the deliberations of this important branch of our government. For, although not at present a member of the government, our interest is unabated in its vigorous and healthy sustentation. The subjects taken up at this session are not numerous. The most important is the judiciary.

The system of judiciary established by the last legislature has been from the first moment of its operation up to the present, the subject of loud and almost general complaint: and although we will not say how just these complaints are, yet it is but fair to confess that the system was *perfected* and *thrown* through on almost the last day of the session, when the minds of the senate were wholly absorbed, and greatly agitated by angry discussions, which had taken place on other subjects. No alteration has yet been made, though modifications and amendments have been submitted; and we are in doubt whether, if an alteration should be made, it will be for the better, unless, as is rarely the case in Liberia, it has been the subject of previous prolonged attention. It is perhaps better to let it alone for the present, and give the subject the benefit of another year's consideration.

A new code of criminal law is talked of, and it has been suggested to appoint an individual or a committee to draw up a code and present it, at the next legislature. We

confess the necessity, and we are confident every one who has any thing to do with the law, will respond a hearty amen. Nothing can be conceived more perplexing than our present code; the enactments of one session have invariably been the subjects of repeal the next;—and if there had been as invariably a wholesale repeal of the entire act, or of an entire section of an act, there would not be so much confusion. But when “so much of the act as relates to—is hereby repealed” this year, “and so much of” this same repealing act is next year, “hereby repealed;” and this killing and making alive process has been moving steadily forward for years, it requires a “Philadelphia lawyer” to say which of all that cover the statutory pages is the living conservator of manners to-day, and which the antiquated regulator of the day which has passed. And who is to blame for all this? No one. It is the necessary consequence of rapidly enacting without previous thought.

We fall in with equal readiness with the suggestion as to the mode by which the code should be prepared.

It may seem in the eyes of some a presumption to talk of preparing a criminal code in Liberia. Law, we are told has become a science, and a science so abstruse that deep and profound learning is required to understand it, to explore what is dark—trace analogies and discriminate differences. If so, it is not the law adapted to man; for of the people who inhabit our globe, not two in ten have the requisite ability to determine whether they are in the road that conducts to the degradation of the scaffold or to the pinnacle of honorable ambition; and were we not afraid of being written a clown, we would declare it as our settled con-

viction, that where to an honest man of common sense mystery in law begins, at that point its utility and efficacy for general good are deplorably enfeebled; and the facts that we are not a learned people and cannot fathom the depths of scientific law, are amongst the strongest arguments, why we shall have a code prepared in Liberia. But that we are competent to form a system of law efficient for all practical purposes, is demonstrated by the well known fact, that up to the present moment, we have been regulated by laws made by ourselves; and if anarchy, disorder and irregularity arising from hasty legislation have rioted here, we have felt their inconvenience not more than is confessedly experienced in those communities where law is a science of which the governed herd can never attain one clear idea.

We therefore stongly advocate the measure—extending the work beyond what is usually understood by the phrase criminal law; to the whole intercourse of man with man in his domestic circle and relations—to all that relates to his reputation, person and property.

Nor need the matter end here; it might embrace a system of Judiciary. The present system, as we have already stated is a subject of general complaint. Some improvements can doubtless be made; but we are far from the opinion that the reasons for disturbing the present judiciary, are as urgent as for an enlarged, settled and well defined code of law.

It should be borne in mind that in the remarks made above, we have reference to laws which effect ourselves and those only who come amongst us. In our intercourse abroad we must expect to conform to the maxims of the world, and prepare to be lost in that labyrinth of scientific law, out of which no man not scientific can hope ever to find his way.

We would suggest that the expressions be simple and concise—that each idea be clearly expressed, but in the fewest possible words—that no terms be used but those to which the mass of the people has assigned a fixed and determinate meaning—that all barbarous and fatiguing repetitions be avoided, and that not one word be added to a clear and complete expression of the meaning.

It occurs to us that another great improvement might be made: and although the pedant and the votary of mystery might frown with indignity upon the attempt, yet the genius of the English language would applaud, and if we succeed, crown us as reformers. The improvement we suggest, is the banishment in every possible case of every word which is not purely English, or a well known denizen of the language, by long and familiar intercourse among the people. There would be nothing unreasonable in this: On the contrary, it would be a redeeming of our language from the odium of incapability, for all the purposes of communicating thought and expressing action. The language which gave expression to the lofty conceptions of Milton and Burke, and Newton and Hall, and Chalmers, and of the almost immortals that signed the Declaration of American Independence, cannot be wanting in vigor, precision or copiousness, for all the purposes of life. What idea is there in *nisi prius*, or *Habeas Corpus*, or *non coram Judice*, or *mandamus*, that cannot be adequately expressed in English? As they now stand, none but the initiated can comprehend them; whereas were they expressed in English, even paraphrastically, the learned and the unlearned would at once understand them. A poor ignorant man applies for a divorce, and after weeks of anxiety, he is told that his wife is divorced *a mensa et thora*;

but not a *vinculo matrimonii*. What does he know of the matter? If instead he is told she no longer shares his bed and board, but that some of the responsibilities assumed by marriage are still attached to him, he at once knows his position, and how easily can any one possessing an English tongue express the sentiment, or English brains, understand it.

If, however, chosen exotics must adorn the borders of our beautiful English parterre, let them be the odorous and splendid productions of sunny Africa. And this is the more reasonable, as we indulge the hope that our institutions will exert a recuperative and healthful influence upon the tribes around us. Already there are certain words of equal currency amongst us and them. As for instance the word "palaver." Suppose we should name our justice court "palaver:" our oyer and terminer "big palaver:" and our supreme court, from which there is no appeal, "Great devil palaver:" all would understand them, neither we who are acquainted with the African manners, nor they, would be at any loss. Every thing would be plain. In that case our Chief Justice would be "Grand Devil," and the subordinate officers of that court "devil's mates."

ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Charles Brander breathed his last. Mr. Brander was one of the small remnant of the expedition by the *Nautilus* in 1821, which was the second in the enterprise of African Colonization. He came to this shore with the other settlers in 1822, was present at and took part in the fearful struggle which took place on the first day of December of that year. Mr. B. was buried on the 10th. The body had been conveyed the even-

ing previous to the M. E. Church, of which Mr. B. was a member—thence on sabbath morning to the house appointed for all the living, followed by nearly the whole population of the town. The occasion was honored by the presence of the volunteer companies and their martial music. While we are sensible of the respect intended, and feel happy that the sentiment holds its place amongst us, we cannot say we altogether agree with this mode of displaying it. If it were a question whether silent grief cannot be as sincere and deep as loud and boisterous wailing, or whether respect can manifest itself in any way but by professions, still we could object to disturbing the stillness and solemnity of the sabbath by the thumpings of drums and the fire of muskets.

THE Harmattans are blowing. They have commenced earlier than usual, and they have brought with them their usual accompaniments of colds, chills and fevers. Mr. Ashmun was correct when he said the periods when these winds blow are very irregular. They sometimes commence as late as the middle of January. This year they blew a strong breeze as early as the middle of the present month.

ROYAL FUNERAL—Old King Doon-galee is no more. He breathed his last, no one knows when, as it would be a profanation to suffer it to be known when majesty is undergoing that awful change. He is however dead, and while we write, his loving subjects are carousing, reveling, dancing and firing guns, by way of testifying their great grief and sorrow for his loss. He was in our opinion a very poor king, we speak of this world's goods; but rich enough, as we were assured a few days since by one of his people, to

have forty wives, all of whom are shared out among his intimates. Eleven kings have assembled to honor the occasion.

"LADIES' MONROVIA LITERARY INSTITUTE."—We are gratified to be able to announce that an institution of the above name has been formed and is now in successful operation. Such an institution was highly needed amongst us. We have other institutions of a charitable character, such as the Dorcas, the Benevolent, and Union Sisters, whose object as their names import, is to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and destitute; and their efforts are entitled to great praise. The Monrovia Institute has another object in view, the improvement of the mind, than which, we can conceive of nothing more important. There have been two meetings, at one of which we had the pleasure to be present. Certain Ladies had been appointed at the previous meeting to read; and certain questions in history, chronology and natural philosophy had been submitted to others to answer in writing at the ensuing meeting. We confess we were much disappointed in the manner which all acquitted themselves. The reading was far above the average of either pulpit or forensic reading in the settlement, and the answers evinced a research that is highly creditable. Go on, ladies; you have embarked in a noble career, and if you persevere you will accumulate upon your young country a debt of obligation which it will never be able to cancel. There is nothing selfish, nothing sordid, nothing for exclusive benefit in your institution. Your object is the elevation, the enlightenment and the expansion of mind, and at no higher objects can mortals aim. Dr. Lugbeel is engaged to deliver an ad-

dress before the institution on the first evening in the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. Mr. James held an examination of his school. We had the pleasure of witnessing the progress the pupils had made during the year. We are bold to state that the examination reflected great credit upon Mr. James as an efficient and successful teacher; and also upon the children, many of whom evinced great capacity. On the succeeding day an exhibition was held at the M. E. Church. A crowded house testified the interest which the good people of Monrovia feel in education. The affair was well conducted. Many of the pieces rehearsed were original, the productions of Liberians, and they showed that there is a rich vein of latent talent in the Republic, which only requires application and a fitting opportunity to bring it forth. We would suggest that on the next exhibition we bestir ourselves and have nothing but home productions upon the literary board. We can safely commend Mr. and Mrs. James as faithful teachers.

MARRIED.

Married in this town, on the 24th inst. by Elder John Day, of Bexley, Grand Bassa, Elder B. J. Drayton to Mrs. E. Ciples, of this place.

DIED.

In this town, on the 25th inst. Mr. Edward Stokes, after a short but severe illness.

Marine List—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

October 28th. Bremen brig Anna, D. H. Halenbeck, master, from Sierra Leone.

29th. American barque Liberia Packet, J. K. Goodman, master, 54 days from Baltimore, with 40 emigrants for this Republic and Cape Palmas, and a number of our worthy citizens who had been on a visit to "Big America."

November 1st. Am. schooner Curlew, S. Lovitt, master, from the leeward.

9th. Am. brig Smithfield, W. Duff, master, for the leeward.

12th. Am. schooner Curlew, S. Lovitt, master, from the leeward.

20th. United States brig Porpoise, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, from the windward.

23d. Am. brig Ohio, J. Webber, master, from Salem, Mass., via Sierra Leone.

25th. British brig Majesty, H. R. Knowles, master, from the leeward.

29th. United States brig Porpoise, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, in company with a schooner taken as a prize at the windward; which after some detention was released.

December 1st. Portuguese schooner Dos Irmous, M. S. Michardo, master, from Sierra Leone.

Dec. 1st. United States ship Portsmouth, Captain J. Armstrong, from Port au Praya.

2d. Am. barque Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, from the leeward; with passengers from the leeward settlements.

3d. Am. barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, from the leeward, with passengers from the leeward settlements.

8th. H. B. M. brig Water Witch, —, commanding, from the windward.

10th. Bremen brig Sylphide, D. H. Halenbeck, master, from the leeward.

20th. United States brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon, from the windward.

23d. H. B. M. brig Water Witch, Commander —, from the windward: after obtaining some supplies she sailed the same day for the windward.

23d. French barque Aristides, E. Beller, master, from Bordeaux.

25th. American barque Adaria, J. R. Brown, master, from N. York, via. Sierra Leone.

DEPARTURES.

October 31st. Am. barque N. Rich, Carlton, master, for the leeward: passengers, Dr. Roberts and Lady.

November 1st. Bremen brig Sylphide, Halenbeck, master, for the leeward.

6th. Am. barque Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, for Bassa and Palmas, with emigrants and passengers.

6th. Am. schooner Curlew, Lovitt, master, for the leeward.

15th. United States brig Porpoise, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, for the windward.

15th. Am. brig Smithfield, Duff, master, for Providence, R. I.

15th. Am. schooner Curlew, Lovitt, master, for Providence R. I.

26th. United States brig Propoise, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, for the windward.

26th. Am. brig Ohio, Webber, master, for the windward.

29th. British brig Majesty, Knowles, master, for the leeward.

December 8th. United States ship Portsmouth, Captain J. Armstrong, for the windward.

8th. Portuguese schooner Dos Irmous, Machardo, master, for the leeward.

12th. Am. barque Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, for Baltimore.

12th. United States brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon, for the windward.

12th. H. B. M. brig Water Witch, Commander —, for the leeward.

17th. Bremen brig Sylphide, Halenbeck, master, for Sierra Leone.

22d. United States brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon, for the windward.

25th. Am. barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton master, for the leeward: passengers, Elders John Day and family, for Grand Bassa, and B. J. Drayton and family, for Cape Palmas; and many others, among whom were some of the honorable members of the Legislature, homeward bound.

28th. Am. barque Adaria, Brown, master, for N. York, via. Sierra Leone.

[February 28, 1849.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY ENGLAND—The gratitude of the people of this Republic is eminently due to the British nation, for the deep sympathy and prompt, and we may say, spontaneous kindness which they have manifested for us. It is known by all that we have ever been sanguine, and from the first movement of the independence question—when some were opposing, others halting—we went steadily along, and ventured to predict success, complete and entire, if once the people could be induced to act.

In the English we always expect a friendly feeling. Their well known magnanimity—the deep interest they evince in the welfare of the African race—their inflexible adherence to the maxims of Justice, and their ready response to the calls of humanity, left no room to doubt that they would eventually accord to us all we could reasonably desire. But we confess with satisfaction, that in kindness and courtesy—in promptness of response to our appeals they have very far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

Every attention was paid to our President while in England, which is usually paid to public functionaries from foreign countries, and the government listened with attention to every representation he had to make.

In our last number, our co-adjutor, who is a member of the government, informed our readers, that England and France have recognised us, and that assurances have been obtained that Prussia will shortly follow their example. This is indeed a great point gained. To be acknowledged and recognised by the leading powers of Europe, as composing one of the families of nations, is a matter of no small consequence. It will enable us to give vigor and energy to our laws throughout the Republic; while at the same time it will silence all that bickering and complaint at their enforcement, in which some foreigners have delighted to indulge.

Perhaps we would not be very wide of the mark were we to say that more considerations than one induced this prompt action on the part of the European powers. The British people regard themselves pledged to put down the slave trade. To attain this object they are annually expending thousands of pounds, and frequently sacrificing valuable lives. Nor are the French people far, if at all, behind them in zeal to destroy this abominable traffic. The cruisers of both nations are continually hovering over the coast watching these pirates; but their vigilance is frequently eluded, and the slaver escapes with his cargo. It is now universally admitted that settlements such as Liberia, present the most effectual barrier against the operations of the slave trade—that so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia

increases in strength and influence; in proportion as it extends its territory and acquires strength to protect it, and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will their object be attained, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased.

This is a correct view of the matter. From observation, we have been long convinced that the slave trade cannot be put down by cruisers. The profits of the business are so great, that it will allow the slaver to resort to expedients to procure goods and ship slaves, which none but a slaver would ever devise; and in spite of the utmost vigilance of the cruisers watching the pirate, he would carry on his operations, and escape with two cargoes out of three. The slave trade will be more easily put down by the combined energies of Colonies and Naval force acting in concert. It would be eventually destroyed at a given place by a colony alone without the aid of a naval force; but the process would be tedious. A long time would be required to effect it. The natives are so wedded to the traffic—it having descended to them as an heir-loom from their fathers—that they are easily roused into hostility against any and every thing they are taught to believe is arrayed against it; and they are ever ready to protect the slaver. The cunning slave dealer takes advantage of this propensity of the natives, excites their suspicions, and at length converts them into inveterate enemies of the colony. Hence a colony would act rashly to come out boldly against a slaving establishment before it had become sufficiently strong to sustain itself against both the natives and the slaver, unless it were aided by a naval force. Well do we recollect what indignities our little crafts had to suffer in the early years of this

colony. Well do we recollect how they were frequently fired into with the most wanton cruelty by the slavers;—well do we recollect what anxiety possessed the bosoms of our sailors when at sea they espied a vessel in the distance. And this was at a time when the colony was not engaged in any active operations against the trade. But the sagacity of the slaver foresaw the destruction of his trade, in the growth and permanent establishment of the colony, and this awakened his hostility. At that time there were but few cruisers on the coast, and their station was principally on the southern part. Of late years a division of the English squadron has made this a cruising station, and we have not been annoyed.

It is perhaps with a view to accomplish this great object as well as from motives of sympathy, that the British government and people have given us some more substantial proof of their regard than mere recognition on parchment.

We have heard that it is in contemplation to treat for the Gallinas, and to extend our borders to the Sherbro. It was stated in our last, that as the Gallinas is now in a state of blockade, this is a favorable time to open a negotiation. We think so. It is desirable perhaps that we should possess those places. But would it not be well to consider whether, if the cruisers should retire, we are able to protect them and keep out slavers. This seems to us an important question. Should we succeed in getting those points, it will in all probability be expected that we will suppress all illicit traffic there—that we will at once and forever destroy the slave trade. Should we fail to do this, many generously affected for us may be disappointed, and sympathy for the Republic become greatly weakened. We are

persuaded of nothing more firmly than we are, that so soon as the present investing force at the Gallinas is withdrawn, the slavers will recommence their operations—unless they are repressed by some other force. Is it not worthy of inquiry, whether we have such a force? The place has been often destroyed, and as often re-settled. If we do not mistake, Captain Hagan, of H. B. M. brig Thistle, routed the slavers there more than twenty years ago. Since then thousands of slaves have been sent off. But admitting that we can go up there and destroy the place, are we prepared for annual expeditions of that character? These appear to us grave questions, and eminently entitled to serious consideration.

When we drew up the bill of our present boundary, making Grand Cape Mount river our north western frontier, many regarded it extravagant, and we ourselves believed we were assuming a responsibility fully equal to our resource.

We have thrown out these hints and suggestions to call public attention to the subject, and to bring it before minds more capable than ours of determining correctly. We would by no means be understood as being opposed to the purchase of these places—we only question the propriety of acquisition, if it is to be burdened with stipulations which we might find difficult if not impossible to perform.

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THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS FROM EUROPE.—The cordial reception he met with from the people and the festivities which followed, were very handsomely noticed in our last. This was as it should be.

But it occurs to us that the successful issue to which the President has conducted the arduous and delicate trust committed to him, is en-

titled to some more substantial acknowledgment, than empty compliment and gratulation. The President has traveled wholly at his own expense. The people of this Republic, we are confident, are too magnanimous to receive so great benefit wholly at the cost of one individual. The President should be re-imbursed. With this view we mentioned some weeks ago to a member of the Legislature, the propriety of bringing in a bill allowing the President his salary while absent. Since then we have been reflecting upon the matter, and knowing by experience the expense of traveling, we are convinced, that the salary, if allowed, will fall very far short of re-imbursing the outlay. We therefore suggest that an additional amount be voted sufficient to cover his expenses. Should any be disposed to carp, let such remember, that we can succeed in our undertaking only by fair and honorable dealing with all men.

ACTIVE preparations are going on for the expedition to New Cesters. Three of H. B. M. vessels, one or two of the French squadron and the U. S. ship Yorktown will accompany the expedition.

On the 22d, the French Frigate Penelope, Commodore Eduard Bouet, and French war steamer Carman, Captain Darrican, arrived in harbor. The Commodore came on shore early on the 23d, and announced his intention of landing his troops, about 250 men, on Saturday, to salute the flag of the Republic, and thus formally recognise it. To receive him, three uniform companies of the town were ordered out. Early on Saturday morning the boats crowded with men were seen approaching the beach. Three pieces of artillery were first landed and stationed, first on the site of Central Fort, but afterwards removed

in front of Colonel Yates residence. The companies of the town were stationed there, that being the place appointed to receive the French troops. About 7 o'clock the horn was heard upon the hill, and in a few moments the bright muskets of the French were seen glittering in the sun. When they arrived at Colonel Yates', they halted for about fifteen minutes, while the officers took some refreshments. This being over, the whole line started—Artillery on the left—and moved up Broad Street, and after some countermarching in front of the Court House, the artillery was planted in front of the President's house, at the foot of the flag staff, on which the flag of the Republic was flying. The flag of the French Republic was flying at Central Fort. A few moments after the guns were planted, the thunder of the cannon commenced. The French fired 21 guns, which were responded to by the vessels in harbor. As soon as their firing ceased, Liberia's turn came round, and the guns from Central Fort, and Signal Hill, answered most handsomely.

Directly afterwards the men partook of a collation which had been prepared for them by Mr. Moore, and as soon as that was over they went on board. The officers remained and dined with the President. We are pleased to say that the best order prevailed during the whole exercise.—Not one intoxicated person was seen, so that we have not the opportunity to record a single instance of a broken head. The Commodore left on the 26th.

WE regret to say that a colored man belonging to the Frigate Penelope, was killed on the 24th, by falling from a tree which he had ascended to collect fruit.

THE treaty with Great Britain was

ratified by the Senate on the 26th. We hope to lay it before our readers in our next. The compact with the American Colonization Society was acceded to, to-day.

RARE PHENOMENON.—Last night we had a real April storm. The lightning was one continual blaze, and the thunder was terrific, while the rain came down in torrents. We have been in Africa since 1821, and this is the only instance we recollect of a thunder storm in February. Farmers had better be up and doing.

On the 26th, our harbor presented an animated scene. There were six French vessels of war and one English, H. B. M. brig "Sea Lark," Captain Moneypenny. Their numerous boats plying to and from the shore, wore an air of liveliness and activity not usually witnessed.

THE Legislature commenced its extra session on Monday last. President Roberts read his Message, in which he made some valuable suggestions and recommended some highly important measures; but it is doubtful whether there is sufficient time to attend to them at present. One thing, however, should by all means receive immediate attention. The treaty with England makes slave trading piracy. By all means "slave trading" should be defined. Our present laws on the subject are too vague and indefinite.

DR. LUGENBEEL delivered an excellent address a few evenings past, before the Ladies' Liberia Literary Institute.

MARRIED.

Married at Greenville, on the 20th of April, 1848, by the Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Lewis Hunter to Miss Mary Wilson, both of the same place.

At Readsville, on the 11th of May, 1848,

by G. W. Tills, Esq., Mr. James Priest to Miss Esther Holmes, both of that place.

At Greenville, on the 15th of September, 1846, by the Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Peter Brown to Miss Ann Brown, both of the same place.

At Greenville, on the 1st of November, 1848, by the Rev. R. E. Murray, Mr. Robert D. Watts to Mrs. R. F. Stephens, both of the same place.

At Louisiana, on the 19th of October, 1848, by the Rev. R. E. Murray of Greenville, Mr. Scott Early to Miss Ann Butler.

At Readsville, on the 7th of December, 1848, by Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Samuel Archer, of Greenville, to Miss Cassy Preston, of that place.

Communicated.

In this town, on the 22d inst. by Rev. J. S. Payne, Mr. Francis Briggs, of Caldwell, to Miss Mary Holiday.

At Virginia, on the same evening, by M. H. Smith, Esq., Mr. Sam'l Shepherd Grayham, to Mrs. Emily Meaks, of that place.

DIED.

Died in this town, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Margaret Ann Washington, after a severe illness of about two weeks. Mrs. Washington was a member of the Providence Baptist Church in this place. She departed this life in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality.

At New Georgia, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Judy Kinsley, after a severe illness of a few days. Mrs. Kinsley was a member of the Baptist Church in that place. Her end was peace—*Com.*

In this town, on the 16th inst. after a lingering illness of some months, Mr. Thomas Williams. Mr. Williams was a member of the M. E. Church at Edina.

In this town, on the 21st. after a severe illness of two or three days, Mr. Cyrus Willis of Millsburgh. Mr. Willis was a member of the Baptist Church at Millsburgh. He departed this life in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality.

At Little Bassa, in the month of January last, Mrs. Sarah Crocker, consort of Mr. Lewis K. Crocker, teacher of the school under the patronage of the Northern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, at that place. Mrs. Crocker was a member of the Bexleyan Baptist Church.

[April 27, 1849.]

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW CESTERS.—On the 28th ult., the troops returned from the expedition against New Cesters. The fullest success crowned their labors. The natives had

prepared to give them a warm reception, and animated by the presence and assistance of the Spaniards, one of whom led on the savage hordes, they had calculated on an easy victory. The amount of property destroyed cannot be known, but it is supposed to be large. The Spaniard at New Cesters applied the torch to his own establishment and retired into the bush. The troops brought up two Spaniards, and thirty or thirty-five slaves.

Both men and officers speak in the highest terms of the politeness and kind attention of the commander, officers, and crew, of the French steamer "Espon."

DEATH OF JOHN LEWIS.—Departed this life on the 13th of February last, Mr. John Lewis, aged 40 years.

Mr. Lewis was a native of Virginia, but the last nineteen years of his life he resided in Philadelphia, whence he removed to this place. He arrived here in the Liberia Packet, on the 16th of November last.

Mr. Lewis during his residence in Philadelphia imbibed the spirit of the party, technically called Abolitionists. But he was a consistent one, and therefore did not oppose African colonization, or voluntary emigration to Africa. He stood high among his class in America, and was foremost in all the plans adopted for the elevation of his race and for securing to them the rights and privileges of men. He was without the advantages of early education, but by study, close application and perseverance, he, in the face of many obstacles, acquired ability to express his ideas with clearness, distinctness and force, and when warmed by an interesting subject, would sometimes rise to eloquence. Immediately on the declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia, every lingering

doubt of the success and ultimate objects of the colony vanished from his mind, and he resolved at once to cast in his lot with his brethren, and seek in Liberia the boon which his native land denied him. He arrived here with all the ardent feelings of a man, who has at length, after years of anxious search and expectation, attained the summit of his wishes, and he yielded to the buoyance of his feeling. Liberia presented an appropriate field for him. Here, objects of his aspiration, between him and which in America insuperable barriers interposed, offered themselves to his efforts. He was of an active mind, and ever suggesting improvements in existing institutions, or proposing the adoption of some which had been neglected before. But he was no theorist in the common acceptance of the term. His proposed schemes were not only plausible but practicable, and commended themselves to the common sense of those who considered them. Mr. Lewis felt a martyr to his ardent feelings, which led him into exposure and imprudent exertions too severe for an unacclimated constitution. We know of no man of so short a residence in the place, who has formed so large a circle of acquaintance, nor one whose death was more sincerely and generally lamented. Great expectations had been formed of his future usefulness, and the opinion was general that he would become not only an ornament, but a pillar of the colony. Mr. Lewis never made a profession of religion. But such was the uprightness and morality of his life—his patience and quietness, that those who had no intimate acquaintance with him would have supposed him a Christian. He bore his illness with a cheerfulness truly astonishing, and retained his mental faculties in full exercise

to almost the last moment of his life.

THE English have been paying off our Vey neighbors. Some four or five towns have been burned, and and some Englishmen have lost their lives. The blockade at the Gallinas is vigorously kept up.

BAH-GAY, the nominal chief of Bassa, has paid the debt of nature. His Majesty died a few weeks since, of the disease with which he has been long afflicted. He was one of the two surviving chiefs that belonged to the Confederacy against the colony in 1822. So anxious was he to share in the plunder which it was supposed the fallen colony would afford, that in opposition to the orders of his master, King Bassa, a tried friend of the Americans, he started secretly at the head of sixty armed men and united in the attack on the settlement on the 2d December, 1822.

His Majesty was a *mysterious* man, and for that reason was not to be relied on. We do not say he was "faithless," for that would be an avowal of a comprehension of his character. He was not to be relied on simply because he could not be understood. He was never known to comply with an agreement, but by a wonderful felicity was always ready to justify his failure, by allegation of ignorance or misunderstanding on the one side or the other.

THE Baptist Church at New Georgia is making effort to furnish the meeting house with a bell. They are making collections among themselves, and we have no doubt, will do all in their power, but they will not be able to raise, without the aid of others, a sufficient amount to pay for a suitable bell. Who will help? The church is composed almost wholly of native Africans, and on

that account has great claim upon public charity. Donations or subscriptions will be received for the purpose at this office, and by Deacon Walburg at New Georgia.

OBITUARY.—In writing the following notice, the undersigned was prompted alike by his own feelings of respect for the deceased, and by the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Wilson, and it was inserted in the Luminary as the more proper vehicle for its publication. Owing to some circumstance—probably to the illegibility of the copy—it appears there with so many errors, that it has been thought best to insert it here in a corrected form.

H. TEAGE.

Mr. Editor:—We have been recently, frequently and forcibly reminded of the solemn truth, that in the "midst of life we are in death." The awful messenger has read his lesson in tones calculated to startle the dullest ear and thrill the most insensate heart. Scarcely has the sound of the bell, proclaiming the departure of one pilgrim, died upon the ear, when its solemn voice was again heard announcing the departure of another. Happy indeed is he, who in the sound of the solemn knell hears the admonition of the Son of Man, "What I say unto one I say unto all—watch!" Thrice happy he, who not only hears, but is also incited to stand, with "his lamp trimmed and his loins girt about," ready to "meet the bridegroom at his coming."

These thoughts have been suggested by the fearfully rapid strokes which death has been recently commissioned to deal out in our midst. For a moment the archer seemed to suspend his work, and we were fondly hugging our remaining friends to our bosoms, when suddenly an arrow flew, and Johnson fell!

Rev. Elijah Johnson departed this life at White Plains, a station of the M. E. Mission, on Friday, 23d March.

In announcing the death of Mr. Johnson, and referring to his manner of life, I am at a loss how to express adequately, in the brief space to which I must confine myself, either his intrinsic worth as a Christian citizen or the high sense entertained of him by one, and all, of this community.

Mr. Johnson was one of the pioneers in the enterprise of Americo-African Colonization. He came out in 1820 in the ship *Elizabeth*—the *May-Flower* of Liberia—and was among the ill-fated ones who were thrown out upon the deadly swamps of Sherbro. It was in the order of Divine Providence that he should survive and enjoy comparatively good health, to animate by his habitually lively disposition and irrepressible activity, the languid few, who were spared from the pestilential influence of the place. And perhaps it was to his sagacity and constancy more than to any thing else, or to any other man, that a vestige of the colony remained, when in 1821 the *Nautilus* arrived at Sierra Leone.

Mr. Johnson removed to this place in 1821 with the shattered remains of the two expeditions. The agents of the Society in charge of affairs were not long in discovering his worth, and he was soon appointed to offices of responsibility in the colony. He was almost wholly destitute of education; but he possessed good natural abilities; to which, by careful observation and close attention, he added more than an ordinary acquaintance with human character. In illustration of this I will mention an incident which occurred a few days before the battle of the 11th of November. A palaver was

held on Cary's Island between the chiefs of the country, and the colony—Messrs. J. Ashmun, F. James, and E. Johnson acting in behalf of the colony. The chiefs were unappeasable by any talk or professions of amity and friendship. Anxious to prevent an open rupture, for which the settlement at that time was very poorly prepared, Messrs Ashmun and James proposed to *buy a peace*—to win back the lost friendship of the natives with a bonus of some two or three hundred bars. The perfidious chiefs accepted the proposal, and professed, when they received the amount, to be perfectly satisfied. Mr. Johnson wholly dissented from his colleagues, and could not be prevailed upon to give his assent, constantly affirming the amount would be thrown away, as they would assuredly have to fight. The amount however was paid, and a few days after intelligence was received that the combined forces of the country were rapidly advancing upon the settlement. Mr. Johnson had paid attention to the natives' character, and his intercourse with them in the ordinary transactions of life, had taught him that no reliance can be placed on any offering made to their friendship, if an opportunity to increase their acquisitions by violence, combines with a chance to escape with impunity—a fact which, however some may be slow to learn, has been made painfully known to many.

His services in the conflicts in which the colony has been engaged with the natives, in most of which he bore a conspicuous part, were invaluable. His bosom was the seat of a spirit that never quailed. The energies of his mind rose with the exigencies of the occasion; and the furious shock of conflicting hosts, like the collision of flint with steel, only struck out the fire which

had lain concealed within. That he was skillful in planning attack or defence I will not undertake to say, but all will admit, that when the enemy presented himself, Johnson met him—and met him with sure discomfiture.

Mr. Johnson was at one time entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the colony during the temporary absence of the society's agent. His conduct in that affair evinced his fidelity as an agent, and his firmness and impartiality as a presiding officer. He was also at different times charged with commissions, to treat with the chiefs of the country on both general and special subjects. In every instance he so discharged his trust as not only to prove his qualification for the business, but also to evince his firm attachment to the best interests of the colony; while at the same time he impressed the natives with a deep sense of his impartiality and justice. There has never been in the colony, a man who exerted a more extensive influence over the native mind than he; there has never been one of whom the natives stood more in awe. They regarded him with superstitious dread. In peace, his word was law—In war, his name was a tower of strength.

One grand peculiarity in the character of Mr. Johnson was this, he was always on the side of the government. Not that he was blind to errors, or to peccancies in men or measures; but he deemed that the government had never been so distinctly marked by either, as to demand that he should put himself in hostile array, against it. The colony was his nursing, and he preferred to trust to the modifying hand of time before a resort to violent correctives. In this particular at least, he has left an example which many would do well to ponder.

To give an adequate idea of Mr. Johnson's character—of his disinterestedness—of his benevolence—leading him at times in the fullness of his heart into extravagant bestowment—of his patriotism—of his unyielding regard for order and subordination—of his profound respect for law, and of his ardent attachment to the best interests of the colony, would require that its whole history from its first settlement to the present time should be written, and that the exigencies which arose, and the conduct they called forth, be also minutely put down.

Having already extended my remarks beyond the bounds within which I at first limited myself, I must close my paper by a brief reference to Mr. Johnson's character as a Christian.

However much he was esteemed as a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a patriotic public spirited citizen, it was as a Christian, and a Christian minister, that he shone most conspicuously. Let not the pedantic and the idolaters of worldly wisdom, smile at the application of the word *shine*, to one confessedly destitute of literary acquirements and high mental culture. Manly sense, shining parts, and brilliant wit, serve well as hand-maids to religion—they may set it off to advantage, just as a gilded cornice imparts an additional beauty to an elegant apartment, or the tasteful carving on the capital adorn the well proportioned column, while they afford neither strength nor durability. Religion can subsist, and subsist in all its purity, and its beautiful simplicity, and its sustaining influence, can animate to a holy and useful life—sustain in death, and introduce into all the joys of heaven without them; while dissociated from religion, the sparkling corruscations of the proudest intellect, and the widest excursions of genius, like the transient

meteor, flame for a moment, and are extinguished forever. The portals of the temple of science had never opened to admit Mr. Johnson; but into the inner temple of his own heart he had been introduced by the spirit of God. There he made discoveries altogether above the reach of science—discoveries which induced him to “flee for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before him.” This hope he soon found, and found it to be an “anchor sure and steadfast,” and possessing it he “rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory.”

Mr. Johnson attached himself to the M. E. Church, and in the fullness of a grateful and benevolent heart, soon asked and obtained permission from the church to recommend to others that Saviour whom he had found so precious to his own soul. From that time until his death he remained a consistent member, and an active, indefatigable minister of the church with which he first united. To Mr. Johnson the Methodist Church in Liberia owes more than to any other man; not indeed that he has done more than other men during the time they have been in the field. But he was with the church in her destitution, in the infancy of the colony, when there were but few to help. His time, his talent, his money, his bodily strength were all freely and cheerfully given to the church. Indeed it may be truly said that he was, under God, the father of Methodism in Liberia.

Although ardently attached to his church, and ready to defend her on all proper occasions, he was of an enlarged and liberal spirit. He delighted to associate with those who love God of whatever denomination they might be, and he sought opportunities to do so. In short, in all the relations of life, as a father,

a husband, a friend, a citizen and a christian, his conduct bore testimony to his profession.

Mr. Johnson has left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. Five of these, together with their mother were wholly dependent upon his daily exertions for their support. Recently his affairs have not been in a prosperous condition; but it is to be hoped that as his whole life was devoted to the good of others, the blessing of the righteous will be bestowed upon his family.

Marine List—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

March 2d. French steamer ———, Capt. ———, from the leeward.

2d. U. S. Ship Yorktown, Captain Mastuer, from the leeward.

7th. British bg. ———, Capt. ———, from Liverpool.

22d. U. S. Ship Yorktown, Captain Mastuer, from New Cesters; passenger, President Roberts.

25th. U. S. Ship Portsmouth, Captain ———, from Princes' Islands, having Commodore Cooper on board.

27th. American schooner G. R. McGill, A. Hailey, master, from Sierra Leone.

27th. French steamer of war, Espardon, Commander Villerna, having as passengers General J. N. Lewis, Colonel B. P. Yates, Lieut. Colonels J. W. Prout, and N. M. Hicks, Majors D. B. Brown, and F. Payne, and the soldiers and officers from the scenes of war at New Cesters.

30th. American brig Venezuela, R. Fowler, master, from New York.

April 5th. American barque Liberia Packet, J. H. Goodman, 28½ days from Baltimore with 61 emigrants for this Republic, and the colony at Cape Palmas, and Messrs. Rambo and Hoffman, Missionaries under the patronage of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, and Mr. Sion Harris and family.

5th. British brig Foam, W. Widdicombe, master, 31 days from Liverpool.

15th. Italian brig Sema Gemma, ———, master, from Rio De Janerio.

17th. American brig Cadet, J. Hawson, master, from Gloucester, Mass.

23d. H. B. M. brig, the Alert, Commander Dunlop, from the Isles of Ascension.

26th. British brig Isabella, Brown, master, from Sierra Leone; passenger, Mr. Effenhansen.

DEPARTURES.

March 1st. American schooner George R. McGill, Hailey, master, for Sierra Leone.

3d. Liberia schooner Herald, Helm, master, for Grand Bassa and New Cesters, with stores for the army.

April 3d. American brig Venezuela, Fowler, master, for the leeward.

American schooner G. R. McGill, Hailey, master, for the leeward.

11th. Liberia schooner Herald, Helm, master, for the leeward; passenger, Hon. J. N. Lewis.

11th. American barque Liberia Packet, Goodmanson, master, for the leeward, with two missionary passengers and the emigrants for Cape Palmas; Hon. J. B. McGill, and J. Brown and lady, Mrs. Marinda Cooper, and Mr. M. Man and family.

15th. British brig Foam, Widdicombe, master, for the leeward.

16th. American brig Cadet, J. Hawson, master, for De Elmina.

[May 18, 1849.]

IN our last number we stated in a few words that success had attended the expedition against New Cesters, and that the slavers had been routed and their factories destroyed. Not only were the establishments at that far, but ill-famed place broken up, but the factories at Trade Town were involved in the same fate. The slaver at New Cesters had raised the whole country in his defence—had supplied the natives liberally with munitions of war, and when our men attempted to land, led on in person the natives by thousands to oppose a landing. A few bombs from the French steamer kept them at bay, and under cover of her fire our men pushed boldly ashore and formed on the beach. The Spaniard did not show himself afterwards, but the natives concealing themselves behind rocks, trees, and bushes, kept up a continual and annoying fire for two days. It was very soon ascertained that they did not intend to come to an open combat; indeed such a number of men—400, and such courage displayed in rushing to the charge whenever a body of the enemy

showed themselves, was something altogether different from what they expected. As soon as the line of march was taken up for the baracoen, the slaver who had all the time been concealed in the vicinity of our army, mounted his horse, hastened to his factory and applied a torch. When our people arrived there, nothing was seen of the house but a heap of ashes. The wall which enclosed it was standing. It was built of mud so thick, and well dried, that it would have resisted a six pound shot. It was three feet thick, twelve feet high, and beautifully whitewashed, and enclosing a perfectly level and well cleaned area of about two and a half acres of land, presented a beautiful sight in the deep green wilderness, in the bosom of which it was situated. The wall was demolished, and a cow and a horse, which the hero left in his flight, were all the booty which fell to the men. No resistance was offered at Trade Town. The slaver there had heard of the fate of his compatriot below, and as the men marched up to his factory, he advanced to meet them, offering his property and suing for mercy in the humblest attitude. Property he had none. As our men advanced on one side, his friends the natives advanced on the other; and rating their speed with the time, they had borne everything away before the Americans arrived. And truly the Spaniard was an object of pity. The most violent were touched with commiseration. Imagine a man standing something over six feet high, with sunken eyes—hollow cheeks—blanched skin—swollen feet—the rest of the frame a skeleton—*sans* hat, *sans* shoes, covered only with a pair of cotton drawers and a cotton shirt. This was all the natives had left him, and for these he was indebted to the rapid movement of the Americans. So far is well. But

this expedition, although we were ably and honorably assisted by the French, has involved us in a heavy expense. This was not a propitious time for such an expedition. We were not prepared to encounter the outlay of money it demanded. But unwilling to decline the aid which the French so generously offered the President, determined to proceed and trust to the liberality of the friends of humanity abroad, to enable us to sustain it.

SINCE writing the above, we learn another slaver has landed a cargo at New Cesters, or somewhere in that region, for one hundred slaves. He must not, he will not be suffered to remain there. At all hazards he must be removed.

Since the above was sent to the press, we learn that the slaver did not land any goods there.

WE are already tasting the delightful consequences of war, and it is to be feared the present scarcity and high prices of provisions, especially of bread stuffs, are but a forerunner of what will be experienced, ere the season has passed over. The expedition, from causes which could not be controlled, took place just at the time when we should have been burning off and preparing our lands for planting. The natives had been some time kept in excitement awaiting the war, and neglected their farms. They are already beginning to pour in upon us, to divide by theft or otherwise, the little stock of provisions which we have. Already bacon, middling, is up to 25 cents—flour \$13 to \$14 per barrel, and rice \$2 to \$2 50 a bushel. When all these things are taken into account, we will find that breaking up those slavers has cost us from seven to ten thousand dollars, an enormous sum for young Liberia. We do not repine. We

had rather suffer these inconveniences multiplied ten fold, than permit so gross violation of our laws, so great an outrage upon humanity, within our territory. It is to be feared we shall have again to take up the cudgel, and use it vigorously both to the windward and leeward. If the state of things demand the movement, it is well to get at it at once. We cannot expect peace and quietness while the slave trade is going on so near us. Nor can we hope to exert our full influence upon the surrounding tribes until the accursed traffic is wholly destroyed. When that most desirable object is accomplished, we shall then breathe freely. We may stretch freely and safely to the north, south, and to the interior. The natives then instead of viewing our approach with distrust as calculated to destroy their trade, will court us, will receive us hospitably, and be anxious to learn our arts, our mode of agriculture, and vigorously apply themselves to produce from their fat soil and teeming forests, the rich and valuable articles of commerce. Then indeed, instead of dotting little settlements along the sea board contiguous to each other, we would strike out boldly into the interior, form settlements where the foot of civilization has never yet penetrated, and feel abundant security in the natives' eagerness to learn.

One of the original objects of the American Colonization Society—an object for the entertainment of which they were ridiculed as enthusiasts, namely, the practicability of establishing a colony, has been fully and triumphantly accomplished. Here Liberia stands, a proud monument of American philanthropy; a fact as stubborn as that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. But another object of equal, if not greater magnitude, was

proposed, which was, through the colony as a channel, to regenerate this continent. What a noble idea! We can hardly conceive of one more grand. The first step in the regenerating process is taken, namely, the establishment of the colony. The second is now to be made, but preparatory to this, the slave trade must be crushed to rise no more. Then the work of christianity and civilization will go forth as with "morning step"—the earth will open her bowels and reveal her treasures; peace will go forth, and with her magic wand dissolve to the ground the frowning barricade—highways will open through the desert—visits of lawful trade and friendship will be paid and received—the man of God will go forth preaching his master's message of love and peace to a people thus made ready for God—the now besotted African will come, and say, we will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you, and America, although Liberia may not prove a cure for American slavery, will be able, when for different causes, the voice of boasting and rejoicing, shall ascend from many nations, to point to Africa, the once spoiled of all, and as the song of praise and salvation shall be thrown in echoes back from her mountains to her valleys, regard with an elevated pride this noble triumph of American genius.

THE FELUCCA AGAIN.—The Felucca, which we briefly noticed in another article, has given the most incontestable evidence of her character and object. About a week since she was descried at a distance off Gallinas, by H. B. M. cruiser *Alert*. It being a dead calm at the time, two boats were sent in chase. She used her long oars, but the boats approached her rapidly. As soon as they got within pistol shot, she

opened a terrible fire of musketry, killing one officer, two seamen, and severely wounding nine others. One of the boats got alongside, but she kept so continual and brisk a fire, that she was forced to haul off and retreat. Immediately thereafter a breeze sprung up, when the brig made sail after her, but night coming on she was lost. Two or three cruisers are in chase of her, but it is not to be supposed she will remain on the coast after having committed so gross an act of piracy.

We only have time to notice the arrival of the Schooner *Lark*, Capt. Hall, presented by Her Majesty to the Republic of Liberia. She arrived the 16th.

Marine List—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

May 3d. Hamburg brig *Therese Henrietta*, S. Peterson, master, from Bremen.

10th. H. B. M. Brig *Sea Lark*, Captain Money Penny, from the windward. She sailed the next day for the leeward.

11th. American barque *Liberia Packet*, J. H. Goodmanson, master, from the leeward; passengers, from Cape Palmas, Dr. Perkins, from Edina, Rev. A. D. Williams, and Hon. J. B. McGill.

13th. British brig *Ellenjenkinson*, Brightman, master, and Sarah Horne, Anderson, master, from the leeward. The Sarah Horne sailed the next day for Europe, and the *Ellenjenkinson* the day after for the leeward.

13th. American schooner *G. R. McGill*, Hailey, master, from the leeward.

14th. British brig *Foam*, W. Widdicombe, master, from the leeward; passenger from Edina, Hon. J. N. Lewis.

17th. U.S. Bg. *Bainbridge*, A. G. Slaughter, commanding, from the leeward.

17th. Sardinian brig *Fesseo*, Domingo Comigli, master, from Viene de Bahia, Todos Santos.

DEPARTURE.

May 10th. British brigantine *Isabella*, W. Brown, master, for Sierra Leone; passengers, Mr. John Effenhansen, Rev. Mr. —, Missionary to Cape Mount.

Twenty-third Anniversary of the Greene County Colonization Society.

THE Society met in the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order, by Mr. A. Trader, Vice President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swift. The Report of the Board was read by the Secretary, as also the Report of the Treasurer, for the past year.

This Society was ably and eloquently addressed on the occasion, by Messrs. R. S. Hamilton, Esq., of Cincinnati, and by Jno. Boyd, Esq., of Xenia. After the addresses, a collection was taken up in behalf of the cause of colonization from the audience in general, and the members of the Society renewed their subscriptions, and contributions for another year.

The following resolutions were offered for the consideration of the Society, which after some discussion, were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved 1st, That until the slave States act on the subject of emancipation, no more can reasonably be expected of the private citizen, than freely to give up his slaves, for emancipation, in case means can be provided for the colonization of the emancipated slaves.

Resolved 2d, That it is the duty of the citizens of the Free States to sympathise with those of the Slave States, who are desirous of emancipating their slaves, and to aid them in their removal to Liberia, where they can fully enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Resolved 3d, That the Republic of Liberia is the proper home of the man of color; that it is the true and highest exercise of benevolence to direct the colored man to a knowledge of Liberia, where he can enjoy freedom for himself and for his posterity in a manner more full and extensive than he can elsewhere; and to aid in a liberal manner, those who desire to go to Liberia, in obtaining the means necessary to their emigration.

Resolved 4th, That it is much to be regretted that the independence of Liberia has not been recognized by the Government of the United States; and that it is our duty as citizens, to urge upon the government the recognition of said Republic, and that the Society prepare a Memorial to that effect, to be signed by all friendly to the measure, and to be forwarded to Jno. M. Clayton, Esq., Secretary of State.

The Society by resolution expressed their thanks to the speakers of the day, for their able and eloquent addresses delivered on the occasion. Also, it was agreed to make Dr. A. Heron, former President of the Society, and now residing in Indiana, a life member of the Parent Society. The following per-

sons were elected members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: President, Mr. A. Trader; Vice Presidents, Rev. Mr. Harper, Rev. Mr. Swift, Dr. Towler, Dr. Conwell, and Mr. J. S. McLung. Treasurer, Jas. Gowdy; Secretary, Rev. H. McMillan; Managers, Jas. Galloway, Dr. W. Y. Banks, A. Weir, J. C. McMillan, D. McMillan, R. Nesbit, M. Nunemaker, D. D. Hill, Jno. Vamton, J. Bull, S. Galloway.

The Society directed the Proceedings of the Anniversary to be published in the *Torch Light*, together with the Reports of the Board. They are as follows:

The twenty-third Annual Report of the Greene County Colonization Society.

The Board in presenting its Annual Report, have abundant reason of thankfulness, to Almighty God, for his all wise and merciful providence, exercised over the cause of colonization, since its commencement. In 1820 a feeble band of 88 emigrants, attempted the hazardous, if not almost presumptuous enterprise, of planting a colony on the Western Coast of Africa. The attempt was blessed. Amidst perils, privations, and dangers, untold and unnumbered, they, with others who followed, have founded a Republic of from eight to ten thousand inhabitants, whose independence as a nation is now recognised by the principal nations of the world—of such results from such small beginnings, in so limited a time, the history of the world furnishes no parallel. While all praise is due to the enterprise, zeal, and persevering labor of emigrants and of the friends of the cause, we would ascribe the true and real success of the cause to the all wise and merciful Providence of God, who has presided over the measure of colonization, since its commencement. No reflecting mind can doubt, that colonization is one of the most important events of the present century; and that it is destined to produce results, touching the condition of the African race, not to be surpassed in grandeur and in importance, by any of the wonderful changes that are now occurring in the history of the world. To it, the man of color can only look for a home and for the full enjoyment of all the rights of a free man; to it, the slave can only look for the dissolution of the bonds by which he has so long been bound; to it, the enlightened citizen and statesman can only look as the way by which peace and stability can be had for our trembling Republic; and to it, the christian and benevolent mind can only look under God, for the arresting of the slave trade, for the overthrow of the barbarism of

Africa, and for planting and extending amidst and over her numerous tribes the institution of christianity and of civilization. The time is past for reasoning or speculating on the practicability of colonization on the coast of Africa. The Republic of Liberia, acknowledged by the nations of the earth, is proof of the wisdom, benevolence, and practicability of colonization. If all this has been done, in so short a time, and by so limited means, by private enterprise, now, what may not be done by the States and General Government, were they to become the active agents. There is no desirable limit to which it may not be carried, by the united agency of the States and of the General Government. The time is assuredly at hand, when emancipation and colonization in this country, will go hand in hand, and when the one will be considered as essential and necessary to the perfection of the other. Then may we look for a tide of blessing and of glory to set in on our country, on Africa, and on the world, not hitherto witnessed.

The Board further report, that the chief business of this auxiliary society, for some years, has been to collect and to transmit funds to the Parent Society. During the past year, there has been received from various sources, \$169 57, which has been transmitted to the Parent Society, as the Treasurer's Report will show. This sum is small to what it ought to be, in proportion to the claims and merits of the cause; yet were a similar effort made in the different counties of this State, what an amount would be raised to promote a cause in which Ohio, as a State, is so deeply interested. It is not thought necessary to report more specifically on the state of colonization and of the Parent Society, at the present day, believing that this will be done in the addresses which we expect to hear; and as the state of the Republic of Liberia, and the doings of the American Colonization Society, are now so fully reported in the newspapers of the day. All of which is respectfully reported.

THE BOARD.

JULY 4th, 1849.

The Treasurer of the Greene County Colonization Society reports, that he has received and paid out the following sums during the last year.

RECEIVED.

From subscribers of \$5 each for 10 years, their ninth donation.	
From Daniel McMillan, - - - -	\$5 00
Samuel Galloway, - - - -	5 00
Rev. H. McMillan, - - - -	5 00
Alexander Weir, - - - -	5 00
James C. McMillan, - - - -	5 00
James Galloway, - - - -	5 00
James Gowdy, - - - -	5 00
Annual subscriptions from members and others, - - - -	8 00
July 8th, 1848.—A collection in Rev. H. McMillan's Congregation, -	20 00
31st,—Amount donated by the Female Col. Society of Xenia and vicinity, - - - -	25 00
January 22, 1849.—A Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Congregation, -	10 00
A collection in Rev. H. McMillan's church, in aid of a family from Tennessee, who had been prevented for a time from sailing for Liberia, on account of Cholera, -	14 50
February 10th—A collection in Rev. H. Buchanan's church, for the foregoing purpose, - - - -	12 00
Ditto, In the Academy, - - - -	6 50
In Rev. Willard's church, - - - -	5 55
In Rev. Swift's do. - - - -	4 60
In Rev. Raper's do. - - - -	7 55
In Rev. Smart's do. - - - -	4 60
In Rev. Wilson's do. - - - -	5 40
In Downer's do. - - - -	1 77
In Cedarville Colonization Society, - - - -	9 10

PAID OUT.

7th August, 1848—To Parent Society, per Rev. W. McLain's receipt, - - - -	\$77 00
26th January, 1849—To the same per receipt, - - - -	10 00
7th March, 1849—To the same in aid of the Colored family referred to above, - - - -	70 00
African Repository and Letter Postage, - - - -	2 07
4th July, 1849—Remaining in Treasury this day, - - - -	10 50

\$169 57 \$169 57

JAMES GOWDY,
Treasurer G. C. S.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

African Colonization.

WASHINGTON,

June 19, 1849.

Among all the subjects claiming the attention of the American people at the present time, none can surpass in importance that of

colonization in Africa. In Europe there may be more stirring interests, now that a mighty struggle is going on between the advocates of despotism and the defenders of liberty. The rushing in of the tide of revo-

lution, and the breaking up of the ancient embankments of power among nations that have led the civilization of the world, are subjects of primary interest and solicitude to all, and especially to the American people, who form the vanguard of that host which aims to give free institutions to the world. And as a plot thickens in Europe, and the scenes in this great drama, now enacting before the world, become invested with stronger and stronger attractions, the attention is more powerfully arrested, speculation is active, expectation sanguine, and numerous are the predictions adventured as to the future. Leaving all these to the care and control of a wise and superintending Providence, whose rod is now stretched forth over the nations, let us turn to another quarter of the world, less enlightened indeed, less trained in the science of government, in the arts of civilization and the enginery of war, but now beginning to wake from the slumber of centuries, to shake off the oppressions of ages, and to seek the light and liberty which of right belong to man "made in the image of God."

The foundation of a government, whose constitution and laws are applicable to a continent, has been laid at a conspicuous point of that continent; and this not amid fierce struggles for supremacy, not amid bloodshed and devastation, but in the most quiet and pacific manner. The history of the Liberian colony, like all colonial histories, is one of trial, affliction, suffering and sacrifice in its early stage; but through all this severe discipline its people were brought to that commanding position which they now occupy. If in any enterprize in which men have been engaged the hand of divine Providence is visible; if ever a band of associated pioneers in the cause of liberty and religion were guided, guarded, governed and conducted step by step through all the difficulties and perils that beset their way, then were the Liberian colonists. The distance of their scene of operations, the humble character of the actors, the habitual deficiency of benevolence in so many minds among us toward this unfortunate race; the paralyzing unbelief in their capability of elevation, these and other causes have operated against them, but there is still a spirit in man, there is an inspiration of understanding, with which God endows those whom he would use as instruments for laying broad foundations, or accomplishing great reforms; and this spirit, this endowment, have been given to those, both at home and abroad, who were needed to do the work.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was no forced and violent measure, precipitated by men of crude ideas, irreligi-

ous principles and sanguinary passions. It was the natural and necessary result of a train of causes, not to be resisted or disregarded. Those causes were of such a character as to produce their effects in the way most desirable. There has been little occasion for an application of physical force, never indeed except to repel some violent and atrocious assault, or to crush some slave power, to break up some slave dens, where the human shaped demons carried on their infamous traffic in the life of their fellowmen. I had always wondered how it was that Major Harris, with his platoon of four or five citizen soldiers, made such havoc in the ranks of those invaders who came down upon him by hundreds to kill and lay waste. The utter and incredible disproportion of numbers leaves the inequality of Buena Vista in the shade. It was not four, but four hundred to one. Yet the host was routed by the little quaternion, and the colony saved. Meeting Harris, one day, in this city, I asked him how he came to stand his ground with such obstinate determination. "To tell the truth," said he, "I felt much like running—I would have been glad to get out of the scrape, but *I had my wife and children to defend;*" and he added with all that emphasis of feeling which showed how truly moral courage was in him blended with domestic affection, "*that would make a coward brave.*"—I think his modesty was quite equal to his bravery. He is a man of lionlike massiveness of form, and one of the real soldiers of the republic. But, after all, the Liberians do not make the military arm their reliance. They rather appeal to the comity, the kindness, the liberality of the nations of the earth for protection. Nor do they appeal in vain. That protection will be extended to them.—No wonder that hundreds of our colored people are eager to join their brethren in that land of peace, order and prosperity. But how can they go without the means?

Let all then who desire to promote this cause lay aside each one his gift, according to his means, and dedicate it to **AFRICAN FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS**, in this coming month of July, the auspicious month of our own cherished republic, more dear as we look upon the oppressions of the people of Europe, whether they be Irish or Italians, Poles or Magyars. We can never forget the 4th of July, 1776.—The Liberians will ever remember the 26th of July, 1847, when their freedom was formally declared, and their republic constituted.

The affairs of the society are conducted with skill and energy, and Secretary McLain only wants the resources to multiply a hundred fold the benefits of the system under his guidance. He spares no efforts,

having recently travelled even to Mississippi in furtherance of the objects of the society, and personally superintended the fitting out of the recent important expedition from Savannah, embracing 200 excellent emigrants. The approaching month of July should be distinguished for the liberal benefactions of the people to this cause, and no class of the community can more effectually forward the object than the gentlemen of the

press, whose province it is so often to remind that somewhat irresponsible agent, the public, of its duty. Duty, however, is a thing for individuals to perform. That we may all do it faithfully is my most earnest wish, and if on the surface of the globe there is a spot of commanding interests, it is Liberia; if a cause that commends itself to our confidence and support with the highest sanctions, it is that of Liberia. D.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1849.

MAINE.		
<i>South Berwick</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Congregational Church, by Rev. B. R. Allen...	22 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
By Capt. George Barker:		
<i>Danvers</i> —Mrs. Maria A. Field, to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S.	30 00	
<i>Bradford</i> —Miss Belinda Lovejoy, first payment, to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S. ...	5 00	
<i>Wareham</i> —Fourth of July collection in Congregational Church and Society, by Rev. Samuel Nott, jr., Pastor.....	9 00	
<i>Milbury</i> —Simeon Waters, Esq..	2 00	
	46 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:		
<i>Newport</i> —Miss M. G. Jones....	10 00	
<i>Providence</i> —Henry P. Franklin, Esq., to constitute his son, Rev. Benjamin Franklin, of South Trenton, N. J., a life member of the A. C. S.	30 00	
	40 00	
DELAWARE.		
<i>Cantwell's Bridge</i> —William Polk, Esq., per E. P. Morris.....	50 00	
MARYLAND.		
<i>Buckeystown</i> —M. E. Church, 4th of July collection.....	2 50	
<i>Hope hill</i> —M. E. Church, Fourth of July collection.....	1 24	
<i>Ebenezer</i> —M. E. Church, Fourth of July collection.....	1 62	
Fourth of July collections, by Rev. George G. Brooke.	5 36	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington City</i> —Fourth of July collection in Christ's Church, Rev. Wm. Hodges, Rector, by John P. Ingle, Esq., \$3 67; Collection in Ebenezer Methodist E. Church, by Rev. G. W. Israel, \$6; James Moore, Esq.		
4th of July donation, \$5; Fourth of July collection in McKendree Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Roszel, \$30.....		44 67
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Tye River Warehouse</i> —Fourth of July collections in Nelson Parish, Nelson Co., Va., by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Rector.....	10 00	
<i>Paw Paw</i> —Fenton W. Henderson, Esq.....	5 00	
	15 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:		
<i>Charleston</i> —Rev. Dr. Gilman....	2 00	
GEORGIA.		
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:		
<i>Columbus</i> —Lock Weems, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, Geo. Hargrove, jr., \$20, Dr. Robinson, \$5, Hon. G. E. Thomas, \$10, Col. Banks, \$5.....	70 00	
<i>Augusta</i> —R. H. Gardner, jr., \$10, R. F. Poe, \$20, Mrs. McKinne, \$5, Mrs. Moderwell, \$2.....	37 00	
<i>Athens</i> —Mrs. Camak, \$10, Prof. McCay, \$5, A. Chase, \$2 50, Dr. Church, \$10, Hon. A. Hull, \$2; Thomas N. Hamilton, Esq., to constitute Mrs. Sarah S. Hamilton a life member of the A. C. S., \$30.....	59 50	
<i>Savannah</i> —A friend.....	50 00	
	216 50	
KENTUCKY.		
<i>Russellville</i> —Hugh Barclay, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, G. W. Norton, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of A. C. S. \$30.	60 00	
<i>Harrodsburg</i> —Rev. Sam'l Hatch.	3 00	
	63 00	
INDIANA.		
By Rev. James Mitchell:		
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —W. Letta, Esq., \$2.		

J. H. Sprague, J. Bennett, Rev. E. Kent, William Hacker, T. Clayton, J. Elliott, E. Toner, J. Vernon, G. W. Brown, J. Hendrix, Wm. Brown, each \$1, W. Rock, 75 cents, E. J. Mayhew, 50 cents.....	14 25
<i>Rush Co.</i> —J. Hamilton, Esq., and Dr. Brakin, each \$2, A. W. Wood, T. Denner, A. Madox, J. McFarland, P. A. Hackleman, Dr. Wm. Frame, R. Robins, A. Innis, Wm. Hill, each \$1, Mr. L. Frokmer, 62 cents, Cash, 50 cents, S. Denner, 50 cents, R. Ruter, Mr. Jenkins, A. McFarlin, each 25 cents...	15 37
<i>Decatur Co.</i> —Hon. J. Hopkins, \$5, Rev. J. C. King and Lady, \$2, Rev. T. Upjohn, \$1 90, S. Low, R. Hargate, J. W. Graham, A. H. Miller, T. Throp, E. Dobyns, M. Duncan, A. Foster, each \$1, H. H. Talbott, J. S. Scobey, Mrs. Ardery, each 75 cents, Rev. Jos. Montford, J. Robinson, J. Thompson, N. O. Hinman, J. Person, M. Swope, S. R. Paroin, B. Elmore, W. P. Hargate, J. Rafferty, William McClintock, R. Cones, J. Imley, Dr. M. Bell, J. A. Stevenson, G. W. Hargate, each 50 cents, E. J. Housier, 60 cents, J. Bahmont, 45 cents, J. McCrackin, 30 cents, J. N. Gallaspa, J. W. Gageby, A. Steward, A. Low, S. Pettegrew, Mrs. E. Hargate, Miss M. A. Murphy, Miss M. Andery, each 25 cents.....	30 50
<i>Johnson Co.</i> —Hopewell Colonization Society, by their Treasurer, H. Vanhice, Esq.....	12 40
	72 52

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Jackson</i> —A. C. Paine, Esq.....	5 00
<i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, Esq., per Messrs. Thomas Henderson & Peale.....	500 00
	505 00

LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> —Rev. Richard Deering.....	7 00
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Total Contributions.....\$1,089 05

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MAINE.</i> — <i>Augusta</i> —Gen. Greenleaf White, to July, 1849.....	2 00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Hampstead</i> —James Calef, Esq., to July, '49, by Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	3 00
MASSACHUSETTS. —By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Haverhill</i> —Mrs. C. B. Lebosquett, for '49, \$1. <i>West Bradford</i> —Miss E. A. Hessel-tine, to July, '50, \$3. <i>Lowell</i> —H. G. F. Corliss, Esq., for '49, \$1, James G. Carney, for '49, \$1. <i>Andover</i> —Dea. Mark Newman, to May, '48, \$5, Dea. Albert Abbott, to Jan. '53, \$5 50, Nathan Swift, to Jan. '50, \$2 50. <i>North Danvers</i> —Sylvester B. Swan, to May, '48, \$5. <i>South Danvers</i> —Henry Cook, Esq., to July, '53, \$10. <i>Davens</i> —Dea. Thorndike Porter, to May, '47, \$2. <i>Rockport</i> —Dea. Jabez R. Gott, for '49, \$1, Dea. Wm. Whipple, for '49, \$1—\$38 00. By Rev. M. G. Pratt: <i>Townsend</i> —Dea. Joel Adams, to July, '49, \$2 88, N. F. Cummings, to July, '50, \$1. <i>Pepperell</i> —John Bullard, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Springfield</i> —Josiah Hooker, to Jan. '50, \$4, Dea. Daniel Bon-tecon, to Sept. '47, \$4, Edmund Palmer, to Jan. '50, \$4, Elijah Blake, to Jan. '50, \$5 50, Hen-ry Adams, to Jan. '50, \$4, Simon Sanborn, to Jan. '48, \$3, A. Huntington, to Jan. '50, \$2 87, J. Kendall, on account, \$2, D. L. Morris, to July, '50, \$1, Simon Smith, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Mendon</i> —Rev. A. H. Reed, by Rev. J. Tracy, to '50, \$1 37.	83 62
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Charleston</i> —Miss Elizabeth Jones, to April, '52.....	6 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Columbus</i> —Dr. A. Pond, to June, '49, by Rev. Thomas C. Benning, \$1. <i>Savannah</i> —Abraham Bourk, and Garson Frasher, each to July, '50, \$1.	3 00
KENTUCKY. — <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Rev. Samuel Hatch, to June, 1850, \$2, F. Ballinger, to Jan. 1851, \$1 50, J. P. Williams, to Jan. '51, \$1 50. <i>Masonville</i> —James Lashbrook, Esq., for '47 & '48, \$3.....	8 00
LOUISIANA. — <i>New Orleans</i> —Rev. Richard Deering, to Jan. '52..	3 00

Total Repository..... 108 62

Total Contributions.....1,089 05

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,197 67

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1849.

[No. 9.]

Eighth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 30, 1849; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT—Hon. Simon Greenleaf.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

AUDITOR—Eliphalet Kimball.

MANAGERS—Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, James Hayward, Jas. C. Dunn, Hon. Abraham R. Thomson, Thomas Tarbell, Daniel Noyes.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas the Republic of Liberia ought to have within itself the means of educating citizens for all the duties of public and private life,—

among which means a College is indispensable;

And whereas the greater part of the funds for the support of such an Institution must be collected, and can be most advantageously invested, and managed, in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society be requested, in correspondence with the Managers of the National and State Colonization Societies, to procure, as soon as may be, the organization of a Board of Trustees for that purpose; the said Board to frame its own constitution and by-laws, fill its own vacancies, appoint its own officers, and act in concert with the Government of Liberia, independent of those Societies.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M., at the Tremont Temple, for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After the President had taken the chair, with some appropriate remarks, the Rev. Lyman Gilbert opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report; after which the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the Parent Society, made a statement of some of the doings and wants of that Society.

Letters from the Hon. John Davis and Hon. Edward Everett were then read by the Secretary.

The Rev. John Todd, D. D., moved that the Report be accepted and referred to the Board of Managers for publication; which was voted.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. A. Bullard, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Sawtell; after which it was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

DURING the year ending April 30, 1849, the Massachusetts Colonization Society has employed the following agencies, viz:

The Rev. M. G. WHEELER, who entered the field at the beginning of the year, has labored seven months and a half; the Rev. M. G. PRATT, who commenced in November, has labored four months and a quarter; and Capt. GEORGE BARKER labored about five weeks, closing with the year; amounting in all to thirteen months of continuous labor. Our agents have every where found a decided increase in the number of our friends, and in the strength of their friendship. The pecuniary pressure, which has been more severe and continuous in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country, has compelled many of our friends reluctantly to diminish their subscriptions, or to withhold them for the present. Yet our receipts have been \$4,801 59, which is an advance of more than \$2,000 upon those of the preceding year; the disbursements have been \$5,193 89; so that there is a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer. This is the only debt due from the Society.

The existence of such an adverse balance at the end of the year is very undesirable, and has usually been avoided; but this year it was unavoidable. The call for funds to secure the freedom of those who

must emigrate during the year or revert into slavery for life, was such as could not be resisted. This call was especially urgent near the close of the year 1848. The remaining 141 of the "Ross slaves," who had been wrongfully deprived of their freedom for more than twelve years, were ready to go, and must go then, or be sold for life. There were nearly 200 others, mostly emancipated slaves, who were ready, and who could not be delayed without serious disadvantage. The Parent Society had already exhausted its funds in meeting similar claims, and was as deeply in debt as was deemed consistent with justice to its creditors. If this expensive expedition should be sent out on credit, the funds to pay the bills at maturity and meet the other liabilities of the Society, might come in, or they might not; and the Executive committee at Washington felt that, as honest men, they could not do it. And yet the expedition must go, or the Ross slaves must lose their freedom, and the story of the Society's inability to save them would exert a most disastrous influence on all its hopes of future usefulness. Such a proclamation of its weakness would seal the fate of thousands, to whom liberty was about to be offered.

To meet this crisis, the New York State Society pledged its future income to the amount of \$6,000, in instalments, the last of which is payable on the first of June. The Massachusetts Society, besides making the remittances and assuming the responsibilities which have caused this balance, made arrangements, based on ample security, by which another sum of \$6,000 might be placed at the disposal of the Parent Society, if it should prove to be indispensable. This arrangement was made possible by the kind assistance of a member of the Board of Mana-

gers. It is perfectly safe for all parties concerned, and can never embarrass the ordinary operations of the Society. As none of the money has yet been used, no part of it appears in the account for the year now ending.

The claim of the Society on the estate of Oliver Smith, for \$500 towards the purchase of territory, is yet unadjusted, as the settlement of the estate is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its adjustment. As the "Trustees of the Smith Charities" are now incorporated, the estate will probably be soon transferred to their hands, the executor released from his liabilities, and, as we hope, our claim will be allowed and paid.

Among our receipts for the past year, is a legacy of \$1,000, from the Hon. JOSEPH G. KENDALL, late of Worcester, a life member and a constant and liberal patron of our Society. The legacy was promptly paid by his brother and executor, Jonas H. Kendall, Esq. For more perfect legal security, this sum was bequeathed, in form, to the Parent Society, which is an incorporated institution.

AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA.—Soon after our last annual meeting, the President of Liberia arrived at Boston, accompanied by Commissioners authorized to arrange the future relations of the Republic to the Colonization Society, and by other distinguished citizens. After a full and minute examination of the subject, arrangements were made, mutually satisfactory. The Society agreed to cede all its lands to the Republic, reserving only such rights in them as are necessary for the performance of its duty to future emigrants, and an appropriation of ten per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for all time to come, for purposes of education. While in this

country, the President was able to make some commercial arrangements, of great importance to the finances of the Republic.

While in Boston and New York, the President received very flattering attentions, both from the city governments, and from prominent citizens. Some of the gentlemen who came with him, traveled more extensively, and were every where well received. Several public meetings were held, at which much valuable and satisfactory information was communicated. Every where, an impression was made, highly honorable to themselves, and their country, and encouraging to the friends of the African race.

President Roberts next visited England, France and Belgium, where he was received with all the courtesy and respect due to his personal worth and official station. The governments of England and France formally acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, and pledged the co-operation of their forces on the coast with those of the Republic in suppressing the slave trade. The Prussian government, also, through its ambassador at London, promised a formal recognition, as soon as the necessary formalities could be executed. With the British government, an advantageous commercial treaty was negotiated. On his departure, a vessel of the Royal Navy was ordered to convey him to Liberia; and lately, that government has presented a revenue cutter of four guns to the Republic.

This acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia carries with it the acknowledgment of the boundaries of the Republic, as previously defined by its legislature. Those boundaries include the whole territory which the Society, a few years since, undertook to purchase. That whole territory is therefore secured

to the Republic, against all European claimants. The whole has also been purchased of the natives, except a few small tracts, occupying perhaps twenty miles of coast; and these now belong to Liberia, just as lands west of the Mississippi, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, belong to the United States.

The population of Liberia was estimated by President Roberts, in his inaugural address, January, 1848, at upwards of 80,000 souls. The increase by emigration and purchase must have raised it, by this time, to about 100,000, who have lived in peace and safety, for the past year, under the laws of the Republic. Less than thirty years ago, they were divided into numerous petty tribes, all engaged in the slave trade, and making continual war on each other for the purpose of catching slaves to sell; while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. Now, they are all united under one Republic, with a constitution and laws like our own; and there has been no disturbance among them, except in a single instance, where one of the ex-kings undertook to punish, without due forms of law, an attempt to participate in the slave trade; and that disturbance existed in only a single neighborhood, and was quickly suppressed. In fact, the authority of the Republic seems to be firmly established at home. There is probably no government in Europe which has reason to rely so confidently on the continuance of domestic tranquillity. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that there is no nation in Europe, where every individual has equal reason to calculate upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his just and legal rights.

The British government not only recognizes the claim of Liberia to all the territory within her bounda-

ries, but desires to see those boundaries extended on the north, so as to include those hitherto unmanageable slave marts at Gallinas and in its vicinity. There was reason to believe that the territory might be purchased of the natives for a moderate sum. When President Roberts left England, the question of furnishing the requisite funds was before the government, and apparently, about to be decided in the affirmative. It would doubtless be a good bargain on the part of England, as she has annually, for many years, spent a much larger sum in blockading that part of the coast, without being able to stop the slave trade there. If the government should finally decide against furnishing the funds, it was considered certain that they would be furnished by private munificence. One gentleman pledged himself for half the amount, and no difficulty was anticipated in procuring the remainder.

Such is the conclusion to which the British government has been brought, as to the influence of Liberia on the slave trade. And this conclusion was not founded on the representations of President Roberts alone. The question had been patiently investigated by officers of the British squadron stationed on that coast for the suppression of that detestable traffic. They had gathered up the various rumors which certain well-known slanderers had, for well-known purposes, been scattering abroad, injurious to the government of Liberia and some of its principal citizens. On careful inquiry, they had found those rumors utterly false, and had so reported them to their superiors at home. They had also reported their full conviction, founded on years of experience, that the planting of colonies like Liberia is the most effectual, and indeed the only absolutely effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade. With

this evidence before them, that government very naturally wished to negotiate with the Liberians, for the suppression of the slave trade in the region of Gallinas, where their efforts to suppress the traffic by blockade have always been baffled.

In view of all the circumstances, it appears evident that the recognition of Liberian Independence by the nations of Europe is something more than a mere permission to exist. The Republic is welcomed into the family of nations, as a power whose prosperous existence supplies a serious want. It is for the interest of Europe, that there should be a civilized and responsible government on the Western coast of Africa; a power by negotiating with which the interests of commerce and of international morality in that part of the world may be secured. Such a power, they evidently believe that Liberia is beginning to be; and for their own sakes, as well as for higher reasons, they must desire her permanence and prosperity. We may expect, then, that they will not only abstain from inflicting any injury on the new Republic, but will do whatever they can with propriety, to promote her welfare and insure her stability.

Brought into such relations to the civilized world, Liberia must go on and prosper, and be respectable and respected, even if all further aid from this country were withheld.

The most prominent and pressing want of the new Republic is, an increase of good citizens. Of her present population, more than ten to one are uncivilized heathen natives, who know just enough of civilization to understand that they shall be gainers by placing themselves under a civilized government. They are spread over the whole territory; and every where they need civilized men from America to settle among them, to be their instructors, both by

precept and example; to be local magistrates, so that the laws can every where be regularly administered; to introduce into every neighborhood, the arts, usages and decencies of civilization; and above all, to exhibit, before every eye, the light of a Christian life. But we need not enlarge on this point. Evidently, the first want of a state is men, who can and will perform the duties of citizens. While such men are so needed there, and are so crowding upon us with their applications for a passage, no funds which can be applied to this purpose, ought to be diverted to any other.

Another want, though not so immediately pressing, is equally imperative, and must soon be supplied. Liberia wants a University, of high order; one that shall be the best place in the world for the education of colored people. Liberia is probably as ripe for the commencement of such an institution, as New England was when Harvard College was founded. Her common schools are already respectable, both in number and quality. They need improvement; but it is not probable that they will ever be very much improved, except through the influence of a University, raising up a supply of better qualified teachers on the ground. High schools have been established, and have done much, and some of them are now doing much; but they all have been, and those that still survive will continue to be, embarrassed by causes which will continue to operate, till they are supplied with native teachers, educated at their own University. The standard of education needs to be raised in all the learned professions. A Republic ought to contain within itself, the means of acquiring a good education in law, medicine and theology.

Such an institution must of necessity be a work of time. It should begin on a small scale, but with large

plans. Two or three teachers are enough at first. The buildings should cost but a few thousand dollars. There should be a library, containing several copies of every work necessary as a text book in a college course, and a small, but well-selected assortment on general literature and science. And there should be provision for the entire support of a small number of students; for, though a few of the more wealthy citizens will gladly defray the expense of the education of their own sons, yet the Republic will need, and must have, educated men, much faster than such families can supply them; and it is very important that some youths from native families should be liberally educated without delay. A manual labor department may be added, if found desirable for purposes of discipline, or for education in the industrial art; but all experience forbids us to rely upon it as a means of support, either in whole or in part.

There are decisive indications of a readiness in this country to supply this want. It is known that several gentlemen in this State have long intended to make liberal donations for this object, when the proper time should come. A gentleman in one of the south-western States has placed at the disposal of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, three thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for education in Liberia. Another southern gentleman has given, through Elliot Cresson, Esq., Secretary of that Society, six hundred dollars "for the purchase of mathematical instruments for academical purposes in Liberia," and two hundred for other uses in promoting education. Two members of this Society have sent out to Liberia the necessary instruments for a series of meteorological observations.

Something ought to be done without delay, to give system and concentration to this spontaneous liberality; as otherwise it will expend itself in isolated efforts with very little beneficial effect. The proposed university must of course have its own board of trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia; but as any considerable amount of permanent funds can be more advantageously invested and held here than there, a Board is needed here, which may receive, invest and hold them, and pay over the annual or quarterly proceeds, together with such funds as are given for present use, to the proper recipients there. Such a Board, possessing public confidence, might, by attracting donations to itself, or by correspondence with other bodies having a similar object in view, secure unity and efficiency of action among the friends and patrons of liberal education in Liberia.

There is a third want, which should not be neglected. Liberia needs a National Library. This should contain such standard works as the members of the legislature, the judiciary and the principal executive officers of government need to consult for guidance in the performance of their respective duties. To these should be added, valuable works in any department of human knowledge, and especially such as are too costly for private libraries. Every State needs such a library at its seat of government, and none more than Liberia. If each of these United States would give its own statutes, the reports of its supreme court, and other published documents, they would make a good beginning for such a library; but it ought to contain works of other kinds, which can be seasonably furnished only by private munificence.

At first, either the University or the National Library ought to contain all the works which are indis-

pensable to a student in either of the learned professions. When, at some future time, professional schools are established, these works may, if it shall be thought advisable, be transferred to them. Probably, the University should be first established, and its library should be made the place of deposit for the others.

While we call attention to all these wants, in the confident hope that they will soon be supplied, we must not forget that our most appropriate work, as a society, is the supply of the first and most urgent of them, the want of citizens. And in this work there has been a gratifying increase.

The number of emigrants sent out in 1848, was 443; more, by 113, than had been sent out in the three previous years. The applications for passage before the Society at the beginning of that year were 310; and at its close, 657. Such is the rate at which the work increases on our hands.

Of those sent out in 1848, 324 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose of emigration, 117 were free, and 2 were recaptured Africans. Of the 657 applicants before us at the commencement of the present year, about the same proportion are slaves, and must continue to be slaves unless they emigrate.

The number who have already sailed since the commencement of the present year, 1849, is 408. Among them are the remaining 141, emancipated by the will of Captain Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, for whose freedom the Society has sustained a contest with the heirs of Captain Ross, ever since his death in January, 1836. During these thirteen years of litigation, his heir and executor has managed to expend an estate of more than \$100,000, left for the benefit of these slaves and for founding a college in Liberia. Of the others,

181 sailed from Savannah early in this month. Of these, 69 are members of churches, 5 are Baptist preachers, 103 can read, 30 can write, 24 had purchased their own freedom at a cost of \$15,750, and 47 were emancipated, most of them by living masters, that they might accompany their wives and children. One of them, a blacksmith, had paid \$2,500 for himself, and \$300 for his wife.

Of the applications for passage since the commencement of the year, when they were 657, we have received no full report. We know, however, that among them are 140 slaves on one estate in Georgia, who must go next February, or be slaves for life. The number of applicants, such as it will be impossible to refuse and hard to defer, will doubtless be raised to more than 1,000 before the end of the year, and will indispen- sably require the income of the Society to be more than doubled.

There has also been an increase of the receipts of the Society, but not in an equal proportion. The total for 1847 was \$32,104 11. For 1848, it was \$58,860 76; being an increase of \$26,756 65 over that of 1847. Of this sum, \$9,458 43 was received for the passages of emancipated slaves, from their masters or master's estates.

The number of free colored people who emigrated during the last year was greater than the whole number of emigrants for either of the two years next preceding. At least as many more have gone since the commencement of the present year. And it is well known that large numbers are intending soon to emigrate. Such is the effect of the declaration and acknowledgment of Liberian Independence on their minds. And as surely as a civilized and respected nation of their own race continues to exist on the Afri-

can coast; their desire to join themselves to it will continue to increase.

The number of emancipated emigrants will also continue to increase. There have always been masters whose principles and feelings prompted them to emancipate their slaves; and some of them have preferred to do it in connection with colonization. There is no reason to think that the number of such masters, or their strength of feeling or conviction, has at all diminished. For some years, the inability of the Society to aid them repressed their hopes and reduced them to inactivity. But our late success has revived their hopes, and they are coming forward in unexpected numbers.

Nor is this all. In most of the southern States, the burden of an excessive colored population is beginning to be felt, or anticipated. In some, even the natural increase is regarded as a surplus, which it is necessary to push off into other States; while those other States regard their own natural increase as quite enough, and are strongly disposed to resist the offered addition. Some part of this surplus must find an outlet in Liberia.

There is also in some of the southern States, especially in Kentucky, a strong desire, felt by large and increasing numbers, for the termination of slavery itself; and even if the friends of the present movement in Kentucky should fail of present success, they will continue to labor, and, it can scarce be doubted, will obtain the victory at no very distant day. But these men, almost universally, reject the idea of emancipation without colonization, believing that such a change would be injurious both to the colored race and the white. In this belief they may be wrong; but whether right or wrong, so they believe, and for

the present, they will act accordingly. In every work of such magnitude, the actors are gradually enlightened by experience, and plans are more or less modified during their execution. It will be so in the case under consideration. Let the work be once begun, and if there are essential errors in the original plan, they will be discovered and corrected as it proceeds. If emancipation on the soil is really the right way to terminate slavery in Kentucky, they will in time see it to be so, and adopt it. If, as they now believe, emancipation ought to be connected with removal from the State, experience will only confirm them in that belief, and teach them the best ways of executing it. However the work may be destined to end, it will begin, if it begins soon, in accordance with their present views; for those views are very confidently entertained—so confidently, that but for the hope of aid from colonization, few of them would consent even to take the subject into consideration.

Here is a great work marked out for us, more or less of which we shall doubtless be called upon to perform. If provision is to be made for the whole colored population, first of Kentucky, and then of other States, as one after another shall follow her example, it will have attained a magnitude, foreseen by some of the founders of the Society, requiring the action of mightier agencies than ours. And if we are only to do what must be done while the actors are finding by experience a better way, it is evident that the progress of the work will require us vastly to extend our operations. The state of mind which now exists there, cannot fail to furnish numerous emigrants. Even if the present movement ends in defeat, many who are zealous and will become more zealous in promoting it, will call on us for aid in relieving

themselves at least from the burden of slavery.

It is certain, then, that applications for aid will continue to pour in upon us, both from free people of color and from masters and their slaves. We have land enough for them all. Including the Maryland territory on the south, where our emigrants would be willingly received, and the proposed additions on the north, our territory in Africa is sufficient to receive and sustain the whole colored population of the United States;—and if it were not, more can be had at a very slight expense. The capacity of Liberia for receiving emigrants safely has been greatly increased. They may now go by thousands annually; and the more numerous they become, the greater numbers they may safely receive. In short, there is no prospect that our operations will be limited by any thing but the amount of our funds.

And we confidently hope that the necessary funds will not be withheld. The appeal to all the friends of Africa, and of the descendants of Africans, is such as cannot easily be resisted.

The great valley of the Mississippi, we have often been told, will in a few generations contain a hundred millions of inhabitants; and there is danger that they will be inadequately supplied with Christian institutions. This is a thought of tremendous power, and it has called forth fervent prayer and liberal efforts. In Africa are more than a hundred millions already, and they are as destitute of the gospel and as deeply sunk in sin and misery, as any part of the human race ever were, or are likely to be; and here is an open door, by which salvation may enter those hitherto inaccessible regions of darkness, wretchedness and crime. A population, equal to that of Papal Europe, plunged in more than papal

darkness, calls for gospel light, for civil and religious liberty; and here they are planted, and hence they may be diffused without obstruction. We are called upon to labor for the six hundred millions of the heathen world. In Africa is about one-fourth of all the heathenism on earth, and in its most malignant form; and no agency makes more rapid and effectual inroads upon its dark domain, than ours. In our own land are nearly three millions of slaves; and we may, with the hearty co-operation and thanks of their masters, at a slight expense, secure the emancipation of as many of them as we please. An appeal, sustained by such motives, to such a community as ours, cannot be in vain.

APPENDIX.

Letter from the Hon. John Davis to the Secretary of the Society.

Worcester, May 14, 1849.

SIR,—I have your note requesting me to address the Colonization Society at their anniversary meeting, and am obliged, for reasons which it is unnecessary to assign, to decline the honor.

I am not very familiar with the transactions of this Society, though I take it for granted that its chief object is to give strength and support to the little Republic of Liberia. I am rejoiced to see the great leading nations taking an interest in this little rising State which has carried with it into the desolate barbarous regions of Africa, civilization, Christianity, and public liberty. The number gathered under their banner is not large, but if the precepts of Christianity are in the heart—if the love of liberty has root in the soul—if the intellect is cherished and cultivated, it is impossible they should fail. Their example, their principles and their power must all be felt, and exercise an auspicious influence over the vices and inhumanity of the barbarous tribes which inhabit Central Africa. This little government needs only strength, which it will have at no remote day, to suppress the odious traffic in human beings, carried on upon the coast. Its influence and its principles cannot fail to advance the cause of humanity. I look upon its progress, for these reasons, with great interest, believing it will necessarily elevate and improve the condition of the

colored race. Hoping that the efforts of your Association may strengthen all its salutary influences, I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett to the President of the Society.

Cambridge, 28 May, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that the state of my health is such, as to prevent my complying with your wish that I should address the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at their anniversary meeting the present week.

I have for many years felt an interest in the subject of African Colonization. In the winter of 1831, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress, to lend their efforts in support of the American Colonization Society. I was led at that time to investigate the subject with some care, and I came to the conclusion that the work which the Society had undertaken was of the highest interest and importance; second to no one of the enterprises undertaken by the philanthropy of the age. The views entertained by me at that time, are set forth in a Speech before the Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, made on the 16th of January, 1832.

These impressions were renewed and strengthened a few years since, when it became my duty, in another capacity, to maintain the rights and interests of the colony of Liberia, in my official correspondence with the British Government at London.

Since that time, the recognition of the political Independence of Liberia, by the leading European powers, is an event well calculated to lead thoughtful persons to contemplate, with new interest, what seems to me one of the most important occurrences of the age; the appearance of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, composed of citizens who by birth are (the greater part of them) our own countrymen; but who will carry to the home of their ancestors, means and facilities for promoting the civilization and Christianization of that continent, which Providence has confided to them and to them alone.

It is unfortunate for the cause of colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. I am aware that this was unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The

hope of opening a way to the abolition of slavery, turned the minds of the benevolent to the subject of African colonization in the middle of the last century, but without any attempt, at that time, to carry it into effect. This was the motive, I presume, of most of those, who more than thirty years ago, co-operated in the formation of the American Colonization Society.

But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which I cannot but think is the path appointed by Providence, for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world. I am led to the opinion, from all the inquiry I have been able to make, that the difficulty of effecting the regeneration of Africa is exaggerated; that a large part of her population is susceptible of the highest forms of civilization; that the arts of life, as we understand them, already exist in many parts of the continent to a much greater extent than is commonly supposed; that the interior slave trade is the great obstacle, which prevents its speedily taking a high place in the family of nations; and that nothing would so effectually remove this cause of demoralization and barbarity, as the introduction of Christianity, and with it the languages, improved arts, and commerce of Europe and America.

These effects have immediately begun to show themselves, wherever the African coast has been colonized from countries disposed in good faith to abolish the slave trade; and I confess I see no other mode for effecting the object.

With cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Society, I remain, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—The attention of gentlemen connected with Manufactures is requested to the following correspondence;—

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman extensively engaged in manufactures, to Capt. George Barker, Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Providence, April 7, 1849.

*** One of my objects in seeing you was, to inquire whether a considerable amount of funds might not be raised through our Manufactures, in aid of the already very important and rapidly increasing Colony of Liberia.

In Africa are now an immense multitude

of human beings, inhabiting, probably, the largest and most fertile valley in the world, destitute of clothing; and it seems not to have generally occurred to the benevolent individuals who are sending missionaries to that benighted country, that it is almost useless to preach the gospel to naked savages.

The laws of Moses, which preceded the Christian dispensation, inculcated cleanliness, economy and humanity, and have especial reference to attiring the body decently; forbidding, I think, the unnecessary exposure of the person.

It has often occurred to me, that the first thing to be done towards civilizing or Christianizing the Africans, or any other very rude and barbarous people, is to teach them to live comfortably; after which Christianity could easily be engrained upon them. * *

The Africans are now idle, because they have few wants; and until they are clothed, and desire clothes and other comforts, you cannot get any regular work out of them, bind them by laws, or spread the gospel and arts of civilization among them to much good effect. * * *

I am very respectfully, yours truly,
J. P. HAZARD.

REPLY.

Colonization office, Boston, April 19, 1849.

J. P. HAZARD, Esq.

Sir,—As you suggest in your letter to Capt. Barker of the 7th instant, manufacturers may do much for Africa by donations of their goods. The experience of our most successful missions shows, not exactly that Christianity cannot precede civilization, but that it cannot advance, among a barbarous people, much faster than it carries civilization along with it; for the vices of barbarism cannot be eradicated, while its indecencies remain. It is of great importance, therefore, that the means of civilized decency be placed within the reach of barbarous tribes, in connection with efforts for their conversion.

This the American Colonization Society is doing, to a very great extent. It is our rule to furnish all emigrants for six months after their arrival. Economy requires that far the greater part of their food be purchased in Africa. The most important article is rice; and of this, the greater is purchased of the natives. We also pay the natives large amounts for other necessary articles, and for labor. As all trade with them is by barter, we are obliged to keep on hand, at the Colonial Store, a large assortment of such goods as they need to buy. For this purpose, we expend thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of bleached and unbleached cottons, cotton stripes,

checks and prints, of which the prevailing color is blue; hard-ware, cutlery, and other articles. A part is sold to the natives directly, and the remainder to the Liberians, who need the goods for their own use, or as a medium of barter with the natives.

The result is, that the habit of being decently clothed, and furnished with other comforts and means of civilized life, is rapidly spreading among the native tribes. And this not only diminishes some obstacles to the progress of Christianity among them, but creates in their minds a presumption in its favor, as coming through the same channel with their other improvements.

Our trade, however, is not wholly confined to the purchase of provisions. Our native customers have learned to want more goods than the provisions that we need can pay for; and for the excess, we receive ivory, dye-woods, palm oil, and other African products, which we are obliged to bring home for a market. The consequent increase of native industry, especially in the production of palm oil, is very manifest.

Besides the business transacted at the Colonial Store, a much larger amount is done by the Liberian merchants, who purchase goods in this country, or of vessels trading on the coast, or at the Colonial Store, with which they buy of the natives, whatever they can make useful to themselves or profitable in commerce.

It is not probable that this commerce can be pushed much in advance of its natural increase, growing out of the increasing extent of our operations. Ever since the discovery of Cape Mesurado by Pedro de Cintra in 1462, and according to some French writers, for more than a century longer, European goods have been constantly offered in that market, by shrewd and enterprising traders; but without producing any material change in the habits of the people. The mere presentation of goods and offer of trade, fails to accomplish the object, even if some are sold; for they are bought for such uses as barbarism can find for them. The fashion must be set by civilized and Christian neighbors, whose superiority is ever before the eyes of the natives, and whom it is an object of ambition to resemble. The increase of a civilizing commerce, therefore, will be in proportion to the growth and multiplication of our settlements. If the Society is enabled to send out the increasing multitudes that call for its aid, more rice must be bought for their subsistence, more cotton must be sold to pay for it, the trade must reach a greater extent of country, new plantations must be opened, more of the natives will have civilized neighbors, and in every way the civilizing indu-

ence will be strengthened and more widely diffused. It already extends beyond the line of the settlements, half way, we suppose, to the valley of the Niger; and the more the civilizing power is strengthened, the farther and faster will it spread.

I might here enlarge on the vast field which our operations will open for the sale of American manufactures; but, though that result is sure to come, its increase to such an extent as sensibly to effect the market at home is probably too remote to have much influence as a pecuniary inducement. Yet some who are now engaged in business may very probably live to profit by it.

In view of these facts, manufacturers may be sure that donations of goods suitable for the African market, will work a double benefit. They will, first, transform American slaves into African freemen; and then they will aid in transforming barbarous heathen Africans into civilized African Christians.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

British official testimony.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847, and published in a Parliamentary Return entitled "Papers relative to the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa,"

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the coast, I wish to call their Lordships' attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of territory; but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race; for commerce, unaided, may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the Negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts,

their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

Resolutions adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts, June 23, 1847.

Whereas the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives:

And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers:—

Resolved, That such of them as desire to emigrate, ought to be encouraged, and if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer:—

Resolved, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

Resolved, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.

CONSTITUTION of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be

called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power

to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

African Colonization.

WE insert below an address, to which we invite the special attention of our readers, especially of those in Tennessee, for whose benefit it was more particularly prepared. It has been already extensively published in the papers in that State.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. T. W. HUMES.

Delivered on the 4th June, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, at the first annual meeting of the Knox County Colonization Society.

In compliance with the request of several of the friends of colonization, I have consented to say a few words this evening in behalf of the cause with reference to which this meeting has been called.

With the single and simple object which this Society, as an auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, has in view, there is probably no one of the audience unacquainted. In few words, it is to colonize in Liberia, upon the western coast of Africa, such of the colored people of this State as are now free or may hereafter be emancipated and will consent to emigrate. The friends

of the Society believe, that in their approval and support of this work they consult the interests of both the white and black races in the United States; and they rest its claims to the patronage of all philanthropic men upon the benevolent character to which it is entitled from this twofold influence for good.

It is uttering no novelty to say, that the white and the black races cannot be locally intermingled in a state of freedom common alike to both, upon terms of social and political equality. Experience has shown that the free negro in the midst of white men will be still virtually a slave. He cannot cast from him the reproach which clings to his color, nor escape from the inferiority which attaches to him in the presence of his paler brethren.—Emancipated, he is yet a bondsman. He can aspire to no duties as a citizen, except those of a menial, or at least of the humblest description: He may be a hewer of wood or a drawer of water, as he was whilst yet a slave; but scarcely any thing more or higher. The avenues to fortune and honor and fame are all

foreclosed to him. With the name of a freeman, he has scarcely any of his rights, except to change at pleasure his residence. Disfranchised, he has no voice in the election of others to create or amend the laws under which he lives, much less has he the privilege of serving the people in the capacity of a legislator. If he were fitted for it by nature and education, he is yet effectually shut out from the practice of either of the learned professions. The courts of law would not admit him to their bars as an attorney or counsellor. As a physician he would be rejected from all families except those of his own color. As a minister of the Gospel he would not be permitted the charge of any other than a congregation of blacks. The mercantile and manufacturing interests are in the hands of the white man, and the free negro may in vain hope to find such employment in either line as will lead on to wealth and preferment. He belongs to an *outcast and despised race*, and if he expects to enjoy the social and political privileges of a freeman, he must go elsewhere; he must dwell in a community of his own color. That community he will find in Liberia. Does he desire terms of equality with every citizen? There he may have them. Is he gifted with extraordinary powers of mind and an unusual degree of intelligence? There he will have room for their healthy exercise, and may rise to posts of judicial and legislative distinction, from which in other lands he is so entirely excluded, that he is never tempted to dream of looking towards them. Does he seek wealth? There he may become a merchant or a manufacturer of large capital and abundant employment. Is it his higher ambition to live especially to God, to exert around him an extensive and unrestricted influence in

behalf of morals and religion, and to employ the talent given him of God in the ministry of Christ, without an incessant and harassing struggle of feeling with the ancestral curse entailed upon him? There he may exercise his liberty in Christ in the service of the Gospel, in the fullness of that liberty's allotted measure. In one word, there he may be a man—a *freeman, a Christian freeman!*—His emancipation from slavery to the name and rights of freedom in America, he counts as a subject of rejoicing. He considers himself to have made a happy exchange. But the question whether he has or not, if he remain in this country, depends for its answer very much upon circumstances. It may be for the better—it may be for the worse. But there can be no difficulty in solving it in the affirmative, if the condition attached to it of his continuance in this country be taken away, and that of his removal to Liberia be substituted. He is then unquestionably a freeman. The instant he becomes a citizen of that infant republic, his title to freedom is perfected. Up to that point it is like a note of hand without the name and seal of the drawer. Here it wants validity. It may be generally but is not fully recognized. It does not even pass universally current. It is so far questioned, that at every step of his wanderings from home he must show the papers which prove it to be legally his. They are his inseparable companion upon every journey, however brief, beyond the little sphere of acquaintances in which he habitually moves. He cannot dispense with them with safety. In their absence the rudest and humblest white man that meets him on the highway may seize him as a fugitive and thrust him into prison. If he assert his claim by purchase or gift to the discretionary power of an American

citizen over his own person and movements, and endorse not his declaration by the certificate of the law, or corroborate it by the testimony of credible white witnesses, he may be incarcerated and sold. The stranger will hold the evidence of his color against the fact of his freedom, superior to the assertion of his own lips in its favor, and the law will uphold and confirm the conclusion. From all the absolute perils to the liberty of his person, or at least to its security from rude approach and violent obtrusion, to which the free negro is necessitated in this country, he may easily escape by emigration to Africa; and if he had no other inducement to removal this should be considered sufficient. To rid himself of the solicitude which the doubtfulness of his political position (a sort of mid-way state between freedom and slavery) must unavoidably create and maintain in his own heart, would be worth a removal to Liberia; but when the benefit which would, by the change, accrue to him in every point of view that can affect him as a citizen, are taken into consideration, there is little room left for hesitation on his part or dispute upon that of others.

I said just now that the friends of the colonization cause esteemed themselves to be consulting the interests of both the white and the black races, in advancing the removal of free negroes from the United States to Africa; and I have dwelt for a few minutes upon the superior condition of the free negro in Liberia to his condition in this country, as partly illustrating this fact, so far as the black race are concerned. If the free negro is benefited by his emigration to Africa, so too, but in a less degree, are the white population he leaves. They are rid of one of a class, whom they cannot and do not regard otherwise

than with distrust and a certain measure of contempt; and over whom they have not the rightful control of masters, and yet feel themselves compelled to exert a painful watchfulness and a rigid authority, as over a class prone to licentiousness and insubordination. Many of this class are certainly respectable and inoffensive and useful citizens; but too large a portion of them are proverbially idle and worthless or vicious; and as a general rule to which these are exceptions, they are looked upon by the whites as a sore upon the social body, which it would be a matter of congratulation to see removed.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the earliest steps taken towards the colonization of the free colored race, were prompted in one quarter by motives having superior reference to the benefit which it would confer upon that race, and in another quarter by motives looking rather to the relief which it would confer upon the whites from a most obnoxious class of citizens. The unsuccessful efforts made by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, to send negro missionaries to Africa, about the time of the commencement of the revolutionary war, and the successful plan of Granville Sharp and other English philanthropists, for a colony of free negroes at Sierra Leone, had regard, we may suppose, specially to the amelioration of the condition of the blacks. On the other hand the secret measures taken by the Virginia legislature, in the year 1800, to colonize the free negroes of that State, were prompted rather by a desire to rid the State of a population which they regarded with repugnance and distrust. In December of that year a resolution was adopted by the house of delegates, requesting the Governor "to correspond with the President of the Uni-

ted States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the State," whither the free colored race might be removed. James Monroe, the then Governor of Virginia, accordingly wrote to Mr. Jefferson, at that time President, a letter, communicating the action of the legislature, in which he asked whether "a tract of land in the western territory of the United States could be procured for colonizing the persons alluded to—in what quarter and on what terms? And also, whether a friendly power would permit them to remove such persons within its limits, with like precision as to the place and conditions?" Mr. Jefferson, in his reply, entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject, and gave the preference for the purpose required to the island of St. Domingo over any foreign land or any territory within the limits of the United States. One sentence in his letter is worth noticing. It is this—"Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable should fail us." That was in 1801, more than fifteen years before the organization of the American Colonization Society. Gov. Monroe communicated Mr. Jefferson's letter to the Virginia house, accompanied by a message from himself. The class of persons proposed to be colonized, had been very darkly indicated in the resolution previously adopted by the legislature. This, as well as the secrecy enjoined upon the whole proceedings, was deemed politic. Gov. Monroe in his message invited the General Assembly to explain more fully the description of persons who were to be transported, and also to state the place to which it was disposed to give the preference. In January, 1802, both houses of the legislature passed a preamble and resolution, explaining whom they meant to colonize, and giving the

preference to "the continent of Africa or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South Africa." The resolution was as follows:

"*Resolved*, also, that the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same to which free negroes or mulattoes, and such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove, as a place of asylum: and that it is not the wish of the legislature to obtain, on behalf of those who may remove or be sent thither, the sovereignty of such a place."

In December, 1804, nothing having been said or done officially, in the meantime, upon the subject by the parties concerned, Mr. Jefferson renewed the correspondence by a letter to Gov. Page, of Virginia, in which, after speaking discouragingly of colonizing the free blacks in any of the West India Islands, he remarked: "Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisition beyond the Mississippi, or the national legislature, would consent that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, is not within my competence to say." Upon this suggestion, the legislature passed a resolution instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress, to "exert their best efforts for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a competent portion of territory in the country of Louisiana," (which had then been recently purchased,) "to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color as had been or should be emancipated in Virginia, or might thereafter become dangerous to the public safety." This resolution was communicated to the Virginia members of Congress by Gov. Page, and they were request-

ed by him to consider the matter, as indeed all the proceedings in the case from the beginning were held, strictly confidential.

I have introduced this historical reference in order to show that as early as the beginning of the century, a feeling of great solicitude was entertained by the people of Virginia and their representatives, with reference to the free colored part of their population; and measures for their removal were earnestly projected, which had their origin in the conviction that the colonization of the free blacks was essential to the peace and good order of society. That persuasion still exists to a large extent in the public mind of the south. The laws passed a few years since in our own State, tending greatly to embarrass the emancipation of slaves by their masters, by providing that all emancipated slaves shall immediately remove beyond the limits of the State, unless they are natives of the State, or were in the State at the passage of the act in the year 1837, go to show, that whilst our legislators have not been disposed to prevent the voluntary emancipation of slaves by their masters, they have yet been so convinced of suffering the class of free negroes to largely increase in the State, that they have been forced, in order to prevent that increase, to pass laws going to embarrass the work of voluntary emancipation. I have not the time nor the disposition to here adduce further argument than is to be found in the facts just cited, in proof of the position that the interests of the white race are best consulted by the colonization in Liberia of the free blacks in the United States. If colonized at all, safely and happily, it must be in Liberia; and humanity requires that they should not be colonized otherwise than under circumstances which will conduce to

their growth and prosperity as a people, and in a locality where they may be free from all apprehension of permanent intrusion from the white race, and of violent ejection from their possessions. This freedom they would not enjoy upon this continent. In Africa they may—for the white man cannot live in its climate, and must surrender the soil to the undisputed dominion of the negro.

Advantageous as it evidently is to the free black to emigrate to Liberia, and convinced as the public mind plainly is, that his emigration would be beneficial to the community he leaves, it may be thought somewhat singular that the American Colonization Society has not been more largely and extensively patronised than it has; that a greater willingness has not been manifested by the free colored race to be colonized, and a greater promptness and zeal shown by the whites in furnishing the means to carry forward the work of colonization. This is to be attributed to several causes. On the one hand, the abolitionist has been eager and ceaseless in his opposition to the colonization cause, believing as he does, that it is a mere engine in the hands of the slaveholder to advance his peculiar interest and perpetuate his peculiar institution. The Society has of consequence been not only vigorously assailed, but the colony and the inducements it offers to the free black for emigration have been greatly depreciated. The effect of the efforts made from the quarter just mentioned, to retard and defeat the work of colonization,—proceeding, as they have done, from those who set themselves forward as the chief and especial friends of the negro—has been to dissuade the free blacks from accepting the liberal offers made them by the Society, and from uniting their fortunes with those of the young but flourish-

ing colony of their brethren. Not that dissuasion to this end has been largely and immediately addressed to the free black, but moral causes, whether their tendencies be good or evil, are often very subtle in their operation; and the effect produced upon the minds of those intended to become colonists, by a bare knowledge of the fact of the hostile course of the abolitionists towards the Society, could not be otherwise than disastrous. On the other hand, the clamor and warfare maintained in one section of the Union by a few intemperate enthusiasts against the institution of involuntary servitude existing in another section, has created a morbid sensitiveness in the south, which extends itself to all and every subject even remotely effecting the question of slavery. For this reason, however unjustly, the colonization society has suffered disparagement and neglect. Offering, as it does, to remove from their midst an admitted, and as some consider it, a serious evil, southern men, ignorant of the true object of the association, and too sensitive to bear enlightenment—or else advised of the object but not sufficiently impressed with the greatness of the beneficent results which it promises, have permitted it for more than thirty years to struggle on through difficulties and embarrassments which have often threatened to irreparably crush it, and from which it might have been delivered in advance by their hearty and active co-operation with its friends. Assailed as the Society has been, so unremittingly and hotly, in both front and rear, there is abundant occasion for wonder, not only that it has accomplished the great results it has, but that it has even preserved its vitality. That it should have lived under the adverse circumstances which have surrounded it, indicates a vigor of constitution that

may well encourage its friends to perseverance.

I feel persuaded that a time has now arrived in its history, when it must rapidly win the approval and support of wise and good men in both the northern and southern portions of the Union, and triumphantly advance to the culminating point of its prosperity. The Republic of Liberia is now firmly established, and has been generously recognized by at least two of the greater powers of the earth, as a free and independent nation. It has its written constitution and laws—an organized government, with a President at its head chosen from and by the people—a growing and lucrative commerce—a community, industrious and happy, at peace with itself and with all the world. It has the friendship and respect of surrounding native tribes, and bearing in its right hand the gospel of mercy and peace and righteousness, and in its left the blessings of civilization, is pressing forward as it were into the very heart of the sterile and accursed continent upon whose coast it has been planted. There is a great and glorious work before Liberia. It is to secure the degraded children of Africa from the bondage of superstition, to cleanse them from the moral pollution with which they are defiled, to give them the ennobling worship of the one living and true God who is a Spirit, for the cruel and bloody service of Satan—whom, shocking as it may seem, they in some instances wittingly adore: to give them the refined habits and elevating pursuits of civilization, for the rude and filthy usages and the primitive idleness of their barbaric life. In one word, it is figuratively, not literally, to “change the skin of the Ethiopian,” and inwardly fill with spiritual light the race whom God, as a perpetual witness of his hatred of iniquity, has

outwardly clothed with darkness. Liberia has indeed a great and glorious work before her. Her attitude, her duty, is that of a missionary nation. And it is in this point of view that she especially deserves our sympathies and our offerings. It may be, why should we doubt, that it is intended of God that through her shall Africa be regenerated. It may be that the prophecy of the Psalmist is near its fulfilment, and that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God;" that the time is at hand when a "present shall be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled," of "a nation meted out and trodden under foot, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion," and that the colony to which this Society has given birth, and which it has carefully protected and nourished until it has now arrived to a mature development, shall be the chosen instrument of reclaiming to God a lost continent, and of diffusing throughout all its borders the light and life of the kingdom of Heaven.

In conclusion, I would congratulate the friends of the cause of colonization who are present, upon their organization into a society in its behalf; and would persuade them not to be discouraged from the faithful prosecution of the work they have in hand, by the fewness of their numbers, the scantiness of their means and the comparative apathy upon the subject, of those around them. We may not, in our limited sphere, be able to accomplish much, but whatever it is it will contribute towards the general result of the efforts of the Society: and from this central point of a large and interesting section of country, we may give an important impulse to the cause, by the influence of our example upon the citizens of adjacent counties, encouraging those whose feelings and

labors are already enlisted in it, and inducing others to an intelligent and active co-operation.

NOTE.—I have been requested to add a word with reference to the health of Liberia. The acclimating fever, through which the emigrants from the United States pass on their arrival in Africa, was in the early history of the colony attended with a painful fatality. It is no longer so. The last annual report of the Society states, that from January to May, of 1848, 412 emigrants were landed from this country in Liberia, and of this number only 4 adults and 8 children died of fever. The deaths in the colony in the year 1842, are officially stated to have not been as many in proportion to the inhabitants as were the deaths among the same population in this country, during that time.

Upon the preceding address the Editor of the Methodist Episcopalian makes the following appropriate remarks:

We publish this week, by special request, the address of Rev. T. W. HUMES on the subject of colonization. With the facts and leading arguments, we suppose many of the readers of this paper to be already acquainted, though no objections can be made to seeing them again. The colonization of free colored people on the western coast of Africa has hitherto been a slow though a successful enterprise. The question of domestic slavery in these United States is one, as all know, that has caused no little strife and contention; and all will admit the great probability of its yet causing much more. The abolitionist objects, because, as he says, it tends to rid the country of its surplus of free colored people, and by keeping the number of slaves within such limits

as will make their labor profitable, fastens the bonds of slavery the more securely. And, in some instances, the colonization system has been advocated at the south on these grounds. At the north, the question is usually made to rest on other basis. There, it is often urged as the means of liberating men from the bonds of slavery. Generally, however, the question is, as we think, urged as a means of improving the condition of the colored people who are already, or may become free, and urged upon this ground irrespective

of the abstract question of slavery. In this light we think it should be viewed, and on this ground should be recommended.

It has been proposed that Congress should appropriate for the purpose of colonizing the free colored people of this country, a portion of the vast territory lately acquired from Mexico, and urged that the climate and general features of that country are favorable to such a measure. But which or what is the best course, is a question that has long puzzled wiser heads than ours.

College in Liberia.

By reference to page 257, it will be seen that at the annual meeting of the *Massachusetts Colonization Society*, May 30, a preamble and resolution were adopted with respect to the establishment of a College in Liberia.

The views of the Society, and the friends of the cause, are more fully expressed in their annual report on page 258.

We learn that the Board of Managers of that Society, have accordingly had the subject under consideration, and will endeavor to execute the wishes of the Society, without unnecessary delay. It is obvious however that some time must necessarily be consumed in the proposed correspondence, and in selecting men able and willing to act as trustees, especially if it should be determined that several societies are to concur in the election.

Meanwhile, the friends of liberal

education in Liberia, may be assured that the subject is not forgotten; and any who are disposed to contribute funds for this purpose, may do so at once, and may rest assured that by sending them to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, or any of the Auxiliary Societies, they will be faithfully employed as the donors may direct.

We call attention to the following circular of Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, opening a correspondence with the various Auxiliary Colonization Societies on the subject.

Circular.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Boston, August 13, 1849.

To the Executive Committees, and other officers of the American and State Colonization Societies.

GENTLEMEN:—You have already been informed, through the African

Repository, of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in respect to a College in Liberia. The Managers of that Society, having had the subject before them, have directed me to request your advice and co-operation, in maturing and executing a plan for the accomplishment of this important object. If left to proceed alone, we can only appoint a local Board, which may fail to unite the friends of the enterprise in all parts of the

country. How this result shall be avoided, is one of the questions on which we most need your assistance. But the whole subject is before you, and we await your suggestions.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

JOSEPH TRACY,

Secretary.

N. B.—The proceedings of the Massachusetts Society, here referred to, may be found on page 257, of this number of the Repository.

Address to the Clergy and Heads of Churches in Pennsylvania.

WE make, once more, our annual appeal to your christian charity and patriotism, on behalf of our brethren of the African race. These people in the United States, are either enslaved, or subjected to political and social disqualifications. In every point of view, they are entitled to our sympathies, and to systematic efforts, under religious and legal guidance, for their relief and elevation. Good men in the different sections of our country, differ both as to the means by which these results are to be obtained, and as to the time at which they are obtainable. In controversy on these points, we are not called on to engage. Of the necessity of amelioration, and of our duty to aid in it, there can be, however, but one opinion. That religious instruction should be the beginning of all attempts of this nature, is also undoubted. Happily, just now, in all parts of the Union, the people of the African race, whether actually bondsmen, in what are called the slave states, or nominally free, in what are termed the free states, are the objects of systematic attention in this particular. The next steps are their liberation

from slavery and their political and social regeneration.

In Pennsylvania, an example, it might be supposed, would by this time have been set in favour of the last step. But alas, we need not say how slow has hitherto been the progress of regeneration—how little has been the consistency between the practice and the professions of the governing or white race. Worse still! We see but a faint prospect of any very material improvement, so far as regards placing the colored race on a footing of real equality with the white race.

But, if the entire problem be difficult of solution here at home, it is not so every where else. As Pennsylvanians we cannot directly enforce, nor, beyond suitably mild exhortation, urge emancipation within the borders of the slave states. If, however, concessions be made in these states in favour of ultimate liberation of their slaves, if they admit, even in a qualified sense, the rights of the black man, and still more, if they agree to allow him a field for the untrammelled exercise of his faculties, surely we, in the North, ought not to hold back either

the language of encouragement, or the pecuniary aid to give greater effect to these views of our southern fellow citizens.

All these promised benefits are procurable, they have been already to a certain extent, procured by the instrumentality of African Colonization. Already by this means, have colonies been planted in Western Africa; and, last year, we have seen the principal of these colonies, Liberia, take its stand among the nations of the earth. By two of the most powerful of these, Great Britain and France, has its independence been recognized, and its new government treated with all possible comity and respect.

A home is now offered to the down-trodden children of Africa, where they will be secure in the enjoyment of personal and political freedom, and find incentives for the exercise of all the best faculties of their nature. Slaveholders have manumitted their slaves in large numbers, seeing now that emancipation can be made a reality, by the new freedmen becoming citizens of Liberia, with the opportunities there offered to them, of reaching the highest offices in the state, and an active participation in all the benefits of its educational and religious institutions.

The Colonization Societies are now exempt from the responsibilities and expenses incident to the direction of affairs in Liberia, and the support of a government there. As an independent Republic, it takes all this under its own control; and so far, its action has been attended with the most gratifying results. The chief and almost sole duty of the Societies, consists in procuring means, and giving facilities for the emigration of the free colored people of these United States to Liberia in Western Africa; and in guaranty-

ing to them the possession of a certain quantity of land for settlement, and provision for their support during the first six months after arrival.

In order to enable the American Colonization Society, and the Pennsylvania and other State Societies, acting either as auxiliary to, or in conjunction with it, to carry out with any degree of efficiency, their benevolent operations, funds to a large amount are requisite. For procuring these, they rely on the support of the churches and the benevolence of individuals: and never was there a worldly enterprise that had stronger claims on both. Its missionary and educational aspects are well stated in the sermon in the present number of this paper, to the perusal of which we earnestly invite you. Imbued with its christian and benevolent and patriotic views, and cognizant of the fact that thousands of our colored brethren are only waiting for the means to be furnished by the Colonization Societies, to emigrate to Liberia, there to enjoy what they cannot here, your aid will not be withheld. Nor will it be merely given, unaccompanied with cordial wishes and prayers for the success of our cause, which is that of humanity, of justice, of religion, both here, and ultimately throughout all Africa, carrying with it atonement for past wrongs to an injured race, and a determination to elevate and enlighten it, beyond the probability of any subsequent mischance or degradation.

Again we would say, that our treasury requires to be largely replenished, to enable us to aid the Parent Society to fulfil existing contracts, without taking into calculation the rapidly increasing demand on it, by the accumulating crowds of applicants for passage to Liberia.—*Colonization Herald.*

[From the Phil. U. S. Gazette.]

Late from Liberia.

OUR readers are already aware that our enterprising and benevolent townsman, ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq., has been engaged in active efforts to found an Episcopal Mission and College in Liberia. While almost every other Christian sect is represented in that interesting region, the Episcopal Church has no missionary there, although many of the emigrants are of that persuasion.

The site of the proposed mission is Bassa Cove, the settlement founded by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Rambo, in reference to this place and object, will be found to contain many interesting particulars.

BASSA COVE,

April 14th, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR:—I write to you from this point, as you requested in your letter of February 18th, to tell you something about our tour to-day up the St. John's. Having reached this harbor two evenings ago, we sent your note of introduction to Mr. Benson yesterday morning, and made him a short visit in the afternoon. He received us very kindly. He and Messrs. Davis, Cheeseman, and Day, Baptist Missionaries, related many interesting facts to us about the Bassas, which I will mention presently. We made arrangements with Mr. B. to send us up to Bexley this morning in a boat. According to agreement, we joined Messrs. Cheeseman and Day—(the latter being the Missionary at Bexley,) and set out in a boat at 9½ o'clock, rowed by four natives. We were much struck with the beauty of the scenery of the Cove, just at the confluence of the three rivers—the Benson, St. Johns and Mechlin. The town of Bassa lies on the south side of the Benson, and numbers some 300 inhabitants; across the bay in which these rivers

empty, at a distance of less than a mile from Bassa, is Edina, numbering about as many residents as that town.

The St. John's opens beautifully, and the scenery improves, I think, as we ascend it. It is about half a mile wide. Its banks are clothed with every variety of trees and vines of luxuriant growth. Occasionally we saw a native hut of simplest structure, and small coffee or rice plantations of colonists. We stopped at Factory Island, as we ascended the river. We found the once comfortable and neat school house fast going to decay, and its formerly well cultivated grounds overgrown with bushes, weeds and brambles. The Island is uninhabited. It contains some *fifty* acres of fertile though uncultivated land. The school was closed, I understand, about three years since. The roofs, floors, and window frames, all show the effects of weather and insects upon them—indeed the latter are literally eaten up by the ants, so destructive in this climate. I should think, however, a few hundred dollars expended on the building (say \$400 or 500) and much less upon the grounds would put them in good order. In regard to the health of the Island, I should think it would compare favorably with the Cove. Having spent half an hour here, we prosecuted our journey, being more and more pleased with the scenery as we neared Bexley. The banks rose higher and higher, and were more cultivated than below. Neat little plantations and comfortable houses of colonists told us that we were passing part of the settlement, and before midday we were seated in the mission house of the excellent Missionary Day. We spent some three hours with him, very profitably I can assure you. He has

good buildings; besides his mission house, there are a chapel, a school house, and a workshop. His grounds were well laid out, and were verdant with almost every variety of tropical fruits and vegetables growing. They were shaded by palm, banana, plantain, pawpaw, and cotton trees. His school numbers some 33 scholars, about one-half natives. Some of these after two years' instruction, read, write, and cypher very well—some of the older scholars are communicants. There is, also, another mission (Baptist) establishment near Mr. D.'s. It belongs to another Board—missionary absent—I was pleased with the answers of some of the larger boys in the school, who are communicants.

We learned through the missionaries before mentioned, that the Bassas number perhaps 50,000, and are scattered over some 9000 square miles of territory, embracing 120 miles of coast, and extending 80 miles inland. Their towns are numerous, and some are large. The mountainous parts of their country are said to be quite healthy. The people are represented by Mr. D. as being active—comparatively intelligent—peaceful, and docile. He has travelled through much of their country and was every where kindly treated, and, in fact, welcomed by them. He represents them as generally willing hearers of the gospel, and thinks they will compare well with neighboring tribes and are more numerous than others. Their language has been reduced (though imperfectly) to writing. The Gospels, the Acts and some school books have been printed in it. The Baptists and Methodists are the only denominations now laboring among them—both have several stations, (churches and schools,) and are much encouraged in their labors. The former denomination have confined their labors principally to the

Bassas. Rev. Mr. Day, superintendent of the Southern Baptist Board, reports four schools at different points. Number of scholars in all 158. Majority are natives. (I am sorry I did not obtain correct statistics of all stations and schools.) They visit and preach in a number of the native towns. The Bassas are perhaps as friendly to the Christian religion as any tribe on the coast; but in common with others, practice fetichism. I was glad to learn from President Roberts, whilst in Monrovia, that the administering of sassa-wood tea, as a test of witchcraft, is prohibited by law in the Republic, and thus entirely broken up.

We were much pleased with our visit; and rejoice to be able to say that we believe, from all we saw and heard, that the field here is white for the harvest; but the laborers, alas! are few. Scores of missionaries might advantageously be employed in this single tribe. "Pray, therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth more laborers into the vineyard." There is not a white missionary in this whole tribe. If such should commence operations, Mr. D. thinks they might safely and advantageously locate on or near the mountains 30 miles from the coast. As regards Bexley and Bassa Cove, both are well supplied with laborers, and other points, of course, are much in need of missionaries. May the Lord, in his own good time, raise up whom he will to lead these benighted thousands from the paths of sin and ruin up to Christ and heaven.

Brother Hoffman wrote you before we left Baltimore, giving our opinion of our present duty. As we are under the direction of the foreign committee, we, according to their instructions, go to strengthen the hands of our brethren at Cape Palmas.—There we will gladly labor, until

other orders may come from said committee. We were rejoiced, however, to learn that the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's had pledged themselves to undertake and sustain so noble a mission as that of sending the Gospel to the Bassas. I have no doubt but such a mission would tell upon the best interests of Africa's redemption. We wish you God-speed in your efforts for this people. May success attend the labors of whomsoever you may send to this important nation.

I have, so far as I could gain information, given you, though without arrangement, such facts as I suppose may interest your society. If, at some future day, I should learn something new, and more interesting, about the Bassas, I may write you again. In the meantime, your Society shall have the prayers and best wishes of

Yours truly, in the Gospel of Christ,
J. RAMBO.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

P. S.—Yesterday afternoon, as we rambled near the village of Bassa, we came to a sequestered and secluded spot, under a cluster of very large trees, upon the banks of the Benson. Here was a solitary grave. It was no other than that of his Excellency, the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq., the lamented late Governor of Liberia. He had (as you are well aware) fallen a victim to this climate. As I stood for a time surveying the mound of earth under which lay entombed all that was mortal of this Christian philanthropist, I thought of that bereaved mother, or sorrowing sister, who had never been permitted to visit this hallowed spot; and as I stooped to pluck a sprig from a shrub growing upon the grave, I dropped a tear of sympathy for his sorrowing relative, and numerous friends. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

J. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Liberian Hippopotamus.

Additional Observations on a new living Species of Hippopotamus of Western Africa. (Hippopotamus Liberiensis).—By Samuel George Morton, M. D., Penn. & Edinb., &c., &c., pp. 11, 4to. with plates.

These observations of Dr. Morton first appeared in vol. I of the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, New Series. They present in a more detailed and authoritative form the substance of a paper prepared by him on the same subject, and inserted in the Academy's Proceedings for the month of February, 1844.

Dr. Morton's object is to introduce to the notice of Zoologists "a new living species of Hippopotamus." This he has done with his customary care and accuracy. The means for doing so were furnished him by his friend, Dr. Goheen, from whom he received an extensive series of skulls of the mammiferous animals of Western Africa. "Among these crania, were two of a small Hippopotamus, from the river St. Paul's, a stream that rises in the mountains of

Guinea, and passing through the Dey country and Liberia, empties into the Atlantic to the north of Cape Mesurado."

In reference to nomenclature, Dr. Morton remarks: "I first announced this animal by the name of *Hippopotamus minor*, not knowing at the time that Cuvier had already given this specific designation to a fossil species. It therefore became necessary to change it, which I do by placing this species in the zoological system by the name of *HIPPOPOTAMUS (TETRAPROTODON) LIBERIENSIS*—the Little or Liberian Hippopotamus."

Then follow the dental formula and measurements of the skull, and jaws and teeth, which we cannot, for want of room, introduce in this place.

Dr. Goheen furnished the author with the following memorandum: "These animals abound in the river St. Paul's, and vary in weight from four hundred to seven hundred pounds."

"They are slow and heavy in their motions, yet will sometimes stray two or three

* Judging from the osteology of the animal, it can rarely (Dr. Morton thinks) attain this maximum weight.

miles from the river, in which situation they are killed by the natives. They are extremely tenacious of life, and almost invulnerable, excepting when shot or otherwise wounded in the heart. When injured they become irritable and dangerous; but are said by the natives never to attack them when in their canoes. The negroes are very fond of the flesh, which seems to be intermediate in flavor between beef and veal."

Dr. Falconer, author of *Fauna Sivalensis*, in a letter to Dr. Morton, "gives a clear and concise view of the present state of our knowledge of the several species, recent and fossil, of the genus *Hippopotamus*," thus saving Dr. M. the trouble of a similar sketch, which it was his intention to prepare.

The following observations of the author will, we hope, attract the attention of our Liberia friends:

"By the cruel munificence of the Roman emperors, the solitudes of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were annually taxed to furnish wild animals for the bloody sports of the amphitheatre. Of all the large quadrupeds, the *Hippopotamus* was the only one that escaped the sacrifice; not on account of his size, which would have been no obstacle, but from his amphibious habits, which prevented his being taken to Rome or exhibited in Europe. But the smaller species I

now introduce to notice, is of so moderate a bulk, even in adult age, as to render his capture and transportation of comparatively easy accomplishment; and I feel confident that nothing more will be necessary to success than an adequate reward to such of the inhabitants of Liberia as may be disposed to attempt so novel an enterprise. A half-grown animal, if not really docile, might at least prove tractable; and by a studious adaptation of his food and attention to his aquatic habits, we can see no great difficulty in introducing the Liberian *Hippopotamus* into the menageries of Europe and America. The skin and entire skeleton can no doubt be readily obtained, and would constitute most instructive additions to any collection of zoology or comparative anatomy."

The concluding paragraph of this paper is worthy of repetition here. It may stimulate some of the medical men of Liberia, in emulation of their brethren in this country and in Europe, to make Zoology a part of their subjects of scientific study and research.

The illustrations of the text of Dr. Morton's paper consist of three large, handsomely-executed lithographic plates, exhibiting views of the cranium, the face and teeth, halves of the two jaws, &c., of the animal.

Items of Intelligence.

NEW AGENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Rev. E. H. May, of the Reformed Dutch Church, has been appointed General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The Rev. William Hall has been compelled to resign the agency in Pennsylvania in consequence of impaired health.

W. Caines, of New Castle, Beaver County, Pa., has given \$1000 to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, to educate colored missionaries for Africa.

THE HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.—We learn that a Southern gentleman has remitted, through the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in this city, a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of literary and philosophical apparatus for the high school in Monrovia. The apparatus has been purchased, and will be sent out as soon as a suitable house can be built for its reception. It is supposed that iron houses, similar to those now manufactured for California, will afford the desired security against the depredations of the white ants. —*N. Y. Observer.*

AFRICAN AND TEXAS SLAVE TRADE.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette, of the 8th inst., has the following remarkable paragraph:

"We have been credibly informed that there is a constant trade in the kidnapping of negroes going on between Africa and Texas. Year before last, there were several vessels well loaded with negroes, brought from Africa and landed near the mouth of the San Barnard, and the negroes there sold. This black scheme should be looked into by the Government, and those concerned in it punished according to law."

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday, last from St. Helena, has favored us with the following report:

"On the 23d of March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena, a schooner called the *Zenobia*, of Baltimore, (for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court,) which vessel had been captured by H. B. M. sloop *Philomel*, on the West coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 550, 33 of whom are females, the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on her passage to St. Helena and lost ten or eleven of them.

These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them, the women in particular, bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other. It appears that when the schooner was despatched by the Philomel, that she was about to give chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of negroes. It is only lately that a brig has been brought to St. Helena, with upwards of 800 slaves on board; her name was the Harriet, lately of Philadelphia, and commanded by Capt. Thomas Duling, who had sold the vessel at Ambrez to a Brazilian, leaving his crew, (Americans) eight in number, on board to shift for themselves, and being unable to get away from the coast, were obliged to remain in the vessel, and were captured by H. B. M. sloop Cygnet.

These seamen have given the Consul at St. Helena a faithful account of their ill treatment by Captain Duling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the Island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the Cygnet's boats, she had the American flag flying at the peak, and in consequence of the brig firing upon the boats, one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

Also lying in the harbor of St. Helena, a slave vessel condemned, formerly the bark California, of Boston.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Baltimore Conference:

REV. AND RESPECTED BRETHREN:—By your kindness I was invited, as the agent of the Colonization Society, to present the cause of that noble institution on the floor

of your last Conference. Taking advice from what I saw, that your words were few and your action prompt, I did not deem it prudent then to labor my subject; neither now shall I either seek to instruct, or seem to doubt you, while I “stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance.”

Permit me to call your attention to the second resolution, passed unanimously by your Conference with a hearty good will, which I now ask may be connected with the time designated. It is in the following words:

“Resolved 2. That we will take up collections in our congregations respectively in behalf of the Colonization Society on or about the 4th of July, 1849.”

Amid the numerous objects which engage your attention in your active and efficient ministry, permit me to bring to your remembrance this pledge, in near connection with the time designated to redeem it.

While some of your congregations may not be able to give largely, let not that discourage you nor them from doing “what you can.” Some I know, will do liberally. All, I trust, will do right. The smallest amount will be a golden link to us in the prayers of your people with the cause of Africa, and several hundred congregations can hardly fail to present an aggregate offering of great value in the present state of our treasury.

You may remit to the Rev. Wm. McLain Secretary of the Society at Washington, or to the Treasurer of either of the State Societies—the cause is a good one. Please to designate each remittance as from the “July collection of the Methodist Episcopal Church,” that the aggregate may be ascertained, and that I may know how to acknowledge it at your next Conference, where I shall hope to meet you again.

R. W. BAILEY,

Agent Am. Col. Soc.

STAUNTON, VA, June 5, 1849.

Donations

Received at the Office of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, from May 1st, to July 31st, 1849.

May 23... <i>New York City</i> —L. B. Ward.....	25 00	\$100, Anson G. Phelps, jr. \$50.....	150 00
June 13... <i>New York City</i> —John McComb.....	4 00	June 21... William Douglas, \$100, Collection in Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, \$259....	359 00
“ 18... <i>New York City</i> —Collection Forsyth St. Meth. Epis. Church, Rev. Mr. Wood, Pastor, \$14 37, Collection Rev. Mr. Marcellus' Church, (D. R.), \$19 37.....	33 74	July 2... Collection in Rev. Dr. Krebs' Church.....	107 79
“ 20... Hon. Anson G. Phelps,		“ 6... Collections in Associate Ref. D. Churches, viz: North Church, \$38, Ninth St. Church, \$32, Lafayette Place Church, \$91 12....	161 12

July 9...	Collection in Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church.....	113 40	July 19...	White Lake, N. Y.—Collection Associate Ref'd Pres. Church, Rev. P. C. Robertson, Pastor.....	13 50	
" 11...	Collection in Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church.....	52 00	" 24...	Catskill—Rev. F. N. Wilson, \$10. Montgomery—Collection Goodwill Pres. Church, Rev. Wm. Blain, Pastor, \$12. Northampton—Collection Pres. Church, Rev. David Lyon, Pastor, \$3 50. Greenbush—Collection Pres. Ch., Rev. Jared Dewing, Pastor, \$2 15....	27 65	
" 17...	B. Livingston Kip, \$10, Collection in Rev. Dr. Cone's Church, to constitute William Hillman, Mrs. Catharine Hillman and Spencer Wallace Cone, life members, \$100, Collection Rev. John Lowrie's Ch., \$10, and Rev. Dr. Potts' Ch., \$141 90.....	261 90	" 25...	New Castle Pine Bridge—Methodist Epis. Church, Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Pastor.	10 50	
May 2...	Newton Falls, Ohio—Dr. Henry A. Du Bois, life member.....	30 00	" 27...	Malone—Collection Congregational Church, Rev. S. R. Woodruff, Pastor, \$13. Peekskill—Sanford R. Knapp, life member, \$30.....	43 00	
" 3...	Durham, N. Y.....	3 25	" 28...	Warwick—Collection Ref. D. Church, Rev. T. H. Vanderveer, Pastor...	6 50	
" 8...	Marbletown—Rev. C. L. Van Dyck, Pastor D. Ref. Church, \$5. Williamsburgh—Mrs. Adams, 50 cts.	5 50		Total.....	\$1,646 66	
" 16...	Hornersville.....	5 00		COLLECTIONS BY REV. D. MEAD.		
" 17...	Rochester—Rev. C. D. Cooper, Trinity Church, life member.....	30 00		From May 1st, to July 31st, 1849.		
June 11...	Poughkeepsie—Collection D. Ref. Church, Rev. Mr. Mann, Pastor.....	12 33		NEW JERSEY.—Newark—Wm. Rankin, Henry Rodgers, each \$100, Collection 1st Pres. Church, \$32 55, Collection 2d Pres. Ch. \$26 72, J. C. Garthwaite, \$30, Wm. Wright, Dr. L. Smith, each \$20, Joseph C. Wallace, \$15, M. W. Day, F. T. Frelinghuysen, John Chetwood, H. E. Baldwin, each \$10, J. T. Vermilye, Cash, John Chadwick, O. S. Halstead, each \$5, J. P. Jackson, David Ailing, Halsey & Tucker, Benj. Stites, C. Parker, each \$3, A. W. Myer, \$2, Kitchell & Ward, T. A. Waldron, A. W. Waldron, each \$1, Cash, 50 cents.....		424 77
" 12...	Pittsburgh, Pa.—A friend.....	5 00		South Orange—Collection Pres. Church.....		6 54
" 15...	Sparta, N. Y.—Collection in Pres. Church, Rev. Thomas Aitken, Pastor...	8 00		Trenton—P. D. Vroom...		5 00
" 20...	Fishkill—Member Rev. Mr. Clark's Church.....	8 00		Camden—A. Browning, Edward Smith, Thos. W. Mulford, each \$5, Mrs. B. Browning, \$3, Cash, \$2..		20 00
" 26...	Albany—Rev. Wm. James.....	25 00		Bridgeton—Dr. W. Elmer, \$20, R. C. Nichols, D. P. Elmer, E. E. Elmer, each \$5, Rev. S. B. Jones, Cash, each \$3, Cash, \$2, C. H.		
July 2...	Brooklyn—Collection in Rev. Dr. Dwight's Church,	53 50				
" 3...	Red Mills—S. S. Merri- rick.....	5 00				
" 7...	Ballston—Rev. H. W. Bulkley.....	2 00				
" 10...	New Utrecht—Collection D. Ref. Church, Rev. Mr. Cuvrie, Pastor, \$15 50. Leeds—Collection D. Ref'd Church, Rev. W. R. S. Betts, Pastor, \$7 80.....	23 30				
" 11...	Peekskill Presby. Ch., after a discourse by Rev. D. M. Halliday, (in part) Hon. Wm. Nelson.....	30 00				
" 14...	Port Byron—Collection Bap. Church, Rev. Mr. Capron, Pastor.....	3 00				
" 17...	New Shannock, N. J.—Collection in D. Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Pastor, \$12. Fishkill Village—Collection D. Ref'd Church, Rev. F. M. Kip, Pastor, \$16 68.....	28 68				

Brewster, Cash, Cash,					
Cash, Cash, each \$1, Mr.					
Mills, J. Barnes, ea. 50 cts.	49	00			
Salem—John Tyler, Cash,					
each \$3, Cash, \$1.....	7	00			
Freehold—A friend, \$10,					
Collection Village Church,					
Rev. D. V. McLean, Past.,					
\$7.....	17	00			
Morristown—Charlotte B.					
Arden.....	25	00			
Woodbury—Cash, \$3, Cash,					
\$1.....	4	00			
Somerville—Fred'k Vander-					
veer, W. K. Gaston, each					
\$2, T. A. Hartwell, H. H.					
Vanderveer, W. & J. T.					
Conklin, Isaac Southard,					
ea. \$1, Rev. T. W. Cham-					
bers, \$1 34, Cash, Dr. Gale,	10	59			
each 50 cents, Cash, 25 cts.					
New Brunswick—Collection					
1st Pres. Church, Rev. Dr.					
Howe, Pastor, \$18 80, J.					
Proudfit, J. W. Stout, Dr.					
J. Cogswell, D. Bishop,					
S. A. Van Vrankin, J. L.					
Cannon, Wm. J. Thomp-					
son, Mrs. C. E. Suydam,					
W. J. Runk, Jas. Bishop,					
James Neilson, John C.					
Acken, Henry Bill, each					
\$5, Ellen Bishop, Cash,					
Cash, each \$2, Rev. D. D.					
Demerest, J. B. Hill, each					
\$3, Cash, \$2 50, Mrs. Fre-					
derick Richmond, \$2, A.					
F. Randolph, D. C. Eng-					
lish, T. Eastburn, J. Ter-					
hune, H. H. Palmer, J. C.					
Griggs, J. M. Nevius, Mrs.					
McIntyre, Henry Vroom,					
G. R. Converse, Joseph					
Stark, J. Whitneck, Geo.					
W. Medlar, Cash, A. D.					
Newell, each \$1, Cash,					
Cash, Cash, each					
50 cents, Cash, 25 cents...	117	55			
Princeton—Cash.....	2	00			
Greenwood—Mrs. D. Hols-					
man.....	60	00			
Aquackanonk—Collection D.					
Ref. Church, Rev. Mr.					
Bogardus, Pastor.....	11	53			
Plainfield—Collection 1st					
Bapt. Church, Rev. Mr.					
Drake, Pastor, \$14 80, Dan.					
Shotwell, \$2, Z. Webster,					
Ira Pruden, each \$1, Cash,					
50 cents.....	19	30			
New York—Astoria, L. I.—J. C.					
Mallory.....	5	00			
Flatlands, L. I.—Collection					
D. Ref. Church, Rev. J.					
A. Baldwin, Pastor.....	10	25			
New Lots, L. I.—Collection					
D. Ref'd Church, Rev. J.					
A. Baldwin, Pastor.....	6	25			
Jamaica, L. I.—Collection					
Pres. Church, Rev. Mr.					
McDonald, Pastor, \$31 30,					
D. F. Manice, to constitute					
Rev. Mr. McDonald, life					
member, \$30, Collection					
Meth. Church, \$2 73.....	64	03			
New York City—A. R.					
Walsh.....	5	00			
Total.....					
					\$869 81
Received for the African Repository, from					
May 1st, to July 31st:					
W. J. Crolius, T. C. Do-					
remus, A. Chalmers, A.					
B. Belknap, J. H. Brower,					
B. B. Atterbury, Charles					
Agnew, David Codwise,					
Miss Downes, Thos. Hunt,					
M. L. Seymour, S. P.					
Williams, A. Arnold, J.					
Torrey, B. F. Wheelwright,					
C. Beers, Wm. Blakely,					
E. J. Danforth, James					
Wright, J. T. Smith, R.					
H. McCurdy, F. Newman,					
J. S. Gardner, Mr. Pringle,					
F. L. Vultee, D. Moffatt,					
E. Mygatt, jr., Ira Smith,					
C. Clarke, A. Ogden, G.					
T. Hope, Mr. Hall, Neil					
Gray, Geo. Ireland, Mrs.					
Rushforth, G. Allen, John					
McComb, Rev. M. B.					
Williams, Dr. J. B. An-					
drews, W. A. Wheeler, G.					
Denny, Mr. Calkins, Mrs.					
Anderson, L. W. Phillips,					
Wm. Rust, J. W. Law-					
rence, H. A. H. Hulburt,					
H. McKinstrey, J. B.					
Collins, Wm. B. Astor,					
W. W. Pinneo, each \$1,					
R. W. Martin, \$2, boxes					
sold, 50 cents, Nos. African					
Repository sold, 50 cents..	54	00			
Recapitulation.					
Donation in Office.....					1,646 66
" by Rev. D. Mead, N. J.....					779 23
" " " N. Y.....					90 58
Repository.....					54 00
Total.....					\$2,570 47

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1849.

MAINE.	
<i>Augusta</i> —Samuel Redington, Esq.	10 00
<i>Bangor</i> —John Ham, Esq., by Capt. George Barker.....	5 00
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner, jr., Esq., by Capt. George Barker,	10 00
	25 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rufus Kittredge, M. D.....	10 00
<i>Concord</i> —By Rev. Fred'k Freeman: From Hon. N. G. Upham, \$10, Geo. Hutchins, Esq. \$5, Nathan Kendall, and L. D. Stevens, Esq., each \$1; To constitute the Rev. Newton E. Marble, Rector of St. Paul's Church, a life member, from Rev. Benjamin F. Stone, \$5, Ladies, by the hands of Mrs. Eph. Hutchins and Mrs. Geo. Minot, \$25.....	47 00
<i>Nashua</i> —Collection, after address in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. Bulfinch's, \$5 03, Collection, after address in the Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Swain's, \$10 09, Dea. Alvah Kimball, \$1, Ziba Gay, Esq., \$2, Dea. Ths. Pierson, Martin L. Blood, each \$1, Henry Holt, 50 cts., Gilbert Hills, \$1, Saml. Woods, 50 cts., Josephus Baldwin, Esq., \$3, Dea. David Baldwin, \$1.....	26 12
<i>Goffstown</i> —Mrs. Hannah Parker,	1 00
<i>Auburn</i> —D. Currier, Esq.....	2 00
<i>Lyme</i> —Collection, after address in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. —.....	13 98
<i>Manchester</i> —Collection, after address in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$10, Anonymous, by hands of Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$1. To constitute Rev. H. M. Dexter a life member, in part by Ladies, by hands of Mrs. Chapin, \$10, Do. from Phineas Adams, Esq., \$10; Donations, by hands of Mrs. Mace Moulton, from Ladies in Rev. Mr. Wallace's Society, (Cong.) \$3 75, A friend, 25 cts.	25 00
<i>Francestown</i> —Col. Daniel Fuller, \$3, Collection after address, \$5 42, William Bixby, Esq., in part, to constitute Mrs. Mary B. a life member, \$10.....	18 42
<i>Exeter</i> —To constitute Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Exeter, a life mem-	
ber, in part, viz:—Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$7, Thomas Lovering and Son, Capt. J. C. Long, Dr. D. U. Gorham, each \$1, Mrs. D. Gilman, \$3, Dr. Abbott, Miss Mary Warren, T. Grant, Esq., John Lowe, jr., J. C. Hoyt, Isaac Flagg, each \$1. To constitute Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Exeter, a life member, in part, viz:—Jas. Boardman, Esq., T. C. Folsom, each \$2, W. Odlin, Esq., \$3, Dr. Wm. Perry, \$1, W. W. Stickney, Esq., John S. Wells, Esq., each \$2, Isaac Morrill, 50 cents, George Gardner, Abner Merrill, Col. James Odlin, each \$1, John Kimbal, Mrs. Shaw, each 50 cents, Deacon Gordon, 25 cts., A. T. Blake, Esq., \$1.....	36 75
<i>Chester</i> —Rev. Mr. Armsby.....	75
<i>Dover</i> —William Woodman, Esq.	3 00
<i>Hanover</i> —Prof. Hadduch, Dea. Samuel Long, each \$1, Jonath. Freeman, Esq., W. H. Duncan, Esq., each \$3, Miss Oliver, \$1, Mrs. Emerson, 25 cents...	9 25
<i>Derry</i> —Collection, after address in Rev. Mr. Day's Congregational Church.....	8 00
<i>Claremont</i> —Coll: after address...	4 25
<i>Walpole</i> —To constitute Rev. Mr. Tilden, a life member, in part, viz:—Jacob N. Knapp, \$3, Abel Bellows, \$2, Dr. E. Morse, 92 cents, E. Holland, 40 cents, Chas. Sparhawk, Jas. Hooper, jr., William Bellows, Dr. Kittredge, Foster Bellows, Mrs. S. S. Bellows, Mrs. Louisa Hayward, Mrs. Mary Bellows, each \$1, Mrs. M. A. Bellows, 50 cents, Mrs. T. G. Wells, \$1, Cash, 50 cents, George Huntington, Esq., \$1, Cash, 50 cts., F. Vose, Esq., \$2. To constitute Rev. Mr. Barstow a life member, in part, viz:—Captain John Cole, \$10, Otis Bardwell, \$1, W. S. Wyman, \$2, A. P. Nichols, M. H. Sparhawk, Edward Crosby, each \$1, David Buffum, \$2, Deacon J. Seaver, Phebe A. Jennison, each 50 c., F. Bellows, jr., A. R. Hewland, Esq., Charles Stratton, each \$1, Cash, 50 cents, Thos. Doane, Esq., \$2.....	44 32
<i>Keene</i> —John Elliott, Esq., \$9, Z. Newell, \$3, John Prentiss, sr.,	

#2, Deacon Elijah Kingsbury,
Deacon Stewart Hastings, Mrs.
Aaron Appleton, Josiah Colo-
ny, Esq., each \$1, Levi Cham-
berlain, Azel Wilder, Esq., each
\$2, Lady, 12½ cts., Mrs. S.
Townes, 50 cents, Frank. S.
Fiske, \$1..... 23 62

273 48

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls—Cash, 5 cts., Cash,
25 cents, Alexander Fleming,
Esq., \$1..... 1 30

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:
Slaterville—Mrs. Ruth Slater.... 3 00
Pautucket—Rev. C. Blodget.... 3 00
Providence—J. H. Mason, Thos.
J. Stead, each \$5, E. C., \$10 50. 20 50
Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs, to consti-
tute James Welch Cooke, jr., a
life member of the A. C. Soc.,
\$30, Rev. John Bristed, \$10,
Mrs. M. Rogers, Miss C. De-
Wolf, Wm. Fales, Esq., each
\$5, Robert Rogers, \$10, Mrs.
Peck, Rev. Thomas Shepard,
M. Bennett, each \$1, Miss Le-
Baron, \$2, Mrs. Reynolds, \$1. 71 00
Newport—Samuel Engs, Edward
King, each \$5, Wm. Guild, \$4,
Christopher Frye, \$2..... 16 00
Peace Dale—Rowland G. Hazard, 30 00
Westerly—R. Babcock, \$5, Ethan
Foster, \$1, O. M. Stillman, \$5,
Rev. Thomas Vail, \$3..... 14 00
Fall River—J. S. Cotton, Mrs.
Mary Durfee, each \$3, H. H.
Fish, \$1, Col. Richard Borden,
\$10, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash,
each \$1, Dr. Nathan Durfee, \$5. 26 00
Warren—Rev. J. P. Tustin..... 3 00

186 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Collection in Congrega-
tional Church, by Rev. Lyman
A. Atwater..... 32 50
Enfield—By Charles Seymour,
Esq., from Congregational Ch., 16 33
East Windsor—By Charles Sey-
mour, Esq., from Congregation-
al Church..... 13 75

62 58

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick—Rev. J. J. Jane-
way, D. D..... 100 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Westfield—Fourth of July collec-
tion in Presbyterian Church, by
Rev. John R. Hayes, per Alg.
Sidney McMaster, Esq..... 12 50

MARYLAND.

Mathews' Store—Rev. T. J. Shep-
herd..... 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miss Hannah
Moreley, in merchandize..... 70 00

VIRGINIA.

Leesburg—Fourth of July collec-
tion in St. James (Episcopal)
Church, by Rev. George Adie, 33 00

Draper's Valley—From a Friend
to the cause of colonization, by
Rev. George Painter..... 5 00

Richmond—Frederick Bransford,
Esq..... 20 00

Shepherdstown—Rev. Jno. T. Har-
grave..... 5 00

Alexandria—Fourth of July col-
lection in Christ Church, by
Rev. C. B. Dana, Rector..... 16 00

Millford Mills—From a "Friend," 50 00

Port Royal—Mrs. Abram Hooe,
by Rev. W. Friend..... 10 00

Morgantown—Guy R. C. Allen,
to constitute himself a life mem-
ber, \$30, John Rogers, Esq.,
in full for annual subscription to
July, 1849, \$40..... 70 00

Petersburg—Mr. R. F. Jackson.. 3 00

212 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Moore Co.—Collection in Euph-
ronia Church, by Rev. Samuel
Paisley..... 3 00

ALABAMA.

Green Springs—Prof. Henry Tut-
wiler..... 30 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—From a friend in Miss-
issippi..... 10 00

Louisville—L. Kesse..... 20 00

30 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:
Madison Co.—Spring Creek Ch., 4 00

Montgomery Co.—Samuel Simp-
son, Esq., Treasurer of Clarks-
ville Society..... 18 00

Paris—J. Wickerson, Dr. J. W.
Blanton, James J. Wilson, each
\$1, J. N. Waddle, 25 cts..... 3 25

Jackson—Rev. J. R. McCall..... 1 00

26 25

KENTUCKY.

Henderson—Fourth July collection
in Presby'n Church, by Rev.
D. L. Gray, \$25, John G. Hol-
loway, Esq., to constitute his
daughter, Miss Ann Rebecca
Holloway, a life member of the
A. C. S., \$30..... 55 00

OHIO.

<i>Uniontown</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presby'n Church, Crab Apple, by Rev. McNight Williamson, per John Lyle, Esq.....	17 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Augustus Moore, Esq.....	20 00
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Joseph McD. Mathews.....	15 00
<i>Xenia</i> —From Greene County Colonization Society, \$51 38, Female Colonization Society of Xenia and vicinity, \$13 12, Rev. R. D. Harper's congregation, \$10 50, by James Gowdy, Esq. Treasurer C. S.....	75 00
<i>New Concord</i> —Fourth of July collections in Norwich and Pleasant Hill Churches, by Rev. S. Wilson.....	8 00
<i>West Liberty</i> —Church at West Liberty, by Rev. Jas. H. Gill, \$10, Church at Stoney Creek, by the same, \$6.....	16 00
<i>East Greenville</i> —Rev. Mr. Hanna's Church collection.....	9 00
	160 00

INDIANA.

<i>Terre Haute</i> —Fourth of July collection in the 1st Congregational Church, by Rev. M. A. Jewett, Pastor.....	15 00
By Rev. J. Mitchell:	
<i>Vigo Co.</i> —J. Ferrington, Esq....	5 00
<i>Marion Co.</i> —S. Wilkins, James Blake, each \$5, C. Fletcher, 2d payment on life membership, \$10.....	20 00
<i>Decatur Co.</i> —Wm. Foster, Mr. T. Whiteley, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Rush Co.</i> —I. Innis, sr., J. W. Stewart, N. Haydon, each \$1, I. Innis, jr., W. Dale, each 50 c.....	4 00
	46 00

ILLINOIS.

<i>Macomb</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, Pastor,	10 00
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MISSOURI.

<i>Bates Co.</i> —Fourth of July collections in the Presbyterian Church and congregation, Little Osage, \$5 03, Mormon Presbyterian Church and congregation, \$3 15, by Rev. A. Bullard.....	8 18
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IOWA.

<i>Fairfield</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by George Acheson, Esq.....	4 00
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<i>Millville</i> —Rev. John L. Kelley..	1 00
	5 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,326 29

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Rev. F. Freeman:	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Goffstown</i> —Rev. Isaac Willey, for '48 and '49, \$2 50. <i>Keene</i> —Jno. Elliott, Esq., to Aug. '50, \$1, Z. Newell, Esq., and Frank S. Fiske, Esq., each, for '49 and '50, \$2.	7 50
VERMONT.— <i>Benson</i> —Dea. Joseph Bascom, up to January, '50...	3 00
RHODE ISLAND.— <i>Bristol</i> —Benjamin Hall, to Jan. '51, \$2, Wm. B. Spooner, to July, '50, \$1. <i>Newport</i> —Hon. Edward W. Lawton, and George Bowen, each, to Sept. '50, \$1.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Concord</i> —Dea. E. Tolman, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Danvers</i> —Henry Poor, to July, '49, \$5. <i>Williamsburgh</i> —Dr. David Collins, for '48, \$1 50, Enoch James, to Feb. '51, \$1 50. <i>Lynn</i> —E. R. Mudge, to Sept. '50, \$1. <i>Boston</i> —William B. Reynolds, to Sept. '50, \$1....	15 00
MARYLAND.— <i>Frederick</i> —M. Lugenbeel, Esq., by James W. Lugenbeel, M. D., to April, '50,	8 50
VIRGINIA.— <i>Horse Pasture</i> —Mr. Wm. F. Mills, to Aug. '50, \$1. <i>Petersburg</i> —Mr. Rob't F. Jackson, to Oct. '50, \$2. <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Mrs. Ann S. Rice, by Rev. Elisha Ballantine, up to Aug. '50, \$1.....	4 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Savannah</i> —Sam. Bolds, to Jan. '50.....	1 00
ALABAMA.— <i>Allenton</i> —John McReynolds, to Jan. '51.....	1 50
TENNESSEE.— <i>Cumberland Iron Works</i> —Mr. Robert Caldwell, to Aug. '50.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Xenia</i> —Mr. M. Nunamaker, by J. Gowdy, Esq., up to Jan. '50.....	2 00
WISCONSIN.— <i>Potosi</i> —Rev. Eli C. Jones, to Jan. '51.....	1 00
IOWA.— <i>Millville</i> —Rev. John L. Kelley, to August, '51, \$1 50. <i>Delhi</i> —Mr. Wm. Edes, to Apr. '50, \$2 50.....	4 00

Total Repository..... 53 50

Total Contributions..... 1,326 29

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,379 79

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1849.

[No. 10.]

A Saw-mill in Liberia.

WE find the following proposal in the Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky., and we take pleasure in giving it an insertion and commending it to the favor of the benevolent.

If the company were disposed to take a silent partner, who would furnish the remaining part of the capital and share in the profits, we doubt not they would find persons enough ready to join them. It would be a first rate investment.

If they do not succeed in raising funds to establish a steam saw-mill, we would advise them to get one of Mr. Page's *wind-mills*. From the successful operation of the one established in our city, we doubt not it would succeed well in Liberia. As there is always a breeze there, either from the land or the sea, the mill might be kept in almost perpetual motion. It would have this superior advantage over a steam-mill that it could certainly be kept in repair; while it might happen that parts of the steam machinery

would get out of order, which could not be repaired in Liberia.

PROPOSAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF LIBERIA.—Six enterprising free colored men in this city, have organized themselves into a company to emigrate with their families to the Republic of Liberia. One of their number has visited the colony and spent some months in exploring it. He reports that there is not a single saw mill in the whole colony, and as a necessary result the price of lumber and all building materials is very high. This operates as a serious draw back upon the prosperity of the country. All the lumber that is used now is prepared by the whip saw. The company have made an effort to raise funds enough among themselves to take out a steam saw-mill with them, but being all poor, most of them having but lately acquired their freedom, they are only able to raise six hundred dollars, about half enough to erect the mill. They desire to secure about six hundred dollars more as a loan for five years. One of their number is an engineer, and two others are carpenters, so that they will be able to put it into operation within themselves. They have applied to us to suggest the name of some friend or friends

of the colony who would probably be willing to aid them by a loan, they giving a mortgage upon the property for the payment of the money. We suggested that possibly they might find some ten or twelve individuals who would loan fifty or a hundred dollars each, to enable them to start such an enterprize, as it would be of immense benefit to the colony. The tide water extends so far up their rivers that until the settlements are spread much further back from the coast, water power cannot be made available for the driving of any sort of machinery. If any of our readers, who are de-

sirous to promote the prosperity of the Republic, are willing to unite in such a loan we should be glad to hear from them as to the amount they may be willing to loan or give, as they may choose, for such an object. The individuals composing the company so far as we know them, are honest, industrious, and moral men, who will be disposed to pay the money back if they succeed in the enterprize. If they do not succeed, of course it would be a loss to the loaner, and for this reason ought to be divided amongst as large a number as possible.—*Pres. Herald.*

The Colonization Cause.

THE following article appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce about the 4th of July, and was designed to increase the collections for colonization at that season. It will not be unnecessary to *our readers* at the present time, since we are in as great need of funds as we possibly can be. As the article was written by some one in no way connected with this Society, we hope it will have a strong influence to arouse our friends to increased efforts.

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

Washington, June 25, 1849.

The season has arrived when it is customary among the thoughtful friends of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, to make some pecuniary effort on behalf of this noble charity. It is true indeed that the amount hitherto annually contributed, has been small compared with the necessities of the Society,

or the resources created for the other national benevolent institutions. It would be no difficult matter with some additional exertions on the part of its friends, to multiply the colonization resources ten-fold, and thus cheer the hearts of the hundreds of colored people who are desirous to emigrate from this land of their bondage, to the land of hope and promise opened to them by the philanthropic efforts of the Colonizationists. There is a certain sublimity in the movement of a great enterprise like that of colonization, which is fitted to awaken a profound interest in the minds of the lovers of human progress. When especially that movement has been made in the face of obstacles the most formidable, amid the lukewarmness of many friends on the one hand, and the derision of foes on the other, in spite of distrust at home, and disasters abroad, and when amid all these adverse influences, it has commanded its way to the present elevation it occupies, it must be admitted that there is something in it inherently good and

great, virtuous and beneficial to the object it aims to bless. As all organizations contemplate results, the question naturally asked is, in reference to any Society that solicits the confidence and the contributions of the public, what are its results? What have you to show in evidence that this confidence is not misplaced, and this money not mispent? The friends of the cause have no reason to evade this question. They must rather welcome it as affording an opportunity to set forth the most ample results, a most abundant harvest when proportioned to the amount of labor bestowed. Then as to the expenditure of money. Probably there has not been in any mentionable case so economical an expenditure of the money, taking the whole amount expended since the formation of the Society in 1816, for any similar object whatever.

The fifty dollars given to send out and support six months in Liberia, an emigrant, not only sets *him* up for life, but concurs with the numerous other gifts of the same kind in producing, collaterally, benefits of the most enduring character, to the collected population of the republic, to the general establishment on the coast of Africa, a happy influence also on the mind and movements of the slave owner here. Thus they are sacrificing thousands in giving liberty to their slaves, and sending them to the refuge in Africa. Colored men are stimulated to the use of great exertions to raise a sufficiency of the sinews of emigration to enable them to join their brethren in the promised land. Witness the fact in connection with the recent expedition from Savannah. Twenty-four of the emigrants achieved their own freedom by their own industrial energy. They actually earned \$15,750 for this object, a noble work, proving what a useful acces-

sion such men will be to the republic. When we consider also that more than one hundred of them have acquired the art of reading, and that about seventy are christian professors; and moreover that such elements as these are mingled with every expedition that leaves our shores, we shall be ready to confess that the adjunct benefits of the system of colonization are to be very highly prized.

Forty-seven of these emigrants were emancipated by their masters, in order that they might accompany their wives, their husbands, or their children to western Africa. Here, then, is an instance of the practical reflex influence of the Liberian establishment. It presents golden opportunities for the masters and mistresses to gratify the spirit of benevolence towards the dependent objects under their care, or if need be, to absolve their consciences from the responsibility of those living possessions, which have often given to the master far more trouble and pain than the slave endured. South Carolina has never shown any favor to this Society, rather hostility. Has Mr. Calhoun ever uttered a word for it? Was there ever a public meeting held in the State to promote this object? Was it ever presented in any shape? Yet there are known to be 150 men in that State, who are ready to emigrate! They are persons of good moral stamina, too, who are resolved to put themselves in a position where they can acquit themselves like men. Look at one of them, a South Carolina farmer, who has a wife and fifteen children. What a dreadful land that must be, that can raise such crops of living beings! And inspire them, too, with the spirit of freedom! Payne of Norfolk, who with a moral courage deserving of perpetual remembrance, went to the colony 19

years ago, in the very period of its darkness and disasters, took out his family of a dozen, resolving, whatever ravages the fever made among them, to obtain an inheritance for his children and children's children. His dust might mingle with the soil of Africa but it would be vital, like that of the colonial pilgrims, who in the days of our infancy came to this country to die. Himself, wife, and a number of his children did die, but then others lived, and among them a son, now grown to manhood, a preacher of the gospel, and a member of the executive government. The examples and exertions of the father produced a powerful impression on the son. The world knows but little of the individual history of that heaven protected colony.

Mr. McLain is pushing the enterprise with vigor, and must be sus-

tained by the friends of the cause—July should witness a great augmentation of the resources of the Society. At least \$50,000 should be collected. Will not the churches come up generally to the object? All denominations befriend it. Let all do something effectual towards the object, and essential aid would be rendered. Here is no visionary theory, no mere experiment or contingency asking a blind support. It is substantial reality. It is the substratum of an empire. The world is to be effected by the influences to be concentrated there. A race is to be redeemed and regenerated, and the birthright of liberty, the blessings of law, and the salvation of christianity are to be restored to that long injured people.

D.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Presbyterian.]

Things in Liberia.

BARK LAURA, *May 5th*, 1849.

Lat. 6.20 S., long. 31.10 W.

Dear Sir—Greenville, the only point at which we touched on the coast, is the principal settlement in Sinoe county. It is located at the mouth of the Sinoe river, which just before it discharges its waters, runs nearly parallel with the shore. On this intervening strip of land, from a quarter to half a mile in width, stands the town. It has a fine front on the sea coast, but is inaccessible on this side, owing to the numerous rocks that skirt the shore. The entrance to the river is narrow and intricate, but entirely safe, when the surf is not high. Vessels cannot approach the shore nearer than half a mile, and in bad weather this distance is hardly safe, for there is nothing to break the force of the

winds and waves. But difficult of access as Greenville is, it is the most accessible point on the whole coast. The people boast greatly of their fine harbor and its superiority over that of Monrovia. That their anchorage ground is better and the bar less dangerous may be true, but as for a harbor, there is nothing on the whole western coast of Africa, that is entitled to the name. And many regard the entire absence of harbors, as sufficient evidence that it was never intended to be inhabited by civilized beings. Liberia can scarcely hope ever to attain great commercial importance, for want of this one essential. Greenville numbers some fifty or sixty houses, and in the neighborhood of three hundred people. The houses are mostly one story high, and many of them en-

closed with palm or bamboo, and thatched with the same. Their churches, which are three in number, are certainly not an ornament to the town, architecturally speaking; but humble as they are, they bear testimony to the good morals and love of religion, which characterize the inhabitants of Liberia; and what is more than can be truly said of many of our more beautiful temples, they are well filled with wakeful, attentive and devout worshippers.

No public buildings have as yet been erected, but fine sites are reserved fronting the sea, for such as will be necessary for the shire town of a county. The people are sober, honest, moral and religious—not remarkably industrious or inclined to hard labor; on the contrary, they are rather indolent and inefficient, disposed to live as easily as possible—and where the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant, and the influences of the climate so enervating as they are here, the natural tendency is strongly towards slothfulness of mind as well as body. A man can raise, with scarcely labor enough for exercise, bananas, plantains, papaws, guavas, oranges, limes, pine-apples, cassada, sweet potatoes, melons, &c. These, with a few fowls, and an occasional sheep or goat, will not only support life, but afford many a better living than they have been accustomed to, with infinitely more labor to procure it. And I am sorry to say, the ambition of a large proportion of the settlers, rises no higher than the gaining a bare subsistence. They have this excuse, however, that they do not possess the requisite means and facilities for growing anything in sufficient quantities for exportation. They have no oxen, horses or mules, and consequently no ploughs; and it would

be a difficult matter, I fancy, for one man or half a dozen men to perform "*per manu*," the labor necessary in the first place, to rescue twenty or thirty acres from its primitive forest state, and then to cultivate it in corn, cotton or cane. Native labor is indeed very cheap, only twenty-five cents a day; but not one man in a hundred is able to avail himself of it, even at that price. The difficulties almost necessarily incident to settlement of new countries, are greatly increased in Liberia by two circumstances. In the first place, the great majority of the colonists are men who have never been called upon to act for themselves. An overseer has always planned their work, and not only told them daily *what* to do, but also *how* to do it. This servile dependence on the will and judgment of others and extreme ignorance, have rendered them incapable of that self-reliance and ready adaptation to the varied circumstances of life, which so greatly enhance the probability of success in an enterprise of this kind. If the disposition to improve their condition to the best possible advantage exists, the knowledge of the best means to accomplish it is wanting. The second difficulty the colonist has to encounter, is extreme poverty. He is poor in every sense of the word—poor in clothes—poor in articles of household comfort—poor in implements of husbandry—poor in money—and poor in mind, body and estate. Thus deficient in nearly all the essentials requisite to success, the wonder is not that so little has been accomplished, but that so much has been effected. The want of a market is another obstacle to their present and speedy prosperity. Most of the business on the coast is monopolized by English traders, greatly to the injury of the colonies. I believe, however, that a recent

treaty with Great Britain, has secured to Liberia the trade with the natives along her own coast. The visit of a vessel like the *Laura*, for example, that will exchange groceries and salt provisions for fruits, vegetables and fowls, is regarded as a real blessing. Provisions of all kinds are almost as dear as in California, though a superabundance of gold has nothing to do in making them so.

The soil in Sinoe county is a mixture of vegetable, mud and clay, or sand, and very productive. Rice is the only cereal that is cultivated—it is raised with little difficulty and yields well, but not near enough is produced for home consumption. No experiments have yet been made with other grains to ascertain the adaptability of the soil and climate to their culture. Mr. Murray has planted this spring an acre or two of corn, by way of trial, and is very sanguine of receiving a good profit for his investment. I saw a few cotton plants scattered about in gardens, that looked quite thrifty and promising—some of them covered with blossoms and pods. The coffee tree is an indigenous plant and flourishes finely.—Its kernel is thought by many to rival in flavor that of the celebrated Mocha coffee. I drank of it, but being no connoisseur, am not competent to judge of its quality. The fragrance and beauty of the flower of the coffee tree delighted me far more than the flavor of the fruit. It is as white as the driven snow, and forms a beautiful contrast to the deep rich green of the leaf—while the aroma it distils perfumes the whole atmosphere. You may see at one time and on the same tree, all the different stages of growth, from the bud to the matured fruit. The attention of the people is being almost exclusively turned to the cultivation of coffee as an article of exportation,

but it will be a long time, I fear, before they can successfully compete with their Brazilian neighbors.

The country is well timbered, particularly along the coast and on the borders of the streams. Among the most common and useful trees may be mentioned varieties of oak, bastard mahogany, poplar, cotton wood, teak, iron wood, native peach, mangrove, pundarus and palm. These and a great variety whose names and qualities are unknown, and which are abundantly sufficient for all the wants of the country a thousand years to come. The indigenous trees and plants of this tropical region possessed peculiar interest to me from their novelty and the strangeness of their whole appearance. Here stood the king of trees, the lofty palm, stretching up far into the heavens, with his crown of unfading green, towering like Saul of old—head and shoulders above all his fellows. There, a more modest member of the same family, the *Elais Guineensis*, pressed down with its enormous bunches of fruit, that were waiting to yield their golden liquid to any one having the hardihood to pluck them. Yonder the banana and plantain stretched forth their broad beautiful leaves to the breeze, while the rich clusters of flowers and fruit, teeming with sweetness, bent to the hand of him who would be delighted with the singular beauty of the one, or refreshed with the deliciousness of the other; and in every direction the dwarf and humble pine-apple shot forth his numerous, strong and dangerously armed leaves for the protection of the most luscious of all tropical fruits. One who has always been accustomed to the stunted growth of colder regions, beholds with astonishment the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics; and as he traverses magnificent forests, or rambles by the bor-

ders of sluggish pools, gazing in wonder on the gigantic equisetæ, ferns and palms, he seems transported back to primeval times, when nature, in the vigor and strength of youth, produced specimens of her handiwork on a scale of grandeur and magnificence, that would be appalling even to herself in these days of her dotage. He looks about in eager expectation of beholding the form of the monstrous Iguanodon, dragging his slow length along the slimy banks of the streams; or the colossal stature of the mighty Megatherium, as with slow and uncertain step he pursues his way in quest of food; or, perhaps, turning his eyes upward, he may chance to spy that greatest anomaly in the animal kingdom, the Pterodactyle, uniting in one individual the features of an

animal, serpent and bird. But hark! "Land ho!" "Where away?" "On the weather bow, sir." So a new continent is in sight, and I must away to see it.

Tuesday, May 22d—Two weeks ago yesterday morning, we came in sight of Pernambuco, and expected to anchor soon after dinner; but alas for human expectations, contrary winds and currents took us away to the north, and for fifteen long days have we vainly striven to reach our port. If a man can maintain his equanimity of temper under such circumstances, and not murmur at all, he is entitled to all the credit given to Job of old, for his patience. We have now a fair wind and hope to see Olinda again before dark.

Yours,

T. L. A.

[From the Courier.]

Colonization Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the auxiliary Colonization Society of Zanesville and Putnam was held in the Presbyterian church, agreeable to notice. A respectable audience attended; the individual who was expected to have addressed the meeting did not attend.

The chair was taken by the President, Rev. Mr. Smallwood. The exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Mr. Leonard and reading the report. Music of superior order by the choir. The President made an appropriate extempore address, followed by Mr. L. of the Baptist Church—these were also followed with observations by Mr. James and Mr. Safford the Secretary. Allusions were made to the prospects of future greatness and glory to the African race, and the joy that must be felt by every philanthropist of the colored race that a way has been

opened whereby he can be instrumental in breaking the iron bands by which Ethiopia has been bound, these eighteen hundred years.

It was conceived that great must be the happiness of every generous minded man, that while he was disenfranchising himself he might be the means of infinite good to a dark and heathenish land, by introducing the light of christianity and civilization and their attendant blessings; and if they could not avail themselves of these privileges they could assist those who could, by liberal contributions. It was suggested that if our colored brethren had half the spirit and energy that our forefathers (the pilgrims) had, they would soon break away from the depression under which they labor, and like the emigrants from Europe find a country of true liberty where they would rank among the nations of the earth!

The exercises concluded with some excellent remarks and benediction.

The following officers were then elected—

W. A. SMALLWOOD, *President*—Samuel J. Cox, Mr. Leonard, *Vice Presidents*—George James, A. Sullivan, G. W. Manypenny, James Raguet, E. E. Filmore, John Sullivan, Simeon Brown, C. C. Convers, *Managers*—H. Safford, *Secretary & Treasurer*.

The following Resolutions were introduced and passed:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to remove from this life, and our society, Mr. Daniel Convers, who has long served as vice president, and been an unwavering and efficient friend of the scheme of colonization; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of our much esteemed and revered friend, and coadjutor.

Resolved, That we commend to the serious consideration of our citizens a closer imitation of the principles of benevolence and philanthropy which characterized the deceased and especially his zeal in Colonization enterprise.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurances of our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in such papers as are kind enough to do so.

By order of the Board.

H. SAFFORD, *Secretary*.

REPORT.

With emotions of gratitude and love to the great Disposer of all things the Colonization Society close the operations of another year.

Our efforts and success in the general scheme of colonization has been abundantly blessed.—Far more than its most judicious friends anti-

cipated. A nation has peacefully and quietly sprang into existence, without bloodshed, fraud, injustice or war! A nation which promises untold blessings to Africa, and all the African race who will avail themselves of its advantages.

Already by the ability of President Roberts and the liberality of France and England a more efficient check will be given to the slave trade than has yet been done! A wide field of usefulness to the christian and philanthropist is opened! Savage Africa is about being civilized, and christianized as we have reason to hope; and Slavery, that most accursed of all institutions, will tumble to its base, even in Africa, where it is computed that there are 20 millions in abject bondage.

To effect these desirable objects and provide a desirable home for the colored race in their own country where they can enjoy the blessings of freedom in its most liberal and enlarged sense—where they can become known as a civilized, efficient and dignified nation, has been the untiring object of Colonization Societies.

Many valuable lives have been sacrificed, much time has been spent, and \$800,000 been expended.

Our strength has not been spent for naught—we have not labored in vain. In twenty-five years only we have seen this scheme of benevolence ripen into fruition, that may bid proud defiance in point of present and prospective usefulness to the most successful projects the world has ever seen.

Nor has this auxiliary been altogether idle—more than three thousand dollars has been paid over to the parent society since its formation, twenty-three years ago. Our prayers too have been joined to our alms, and may we not flatter ourselves that they have come up a joint memorial before God.

The amount of funds collected during the past year is \$148, of which \$146,18 have been forwarded to the parent society and receipted for.

Amidst our prosperity and rejoicing we have one painful circumstance to narrate; we allude to the death of Mr. Daniel Convers, one of

the vice presidents of the society, and from its first organization one of its most zealous and efficient members, and to his memory we render the tribute of sincere respect and heartfelt esteem.

H. SAFFORD,
Sec. & Treasurer.

[From the Missionary Journal.]

Central Africa.

THE following from the pen of brother Bowen, our accepted missionary to Central Africa, from the Christian Index, will serve to inform our readers in relation to many particulars concerning the interesting country to which he expects soon to proceed.

Many facts concerning this remote country have been given by travellers, among which we may notice the following:

The people are Negroes, Fellatahs and Arabs. The first are most numerous, but the Fellatahs are the dominant party. Their origin is not known, but it has been supposed that they emigrated from Asia. They are an intelligent, enterprising race, of an olive or brown color, with European features, and long soft hair. Travellers speak in admirable terms of the Fellatah shepherdesses, whom they represent as distinguished for native dignity and sweetness of manners. It has been a common opinion that Africa is inhabited entirely by Negroes, but this is not correct. The Abyssineans, Nubians, Fellatahs, Bechuannas, and many others belong to races quite distinct from the Negroes. In fact it is probable that the Negroes do not form one-half the population of the continent.

Agriculture in Central Africa is carried on with a surprising degree of industry. In many places the

traveller meets with extensive plantations in a high state of cultivation, producing corn, millet, rice, wheat, cotton, yams, &c., in great abundance.

The Manufactures of the country include iron tools, gold chains, and other trinkets of good workmanship, gun powder, cotton cloth in abundance, very superior mats, saddles, boots, &c., &c. The iron is smelted from the ores of the country, and the gold is dug from the mines, and collected from the sands of the rivers.

The Cities of Central Africa constitute one of its remarkable features. Many of them are of immense size, surrounded by walls thirty or forty miles in circuit. These walls are usually of clay, but sometimes of brick, and one city is mentioned with walls of wood, plated with iron. The *markets* in these cities afford immense quantities of provisions and other commodities; and some of them it is said are visited by thousands of strangers annually.

The Commerce of the Africans among themselves is surprisingly extensive, being carried from city to city, in every part of the country, by innumerable caravans. Some of the caravans go to the shore of the Mediterranean, others to the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, and many to the western coast. This active intercommunication cannot fail to be useful in the spread of the

gospel in this country when it is once introduced.

The Religion of the Fellatahs is a kind of Mahommedanism, distinguished by its freedom from Mahommedan bigotry and exclusiveness. As proof of this statement we may notice the fact that the women are not immured within walls and concealed by thick veils, but they are permitted to mingle as freely in society as the females of the United States. Some of the Negroes are still heathens, but most of them have been taught by the Fellatahs to renounce idols and believe in one God. Numbers of them have gone so far as to embrace the Mahommedan faith.

The Governments are despotic, but are generally mildly administered. There is far more security of life and

property than we might expect among barbarians. Travellers have seldom felt any apprehension of danger from the inhabitants. On the contrary they have usually been treated with respect and often with remarkable kindness. Hospitality is reckoned a virtue, and to maltreat a stranger especially a white man, is esteemed a heinous offence. When Park was murdered at Boussa, because he made war on the natives, all the surrounding country reproached that city for doing violence to a stranger, and 30 years after; when Lander passed through the country, the inhabitants of Boussa were still ashamed of the deed. The Landers remained two or three months at Boussa, and were treated with great respect. I may notice other facts hereafter.

[From the New York Home Journal.]

Night Funeral of a Slave.

TRAVELLING recently, on business, in the interior of Georgia, I reached just at sunset, the mansion of the proprietor through whose estate for the last half hour of my journey I had pursued my way. My tired companion pricked his ears, and with a low whisper, indicated his pleasure, as I turned up the broad avenue leading to the house. Calling a black boy in view, I bade him enquire of his owner if I could be accommodated with lodgings for the night.

My request brought the proprietor himself to the door, and from thence to the gate, when after a scrutinizing glance at my person and equipment, he enquired my name, business, and destination. I promptly responded to his questions, and he invited me to alight and enter the house, in the true spirit of Southern hospitality.

He was apparently thirty years of age, and evidently a man of educa-

tion and refinement. I soon observed an air of gloomy abstraction about him; he said but little, and even that little seemed the result of an effort to obviate the seeming want of civility to a stranger. At supper the mistress of the mansion appeared, and did the honors of the table in her particular department; she was exceedingly lady-like and beautiful, only as Southern women are, that is, beyond comparison with those of any other portion of the republic I have ever seen. She retired immediately after supper, and a servant handing some splendid Havannas on a silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably before the enormous fire of oak wood, when a servant appeared at the end door near my host, hat in hand, and uttered in subdued but distinct tones, the—to me—startling words—

“Master, de coffin hab come.”

"Very well," was the only reply, and the servant disappeared.

My host remarked my gaze of inquisitive wonder, and replied to it:

"I have been sad, sad," said he, "to-day. I have had a greater misfortune than I have experienced since my father's death. I lost this morning the truest and most reliable friend I had in the world—one whom I have been accustomed to honor and respect since my earliest recollection; he was the playmate of my father's youth and the mentor of mine—a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere christian. I stood by his bedside to-day, and with his hands clasped in mine, I heard the last words he uttered; they were, 'master, meet me in heaven.'"

His voice faltered a moment, and he continued after a pause, with increased excitement—

"His loss is a melancholy one to me. If I left my home, I said to him, 'John, see that all things are taken care of;' and I knew that my wife and child, property and all were as safe as though they were guarded by an hundred soldiers. I never spoke a harsh word to him in all my life, for he never merited it. I have a hundred others, many of them faithful and true, but his loss is irreparable."

I came from a section of the United States where slavery does not exist; and I brought with me all the prejudices which so generally prevail in the free States in regard to this institution. I had already seen much to soften these, but the observation of years would have failed to give me so clear an insight between master and servant as this simple incident. It was not the haughty planter, the lordly tyrant, talking of his dead slave as of his dead horse, but the kind-hearted gentleman, lamenting the loss, eulo-

gising the virtues of his good old friend.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed: "There are," said he; "many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral. To afford them an opportunity, several plantations have been notified that he will be buried to-night; some, I presume, have already arrived; and desiring to see that all things are properly prepared for his interment, I trust you will excuse my absence for a few moments."

"Most certainly, sir, but," I added, "if there is no impropriety, I would be pleased to accompany you."

"There is none," he replied, and I followed him to one of a long row of cabins, situated at the distance of some three hundred yards from the mansion:

The house was crowded with negroes, who all arose on our entrance, and many of them exchanged greetings with ray host in tones that convinced me that *they* felt that *he* was an object of sympathy from *them*.—The corpse was deposited in the coffin, attired in a shroud of the finest cotton materials, and the coffin itself painted black.

The master stopped at his head, and laying his hand upon the cold brow of his faithful bondsman, gazed long and intently upon features with which he had been so long familiar, and which he now looked upon for the last time on earth; raising his eyes, at length, and glancing at the serious countenances now bent upon his, he said, solemnly and with much feeling:—

"He was a faithful servant and a true christian; if you follow his example, and live as he lived, none of you need fear when the time comes for you to lay here."

A patriarch with the snow on eighty winters on his head answered:

"Master, it is true, and we will try to live like him."

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwelling.

About nine o'clock a servant appeared with the notice that they were ready to move, and to know if further instructions were necessary. My host remarked to me, that by stepping into the piazza, I would probably witness, to me, a novel scene.—The procession had moved, and its route led within a few yards of the mansion.

There were one hundred and fifty negroes, arranged four deep, and following a wagon in which was placed the coffin; down the entire length of the line, at intervals of a few feet, on each side, were carried torches of the resinous pine, and here called light-wood. About the centre was stationed the black preacher, a man of gigantic frame and stentorian lungs, who gave out from memory the words of a hymn, suitable to the occasion. The Southern negroes are proverbial for the melody and compass of their

voices, and I thought that hymn, mellowed by distance, the most solemn, and yet the sweetest music that had ever fallen upon my ear. The stillness of the night and strength of their voices enabled me to distinguish the air at the distance of half a mile.

It was to me a strange and solemn scene; and no incident of my life has impressed me with more powerful emotions than the night funeral of the poor negro. For this reason I hastily and most imperfectly sketched its leading features. Previous to retiring to my room, I saw in the hands of a daughter of the lady at whose house I stopped for the night, a number of the "Home Journal," and it occurred to me to send this to your paper, perfectly indifferent whether it be published or not. I hail from a colder clime, where it is our proud boast that all men are equal: I shall return to my Northern home, deeply impressed with the belief, that dispensing with the *name* of freedom, the negroes of the South are the happiest and most contented people on the face of the earth.

VIATOR.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

Independence of Liberia.

THERE is a circular on our first page which has been addressed to sundry individuals in this State, and doubtless in other States, which we insert at the request of an aged friend, long distinguished for his deep and generous interest in that African colony which has now risen to the rank of an independent government, orderly and wisely administered. We have marveled at the policy of our government in hesitating to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and welcoming it into the family of nations. It deserves such recognition. Tried by any test of merit, it is more worthy of

such a rank, than any to the south of us on this Western continent, or than many much older, and some much younger, in the Eastern world. As Liberia was planted by American philanthropy, it would seem that the government of the American Republic should have been the first to acknowledge the youthful sister, and extend to her the right hand of fellowship. There may be "reasons of State" of which we know nothing, which have had their influence in causing this delay—for we trust it is only a delay, and not an absolute refusal.

The Liberians did not take this

step rashly, and without good advice. They were subject to many inconveniences from the peculiarity of their relations as a mere colony. Their local laws, necessary for their own prosperity, were set at naught by foreigners. Wherever the colonists happened to have no settlement, English and other European traders felt at liberty to trade directly with the natives, without any regard to custom house regulations. Capt. Murry, of the English navy, hardly three years ago, threatened to destroy the town of Monrovia, if the English merchants were molested in their open contempt and violation of the laws of Liberia. This not only lessened the public revenue, and cast contempt upon the government, but gave the English such an advantage over the Liberian traders, who were required to pay duties, as to amount almost to a monopoly of the trade.

In this state of things, they were advised by their American friends—long tried friends, who had prayed, and consulted, and pleaded with men, and given of their substance to sustain them in all their adversities—to prepare and take measures for asserting their own independence, and seek to be recognized as an independent, self-governed people, by the nations of the earth.

This, with as much promptness as was consistent with a wise and cautious course of proceeding, they proceeded to do. They proclaimed themselves independent. They organized a government, under a constitution substantially like that of the United States. President Roberts, came to America; his nation was not here recognized. He went to England, to France, to Belgium; these European governments have severally recognized the government of Liberia, on similar terms as they do the most favored nations.

The English government surrendered to Liberians the right to trade between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and consented to their purchasing all the country between Cape Mount and Sherbro river; and a private banker in England made a present of £1,000 towards the purchase. The English government fitted up a frigate, in good style, to convey President Roberts and his family home to Liberia, after he had fulfilled his mission to Europe. It also made a present of a cutter of 4 guns to the Liberian government; and also placed at the disposal of President Roberts, as many of the English vessels of war as should be needed for burning up and destroying the great factory at New Cess. This achievement has been consummated since President Roberts' return. The Liberia Herald of May 18, received at the Traveller office, has this gratifying announcement:—

"The expedition sent by Gov. Roberts to New Cesters and Trade Town, for the destruction of the slave factories at those places, returned to Monrovia on the 28th of April. The troops, more than 400 in number, were conveyed to New Cesters by a French steamer, and three British vessels: one or more from the French squadron, and the U. S. ship Yorktown, accompanied the expedition.

"The fullest success crowned this undertaking. The slavers were completely routed and their establishments, at both places, destroyed."

The slave factories at Gallenas had been previously destroyed by the English and the whole place burnt down. At New Cess, otherwise New Cesters, the slave traders had taken advantage of President Roberts' absence and the weakness of the colony to prosecute their unlawful work with more than usual activity. A single slave vessel, which

had been lying off and on for several days, had run in, and taken off 500 slaves in a single night.

The treaty procured by President Roberts between England and the Republic of Liberia, was formally ratified by the Senate of Liberia, on the 24th of April. The treaty places Liberia on the footing of the most favored nations. In accordance with the spirit of the treaty, a law was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, declaring slavery piracy, and punishable accordingly.

The Herald speaks of the gratitude which is felt by the people of Liberia, towards England, for the deep sympathy and spontaneous kindness which has been manifested for them: for the attention bestowed on President Roberts while in England recently; and for the prompt recognition of the Republic by the British Government. "We wait,"

the Herald says, "with no little, anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much cannot be denied—seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition; but we hope and believe they will do more."

Why should our government suffer other nations to monopolize all the sympathies of the citizens of the new Republic? The trade will be likely to flow in the same channels. There are reasons, moral and economical, as well as political, why our government should no longer delay the recognition. That the mass of our citizens wish for it, we have no question. Let them then make their wishes known. It is the business of the government to execute the will of the people, when that will is bent towards a politic, humane, just and proper object.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

Letters from the Rev. Messrs. Payne, Rambo and Hoffman.

THE following recent communications from Africa, will gratify the friends of the interesting and important Mission which our church is sustaining in that wide and destitute field of labor:

MT. VAUGHAN, *Cape Palmas*,
April 26th, 1849.

* * * * The box, which has been so long reaching us, came by the present opportunity, along with Musu and our brethren Rambo and Hoffman. The articles sent will all be useful in time, although your little Joseph Bullock will have to wait awhile for his clothes. You must understand that we do not give our native boys *clothes*, until they reach the age of fifteen. Before that age they wear cloths around their loins, made of two cotton handkerchiefs or

two yards cotton cloth, (the only clothing of native adults,) and a cotton shirt. To give them more than this would be an incumbrance to them, (as we proved by experiment,) and place them so much above their people as to make them proud. After about the age of fifteen, we begin to clothe them in cheap cotton goods. Your little namesake is the least of all my little ones, not three feet high; but like most little people he has a big soul. Passing along by the school house some time since, where there was a great deal of noise, he was heard, "Oh! these boys make *too much* noise, (oh pe hede baka). If Payne would make me head-man I could keep them in order!" I remark a great precocity amongst native chil-

dren. From the age of two to twelve they know more, and can do more than children of the same age in civilized countries. And no wonder, since from almost the day of their birth, they are carried to the farms on the backs of their mothers, as soon as they can walk, follow them thither, mingle in and take part in all the scenes of their parents and friends, so that very soon they know all that is to be known. Nothing but this could account for the fact that little Joseph Bullock seems no more to need his parents than if he never had any; is as much at home in school, walks and talks, and acts as if he were second to none, and resents his real and supposed insults as if he were a very Goliath. Going to see a house, which his cousin was building, the other day, who should I see perched in the scaffolding, but this self-same "little Bullock" (for this, by the by, is his familiar address all over mission premises). He was carrying up shingles! But Joseph Bullock is a nice, docile little hoy, and improves fast for his age. Could he speak for himself, I doubt not he would ask in an air of triumph,

"And where's the boy, *not* three feet high, Who's made improvement more than I?"

Nor would he fail, in the same spirit, to add,

"The thought is in my youthful mind,
To be the greatest of mankind."

We will continue to pray that he may be truly great. "You ask, can unordained men without a knowledge of the native tongue be useful in the mission." My dear sir, this is *exactly what we do need*—just now, *our greatest need*. Did you not understand this from me in our short interview in Philadelphia? If you did not, I failed to impress upon you, what it was my object to impress upon all the churches which I visited. Having visited Sierra Leone,

I saw that the very life of the very flourishing stations of the church missionary stations there was the efficient superintendence of *Catechists from England*; acting, therefore, under the instructions of the Foreign Committee in every address, I asked for these, but did not hear of one response! since that time, as before, we have been getting along as best we could with such imperfect teachers, colonist and native, as we could, with all our other duties, raise up. But a crisis has now arrived, when to all my other engagements, I have had to add that of teacher of eight of our most advanced youths because I have no one who *can* attend to them. Their studies are all in *English*. But besides this, there is now a yet wider door of usefulness opened by the establishment of a *High School* here (Mount Vaughan) for the education of *colonist teachers*, and if it please God, ministers. These *all, as you know, speak English*, and will be *taught in English*. Besides, as Mt. Vaughan is in the middle of the colony, and connected with the High School, (which must be small,) there ought to be a large day school. The Catechist here, too, might lay-read for the colony, and operate too through an interpreter, upon a large native population not far distant. Really, sir, I cannot well conceive of a wider sphere of usefulness than is here presented for *two well qualified* laborers of the class about which you make inquiries. I have finished my sheet (to which I cannot add another for want of time) without telling you, with how much pleasure I read your account of your labors for Africa in America. God speed you, my christian brother! With christian salutations tell your interesting Charge, that while they pray for little Joseph Bullock and us, we will try not to forget them. We "will strive to-

gether in our prayer," and we will hope a great many Africans, from both sides of the Atlantic, will mingle in "the great multitude in heaven out of all nations," with you and your friend,

J. PAYNE.

BASSA COVE,
April 13th, 1849.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I write to say that brother H., myself, Musee, and passengers generally, arrived at Monrovia, (on the 25th inst.,) in good health and spirits. Our passage was a short one, and in all respects pleasant. We were but 29 days sailing from the Virginia Capes to Monrovia. Our missionary labors during the voyage seemed grateful to the sixty emigrants. During the evening before we reached Monrovia, they held a meeting and drew up a series of resolutions, tendering to brother H. and myself their thanks for our services, and expressing their best wishes for our future good health and success in our labors. These resolutions were handed to us by a Committee appointed for the purpose. We did not expect such an expression of their gratitude, but were glad that the labors of your missionaries were so acceptable. May some hearts have been everlastingly impressed with divine truth, and bring forth the fruit of good living to God's honor and glory.

Our visit to Monrovia was very gratifying to us both. As there was no Episcopal Church there, I preached last Sunday afternoon in the Methodist Church to a large and attentive congregation, (brother H. having preached in the morning on board the U. S. sloop-of-war, Yorktown, to 150 persons). I was glad to deliver a gospel message to christians from America—though 4,500 miles from my home. There are

three places of worship, (Baptist Methodist, and Presbyterian) in the town; and some 400 communicants. I am sorry that there is not a single Episcopal congregation in the Republic—I hope it will soon be otherwise. "I was glad to hear through Elliott Cresson, Esq., just before we sailed, that the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, had agreed to sustain a mission station of our church to be established at Bexley, near this place, and was anxious that brother H. or myself (with the consent of the Foreign Committee) should at once locate at that point. Whilst we should be rejoiced if our mission at Cape Palmas might spare one of us; to undertake the interesting work of preaching the gospel to the Bassas, who are an extensive tribe, yet we think neither can be spared for that purpose at present, especially as our field of usefulness is enlarging at Cape Palmas; and but one ordained missionary is now there—and Dr. Perkins—a useful catechist, returns home in the Packet. We have, however, just sent word to Senator Benson, proposing to take a trip to-morrow up the St. John's eight miles to Bexley—who will make arrangements for us—I will report to you the result of our investigation, when we shall have returned.

April 14. Brother Hoffman and myself have returned from our tour up the St. John's. We had a most pleasant and satisfactory visit. We started in the morning about 9½ o'clock, from Bassa Cove, in a row-boat, in company with Messrs. Day and Cheeseman, Baptist (colored) missionaries. The scenery on either side was very fine—the banks being studded with every variety of trees of the richest foliage. The country is flat, but rises gradually as we advance inland, until we reach the mountains at the distance of 30

miles from the coast. The highlands are said to be healthier than the lowlands, and I think it highly probable as the latter abounds with fens and marshes. We reached the mission premises of Rev. Mr. Day, (who was with us) at Bexley, before mid-day. This is a pleasant settlement—consisting principally of colonists on small but productive farms—generally lying immediately on the river—and some of them are kept quite neat, and the houses though small are comfortable. Mr. D.'s school numbers 33 scholars, about half natives. We found them, after two years' instruction, good readers, ready writers, and quick at figures. We learned many interesting facts about the Bassas, through this faithful and intelligent missionary. The tribe consists of at least 50,000 persons, and occupies at least 9,000 square miles of territory. They are an active, comparatively intelligent, peaceful and docile people. Mr. D. has travelled throughout their whole country, and is revered by them as a father. He has been quite successful in his labors among them—represents them as being willing hearers of the Gospel—thinks they will compare well with other tribes around, in some respects perhaps superior. Their language has been reduced (though imperfectly) to writing. The Gospels and the Acts have been printed in it, besides some school books. There are no white missionaries now among them—all died or returned home. We saw the king of a small town. He came, at Mr. D.'s request, to see us. He appeared in his native costume, (in the most primitive style) with his cutlass and knife girded about him. He was quite a shrewd and intelligent man, understood English quite well, listened to us attentively as we spoke to him about the religion of Jesus; reminded us that Mr. D. had

told him all that before. The fact is, years ago, before he became head man, he acted as Mr. D.'s interpreter for a time, but he never embraced christianity. I became deeply interested in this people after hearing so much in their favor, but still do not think they are equal to the "Vye" people of Cape Mount. They (the Vyes) are said to be separatists from the Mandingoes—and have brought with them many of their arts and sciences—and indeed some of them their (the Mahommedan) religion. Their language has been reduced to writing by one of their number, by syllabic characters numbering *two hundred*. The Rev. S. W. Koelle, of Sierra Leone, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, whom we saw in Monrovia, has recently made a visit among them, and learned something of their language. He gave them a high character, as to social, physical and mental qualities. He also showed us some of their books. This tribe is within the Republic, and but 45 miles north-west of Monrovia. If our church should undertake a new mission to be situated within the Republic, I should think, from all I can learn of the different tribes, and at the same time of the climate and face of the country, that the "Vye" people, numbering from 5000 to 7000 persons, would be the most judicious selection; and especially as their country (Cape Mount) is high and comparatively healthy; and the people are willing to receive, and in some individual cases, have called out, with Macedonian earnestness, for the Gospel. If the Bassa tribe should be selected as the people among whom to operate, I should say that, as the Cove is rather unhealthy and Bexley somewhat so, it would be desirable on several accounts to penetrate farther into the interior—near, or on the mountains. It is true it

would have its disadvantages, on account of being somewhat removed from the Bexley and Bassa Cove colonists, and also owing to the difficulty of penetrating the country on account of the thick growth of underwood in the forests. The St. John's, Benson's and Mecklin rivers, which meet at Bassa Cove, are not navigable even for canoes, more than some ten or twelve miles in the interior; otherwise the mountains might be accessible through them. I have made these few statements in regard to the Bassas, supposing they would be interesting to you, as a friend to the cause of Afric's redemption; but perhaps I have unnecessarily taxed your attention with this matter; if so, you will please pardon me.

Brother H. and myself have cause to be daily more and more thankful to our Almighty Protector, for continued good health and spirits, and a growing interest in the people and country, in whose behalf we desire to spend and be spent. We cannot look upon the Kroomen, who are now a part of our ship's crew, (acting as porters and boatmen,) with noble, athletic forms, eyes sparkling with sprightliness, and native shrewdness; dispositions amiable and gentle, and hearts open and generous, without our souls stirring within us in tender commiseration, as we reflect that these are Fetich men, devil worshippers, and are classed with those millions on this continent, who are wending their way down to eternal destruction. Again and again have we reasoned with those of them who can speak English a little, on the subject of the immortality of the soul,—the price of its redemption,—also about heaven and hell—but alas! alas! as often have we been answered something as follows: "You be God-man, we be Krooman; you sabby book,—

you sabby God palavar,—we no sabby these things:—Krooman follow country fashion." No expostulation—no reasoning—seems thus far to make any impression upon their darkened minds; may God in his own good time, cause the blinded eyes of their understanding to be opened, that the light of the everlasting Gospel may forever dispel the midnight gloom.

April 16. We shall probably leave here this evening for Sinou, to remain a day or two, and after that shall proceed to Cape Palmas, which we hope to reach before the close of the week.

April 20. We anchored here off Cape Palmas, at 7 o'clock this evening. It is now less than two months since we sailed from Baltimore, and but two days over *six* weeks since we left the Virginia Capes. Surely the Lord has heard and answered the prayers of Christians in our behalf, thus far, whereof we are glad, yea, I trust thankful. We heard through a native who came on board, that Dr. Perkins and the other missionaries were well as usual. He was from Fishtown, Dr. P.'s station, and he had recently seen the Doctor. We shall meet the missionaries early to-morrow morning; after seeing them I will close this and other letters to be sent by the Packet.

April 23—9 P. M. The meeting of our missionary band was held at 12 M., to-day. It was decided that owing to Dr. Perkins' continued ill health, it is expedient for him to take passage home in the Packet, which he will do. He therefore resigns his school and offices. I was appointed as superintendent of the Fishtown and Rocktown stations, and brother H. my assistant pro tem. Brother H. was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of our Society. It was decided that we go to Cavalla to pass through the acclimating fever, and

shall there be in Mr. Payne's family — Musu will also be with us. We hope in two or three months to have passed through this fever, and be ready for work; in the meantime, we shall be gaining much valuable information from our experienced and successful brother P. We feel that this step will be an excellent one for us. Dr. McGill, who resides at the Cape here, will be our physician; and the missionaries have implicit confidence in his skill and ability as such. We feel pleased with present arrangements, and are sure that we are in the path of duty, and shall feel happy in its performance. Be assured of brother H.'s and my kindest regards, and believe me, Rt. Rev. Sir, to remain as ever,

Your servant in the Gospel of Christ,
J. RAMBO.

—
WE copy below the concluding part of a letter from Mr. Hoffman, dated at Bassa Cove, April 13th, 1849, and addressed to the Society of inquiry on Missions in the Theological seminary of Virginia. We earnestly ask the attention of all our readers to its strong and encouraging appeals in behalf of Africa:

"We find the country very beautiful even on the sea board. In the interior it is mountainous: they are seen at a distance of 20 or 30 miles from the coast. The Goula country and Bopoor country are mountainous, cooler and thought healthier. One of the chiefs assured a missionary that if missionaries would come there, and not stop on the coast, they would not be sick,—'they no die.' Very old persons are seen among them. Thus behold the field is white, may God send the laborers.

"Our Colonists, without any exception, seem pleased with the country and their prospects. We have been ashore and seen the effects of liberty. You can read it

even on the faces of the children; you may see it in the quickened and firm step of the adult. They are a Christian people and God has blessed them. We have dined twice with the President, (Roberts,) once in company with the officers of the Yorktown.

"April 13. To-day we visited Bexley, a farming district rather than a village. The Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Baptist Board, is stationed here, a most excellent man. We saw a number of his scholars, boys from 7 to 14 years old, nearly all could read,—some after being in the school only two years. Here also we met some Christian youths. Some were or had been acting as teachers of others. We conversed with a native king who came to see us, whose heart had been touched by the fire of the Spirit, yet he sought to quench this flame, lest he should lose caste among his people. Dear brethren, the more we see of this people, the more ready do they appear to receive the gospel; this is the universal testimony of all with whom we have conversed upon the subject,—it is the result of our own observation. Africa never appeared brighter to us than at present, and thus far it has been an increasing brightness, both as regards the people, the appearance of the country and the climate. We are convinced that many who have fallen victims to this latter, have done so through their own imprudence; others from circumstances which have now ceased to exist. Still, in the nature of things, as we change a temperate for a tropical climate, we must expect sickness. We may look for death, but were the danger tenfold *what of that?* Do they deserve the name of *soldiers* who turn from the battle-field from fear of death? Are any true followers of Christ who dare not follow his own footsteps even with Himself

in sight? *Come to the rescue!* leave the strifes of our land to those who are willing to waste their strength in disputing the color of their plumes, or the size of their buttons, and follow ye your Master with His chosen ones against a common enemy. The captives of Satan are waiting for deliverance. Come, set them free, for God has given you the power. Give yourselves wholly to God: keep nothing back: Then will He guide you with His counsel: He will be very careful of you,—yea, *manifold more* shall ye receive than had ye walked the way of your own devising. God Almighty give you singleness of heart in considering your duty to the heathen. For myself I can only give the result of my experience, as I lift my foot at the threshold of the work. *I rejoice in it*, and am filled with hope. I can say hitherto that the Lord hath helped me, and in this confidence I go on; thoughts and fears are giving place to pleasing anticipations. From all I learn from intelligent persons, some of whom have been physicians, in reference to the climate, it is no sufficient reason why the introduction of Christianity should be left to the colored race. There are not sufficient objections to keep white men away,—and where are the colored to carry it on? The Republic of Liberia is doing nobly according to its strength for the spreading of the Gospel. The Methodists have alone upwards of 40 or 50 preaching places (among

the natives—and many) within the Republic and Maryland Colony. At a missionary meeting held last July, at Monrovia, addresses were made and \$437 were subscribed. Does not this shame the feeble efforts of our highly favored and rich communities? But all that they can do, all they efforts of the Colony must be limited, for they want both men and means for the work. And now, dear brethren, I must bid you farewell, and leave it for brother Rambo to tell you of our destined place of labor, and give his own views on the subject of our labors. In all that I have said he fully agrees. I rejoice in his companionship, and would advise my brethren (if one of so little experience should advise) that they go out to the work two and two, for we are but human and need human sympathy; and be assured health of mind and body not a little depends on such social encouragement; we ever bear you in our remembrance, as well as your faithful instructors. May God have you all in His holy keeping, honour you in and with His service, and make the institutions of which you are members a joy to the earth and a glory to the Church.

With Christian love,

Your brother in Christ,

C. COLDEN HOFFMAN.

Brethren pray for us.

To the members of the Missionary Society of Inquiry, Theological Seminary, Va."

Java—Growth of Coffee and Pepper.

In extent, Java is about 700 miles in length, and it varies from 80 to 140 miles in width. Its area is less than 60,000 square miles. The face of the country is more or less broken by mountains, but the soil generally is rich and productive. The

products are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and a profusion of the finest tropical fruit. We were much interested in seeing some of these tropical productions growing. Coffee is cultivated here to as great perfection as in almost any other part

of the world. It grows upon large bushes, that very much resemble our large clinquepin bushes, and the grains of coffee are formed two in a berry, about the size and shape of our common plum. The skin of the berry is about as thick as that of the plum, and the color, when ripe, that of a pale scarlet. The bush is very productive. Every branch is loaded with the berries, which grow two in a place, on opposite sides of each other, and about one inch and a half apart. When ripe, the skin bursts open, and the grains of coffee fall out on the ground. But a more general way is to spread something under the bush, and shake the coffee down. After the outer skin is taken off, there remains a kind of husk over each kernel, which is broken off, after being well dried in the sun, by heavy rollers. The coffee, after this, needs winnowing, in order to be freed from the broken particles of the husk. It has been said by some writers that one husk will not, with another, average more than a pound of coffee; but it seemed to me, though I could only judge from appearances, that this was too small an allowance for each bush.

Black pepper is also raised to some extent on the Island of Java;

but Sumatra, which lies just across the Straits, is by far the most celebrated for this commodity. Her pepper is, perhaps, the finest and most abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine, very much like our grape vine, and the pepper vineyards reminded me very much of our American vineyards of grapes. The pepper-grape grows and looks, when green, a good deal like our currants. There is this difference, however, the currant has each its own distinct stem, but the pepper has not. Every grain grows hard on one common stem, just as each grain of Indian corn does on the cob, or husk, as Virginians incorrectly would say. The color of pepper, when first ripe, is almost a bright red, and changes to the dead black, common to us, by being exposed to the heat of the sun.

The famous white pepper is nothing more than the common black with the outer skin taken off. It is first soaked until this skin bursts open, which is then rubbed off and the grain dried. The white therefore, is not considered so pungent as the black, though it is nicer and more expensive, as more labor is necessary in order to prepare it.

Arrival of the Portsmouth.

THE U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Benj. Cooper, from Madeira July 29th, arrived here last evening. The U. S. ship *Decatur*, Commander E. Byrne, left Porto Prayo, (Cape de Verdes) June 6th, for a cruise on the coast of Africa, and would be absent until October.

The U. S. ship *Yorktown*, Commander John Marston, was at Madeira July 29th. She will visit the Canaries, and be at Cape de Verdes in October.

The U. S. brig *Porpoise*, Commander A. G. Gordon, left Porto Prayo May 14th, for a cruise on the coast of Africa, and would return in October.

U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Commander A. G. Slaughter, was cruising among the windward Islands, and was soon to cruise southward, on the coast.

A very unhealthy season was apprehended at Madeira. The tornados had commenced early, and with unusual violence.

Commodore Cooper was compelled

led to return to the United States on account of serious illness, occasioned by an attack of African fever while cruising on that unhealthy coast.

List of Officers of the Portsmouth.

Commodore—Benjamin Cooper.

Lieutenant Commanding, H. Darcantel; Lieutenants, B. M. Dove, G. Wells and Charles E. Fleming; Fleet Surgeon, Wm. Johnson; Purser, J. O. Bradford; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Harrison; Acting Master, G. M. Ransom; Passed Midshipman, G. W. Young; Midshipmen, O. P. Allen, C. C. Cannon, J. E. Johnson; Commodore's Secretary, J. P. Petit; Commodore's Clerk, Thos. J. Northall; Boatswain, A. Colson; Gunner, Wm. Craig; Carpenter, Asa Poinsett; Sailmaker, Charles P. Frost.

List of Officers of the U. S. ship

Decatur, at Porto Prayo, June 6th.—

Commander, E. Byrne; Lieutenants, W. H. Ball, N. Collins, B. Randolph, acting; Purser, J. G. Harris; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. S. Bishop; Acting Master, W. K. Murdaugh; Midshipmen, R. Bryant, W. S. Lovell, W. Totten, J. D. Ramey; Boatswain, A. Hagerty; Gunner, J. M. Ballard; Carpenter, D. Jones; Sailmaker, J. C. Bradford.

List of Officers of the U. S. ship

Yorktown, at Madeira, July 29th.—

Commander, John Marston; Lieutenants, T. R. Rootes, C. F. M. Spotswood, J. M. Frailey, C. H. B. Caldwell, acting; Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Purser, J. A. Semple; Passed Assistant Surgeon, T. M. Potter; Acting Master, W. H. Parker; Passed Midshipmen, E. A. Selden, D. Coleman; Midshipmen, J. Parker, J. P. Pyffe, E. J. Means, J. Bruce; Commander's Clerk, J. Farnsworth; Boatswain, J. J. Young; Gunner, C. B. Oliver; Carpenter, N. Mager; Sailmaker, H. H. Frankland.

Officers of the U. S. brig Porpoise,

at Porto Prayo, May 14th.—Com-

mander, A. G. Gordon; Lieutenants, B. F. Sands, J. C. Wait, acting; Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Babb; Acting Master, J. Armstrong; Passed Midshipmen, J. A. Seawell, Chas. Grey; Midshipmen, J. E. Belknap, E. C. Burke.

Officers of the U. S. brig Bain-

bridge, at the Cape de Verds.—

Commander, A. G. Slaughter; Lieutenants, D. McDougal, F. S. Hagerty; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. Wilson; Acting Master, W. P. Buckner.

Sentiments in Indiana.

A FRIEND of the cause of colonization has sent us the following article for publication. It is taken as the expression of the views of the colored people in the region of *Indianapolis*. We insert it as a part of the history of the times.

PROGRESS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The colored people of this place celebrated the anniversary of the independence of Hayti, on the 1st inst. Many colored people from a distance were in attendance.

They congregated in a grove north of the city, where they were addressed by a number of colored speakers.

The leading point of all the addresses was the elevation of the race by education and otherwise. One speaker advised his auditors to leave the large towns and cities, where they must become the servants of white men, and go into the country and secure a right in the soil. He asserted that two races could not live on terms of equality, whilst associated together, and referred to the past history of the world as evi-

dence of the truth of his assertion. He therefore recommended emigration to a separate state or country, but objected to African emigration, without assigning a reason for his objections. He likewise advised his auditors not to consider this country their home, but to look forward to a state of nationality and independence; and whilst dwelling on the necessity of separation and emigration, he held up the emigration to California as an example worthy of imitation.

This speaker has considered the state of his people, and given them good advice; but we will enquire where they can find a better home than in that country of which they talk so eloquently at times, and upon whose ancient grandeur they found so many claims to our respect.

It is impossible for the colored race ever to found a nation on the North American Continent, because the whites will inevitably spread over the whole country. A colony of colored persons, at least in the United States, however well established and prosperous it might be, would eventually share the fate of the Indian tribes, and be compelled to give place to the more energetic and hardy Anglo-Saxons. And no reasonable man can for a moment entertain the idea that colored men can ever attain an equal standing with the whites in this country. In fact, it is well known that a large portion of the free colored population in the North is more illly fed, clothed, and lodged, and much more degraded than are the Southern slaves. Knowing this, we are at a loss to explain the cause of the pertinacious opposition evinced by some of them to Liberian emigration. Liberia is destined, one day, to be one of the most powerful and influential nations in the world, and that day is not far distant. Did the free

people of color possess one tythe of the energy and spirit of adventure which belongs to the American people generally, the population of Liberia would be increased by the addition of thousands who are now living a life of inferiority and servitude in this country. It is strange that MEN, who claim to be MEN, should prefer a residence in this country where they will ever be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the whites, to a citizenship in a land where they will have no superiors, and where the highest honors are equally open to all their race.—*Indiana State Journal*.

There is doubtless a diversity of opinion as to the merits of colonization among the colored people of Indiana. We have seen evidences that there are those there, who are *not* in the *highest degree* friendly to the scheme. We give below a specimen. Mr. Findlay's appeal we published some time since. Our readers will remember it, as a cool, dispassionate statement of the reasons which had induced him to make up his mind to emigrate to Liberia. The following is an answer to that appeal by the people of Fort Wayne:

NO COLONIZATION.—We copy from the Bugle the following account of proceedings at a meeting of the colored people of Fort Wayne, Ind. The meeting was called to take into consideration the merits of an appeal made to the colored people of that State, by Wm. W. Findlay, urging them, if they would enjoy social, civil and political privileges, to colonize in Liberia. Here is the answer to that appeal:

Resolved, That the enjoyment of

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness belongs to us as an inalienable right from our Creator, in common with all mankind.

Though denied in some things the full enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness at present, which are awarded to the whites, yet we are determined to use all lawful means, and to continue in so doing, until we shall be allowed the full privileges of American citizens; for our forefathers fought, bled and died, to secure for us and to us these things, in common with other citizen soldiers, in the Revolutionary War.

That, because we are at present denied some of these rights in this State, we should not abandon the hope of attaining justice for ourselves and our posterity, when already the heaven of justice is beginning to show its perfect work in some of the Eastern States; and in some of the Western, though not yet arrived to a state of maturity, is so far improved as to assure us that patience and perseverance are only needed on our part; and if we should at such a time flee our country, forsake the graves of our fathers, desert the places of our birth and the scenes of our childhood, we should show ourselves unworthy the enjoyment of those things now withheld from us.

That the Prince of Slavery and Slaveholding never sprung upon the American People a more sure and destructive scheme for the annihilation of the Free Colored People of this land, than the scheme of colonization in Africa. It never designed to do any thing for our benefit, but to destroy. Let it speak for itself: "The moral, intellectual, and political improvement of people of color within the United States are objects foreign to the powers of this society."—Address of Am. Col. Soc. to its Auxiliaries, Af. Rep. vii. 291.

That since the Colonization Society has sent forth to the world this broad declaration, we feel insulted when asked to emigrate to Liberia; and when a colored man becomes the tool of such society, or on his own responsibility advocates Colonization, we look upon him as recreant to the best good of his race.

That, while we will labor to elevate our race and secure to them the enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges with the whites, we feel bound to labor to prevent our people from colonizing in Liberia; for every one that leaves this country for that American Golgotha, weakens our hands and throws obstacles in our way that are hard to be overcome.

That is pretty strong language! There is no favor for colonization to be shown by them! They seem however to have either mistaken or wilfully misrepresented the Society on one point. They quote from the Repository, Vol. vii, p. 291. We give the paragraph entire, that every one may see how gross is their perversion of it; the preceding paragraph states that the great object for which the Society was formed, was to aid in colonizing in Africa such of the free people of color as desire to go there, and that it wholly abstained from mingling in those questions on which the *North* and the *South* were divided; and then follows the paragraph from which they have eviscerated what they consider such a precious bit of gall.

"While, however, this principle must continue to be, as it has heretofore been, the guide and the guardian of this Society, it should not be

inferred that there is, or can be, any influence exerted by it that can interfere in the slightest degree with the diffusion of principles or the prosecution of measures by others which may affect any other collateral objects. *The emancipation of slaves or the amelioration of their condition, with the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of people of color within the United States, are subjects foreign to the powers of this Society.* To mingle them with the great and exclusive end of the Colonization Society, would be destructive to it. But it does not follow, because the Society does not directly encourage these objects, that it is either hostile to them, or that it exercises a deleterious influence in regard to them. As well might it be said that the

constitution of the United States by abjuring any connexion with, or recognition of any particular religious tenets, exercised an influence unfriendly to true religion, whereas we all know that it is pre-eminently owing to this constitutional forbearance, that the purity of religion in this country is not alloyed by the prejudices and corruptions that have debased it in other portions of the globe. Let these interesting topics, on which such differences of opinion are honestly entertained, rest, on their own foundations. It is for the Colonization Society, agreeably to its organic law, amidst these conflicting sentiments, to maintain, in its official relations, the strictest impartiality."

Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts on Colonization.

THE Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, at their annual meeting in 1848, appointed a committee of nine to prepare a report containing a brief history of the rise and progress of slavery in our country, a view of the responsibility of the free States in regard to it, and a "calm and temperate, but solemn and earnest appeal to the community on this momentous subject."

The following members were appointed: Dr. Lowell, of Boston; Dr. Hitchcock, of Randolph; Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; Mr. Thomson and Dr. Worcester, of Salem; Mr. Briggs, of Plymouth; Mr. Hill, of Worcester; Dr. Child, of Lowell; Mr. Lothrop, of Boston. Eight of these nine persons contributed more or less to the preparation of the report; but most of the labor involved in it was borne by the Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, of whose opinions it may probably be considered an accurate expression.

The annual meeting of the Convention in

May, 1849, listened to "a full abstract" of the report thus ordered, voted their approval of the general principles and results of the same, and authorized its publication.

We have introduced this report for the purpose of laying before our readers, the following testimony respecting Colonization. Coming from the source it does, we trust our New England readers, especially, will give it all the weight it deserves.

We should be unjust to the cause of freedom, if we did not refer to the plan of colonizing emancipated slaves, with others of the colored race, upon the shores of Africa. Very many of our most intelligent and philanthropic citizens regard this plan as entitled to vastly more favor than it has hitherto received. Yet, as is well known, it has been strenuously opposed; and there are questions involved in it, upon which there is still no inconsiderable diversity and contrariety of opinion. To enter upon a discussion of these would lead us aside from the main object, which we would hope to accomplish in this Report.

Connected also with the plan of colonization is another point of our subject, upon which we deem it appropriate to say a word. We refer to the alleged want of capacity

in the African race for an intelligent use of liberty. And in this view, to say nothing of other points, which are of great interest, it would seem to your Committee that the history and the present state of the colony of Liberia is worthy of the careful and candid consideration of all who have any doubts in regard to the natural capabilities of the African race, for all the demands of a well-ordered and happy social organization.

We must remark, however, that facts from other sources of evidence are so accumulated and so overpowering, that incredulity in respect to such capabilities is nothing short of arrant folly or absolute stolidity. Illustrious African names, it is well known, adorn the early history of the Christian Church, as well as the annals of ancient literature and government; whilst at this moment there are in our own land orators of African descent, and fugitives from slavery, too, whose eloquence attracts and impresses large and cultivated assemblies. But, as if to afford to all nations a signal exemplification of the capacity of that race, and to put the question forever at rest, divine Providence has planted the colony and established the government of Liberia. We would, therefore, call attention, for a moment, to the condition of the people of that Republic.

The plan of forming a colony on the coast of Africa originated, it is believed, in the heart of northern benevolence, and was matured by the wisdom and prayerfulness of Finley, Caldwell, Mills, and a few others of whom the world was not worthy, and who now sleep in death. Thirty-two years have passed away, and several thousands of the victims of oppression, denied their natural rights in the country of their birth, have been transported to the land of their fathers, and there allowed to enjoy them unmolested. Three hundred miles of continuous sea-coast have been secured to them for an inheritance, and placed under a government as just and stable as our own. Liberia has ceased to be a colony. She has become an independent State, a Republic, a land of the free; and every office in her government, from the highest to the lowest, is filled by men of the African race; and so well filled, that there is more hope of the permanence of the Republic of Liberia, than of that of France. Liberia is at this moment well supplied with preachers and teachers of every grade, chiefly of African descent. The New England system of common schools is in full operation; as is also that of higher seminaries; and the children are found to be as tractable, as ingenious, and as studious, as the children of pure

Anglo-Saxon parents. President Roberts, an African by descent, and having enjoyed only a Liberian education, has stood with credit to himself before the statesmen and diplomatists of England, France and America, negotiating not only an acknowledgment of Liberian nationality, but also treaties of amity and commerce. The people of Liberia are an independent and recognized nation, with a constitution as pure in its principles and liberal in its provisions, with laws as equitable and salutary, and an administration as incorrupt and judicious, as are enjoyed by any people under heaven. Their peace is as a river, and their righteousness as the waves of the sea. Habits of industry and frugality are cherished by them, and the useful productions of the earth are cultivated with success, so as not only to supply abundantly the demands of home consumption, but to seek a market in foreign lands, and give a strong impulse to commercial enterprise. So marked are the indications of public prosperity and individual welfare, that whole tribes of the ignorant and debased natives, with their kings, are soliciting a participation of their immunities, and pledging their lands, persons and children—their all, indeed—to the interest of the government in return. The result of this experiment, as it appears to us, and we think must appear to all fair minded men, demonstrates the capacity of the Africans for all that constitutes a Christian civilization.

In reviewing the Report from which the above extract is taken, the *Liberator*, (an authority by the way which we seldom quote,) makes the following, as it imagined, cutting remarks:

Next follows an eulogy upon the Colonization scheme, and an imaginative sketch of the colony and colonists of Liberia, of whom he remarks, that “their peace is as a river, and their righteousness as the waves of the sea.” The former of these figures is probably a poetical allusion to the rivulets of blood which flowed while Brother Brown, one of the reverend missionaries there, assisted by Brother Demery, “an elegant marksman,” was firing at the heathen, for the space of an hour, and “throwing buckshots into their bowels, hearts and brains, like a tornado.”

From this and other passages in his review, we judge that the *Liberator* is very far from being satisfied with the Report.

This however by no means lessens its value in our estimation.

Colonization.

A CORRESPONDENT recently suggested through our columns that if particular information were communicated through the papers, of the names, ages and occupations of liberated slaves, prepared for emigration to Liberia, it might awaken more special sympathy and promote the benevolent object of aiding them to reach their destined home. From the Colonization Rooms in Washington City we have received a long schedule of "applicants for a passage Liberia," with all the necessary information, which, but for its length and the difficulty of presenting tabular work in a newspaper, we should be disposed to publish. We can only state here that the names of *one hundred and fifty-one* are given on this list, grouped in families, their respective ages, state of health, occupations, and religious connections. These were all the slaves of the late Major Jacob Wood, formerly of Darien, Georgia, and were by his will left free. A few of them are aged, but many are in youth and in the prime of manhood. Having long lived in the family of their late master, they are represented to be a sensible, orderly, and industrious people; used to the culture of rice, sugar cane, corn, and cotton, and skilled in the preparation of the articles for market. They embrace also some well instructed mechanics, as coopers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. One of them, an excellent mechanic, has had the charge of a steam saw and rice mill, and has acted as an engineer on board of a steamboat. With the exception of native Africans among them, they were all born in slavery. Preparations are in the course

of forwardness to dispatch a vessel to Liberia with them by the first of February next.

We learn also from the same source that *sixty* slaves have been recently liberated by will in North Carolina, for the same destination. Thus is the number multiplying and a heavy responsibility is incurred by the Colonization Society, in providing for them a comfortable home. Their resources for this purpose are derived from the free-will offerings of those who would benefit the slave in the most effectual manner. Even were it possible, it would not be desirable to pour into the free States the liberated slave population of the South. Their condition would be miserable; freedom, under such conditions, would be no boon, and many a benevolent master in the South would shrink from the inhumanity of throwing his slaves loose without any fair prospect of obtaining a livelihood for themselves. The Colonization Society is looked to in this emergency; Liberia opens her hospitable arms to receive her returning sons and daughters; and what is incumbent on the philanthropists of this country is to provide the outfit. Here is the opportunity. Besides a multitude of others, we have here given special information respecting *two hundred* liberated slaves who are waiting for a passage to the African Republic, where they will enjoy all the rights of freemen. Let the benevolent open their hearts and purses, and say to these, Go and be happy. Funds are pressingly needed, and at no preceding time could they have been applied with a greater prospect of success than at the present.—*Presbyterian*.

African Colonization.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Colonization Office proposes a definite and direct method of advancing the interests of emancipated slaves, many of whom are now anxiously waiting for the interposition of the benevolent, to provide them a home in the African Republic. He remarks:

"As a measure preliminary to our more efficient efforts for this object, let me propose that you 'invite masters, who are willing to emancipate their slaves, that they may go to Liberia, and whose slaves wish to go, to publish the facts, with a description of their slaves, giving their sex, age, character, capacity, acquisitions, and relationships.'

"Next, let Northern editors republish these, and invite individuals, churches and societies to take up a single slave, or a

family, or a cluster of relatives, and send them to Liberia. Then the Colonization Society will provide the needful agency for conveying them thither, and the thing be done.

"I will not multiply words: let us to the *needful deeds*. If you will send me such a statement concerning a slave, or a young family of slaves, I will be at work forthwith to procure the means of sending them."

In response to this, we are authorized to say, that a gentleman, whose liberality in this way has already been distinguished, offers \$100 towards defraying the expense of sending the liberated slaves of Mrs. See to Bassa Cove, in the Republic of Liberia. Who will imitate the example?—*Presbyterian*.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore, August 1st, 1849, for Liberia.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
1	<i>Washington City.</i> Plato Hutt -	30	Farmer	Can read	Pr. M. Ep.	Slave	J. A. Smith, Esq.
2	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i> Thos. G. Smith	33	-	Can write	-	Free	
3	Rebecca Smith	30	-	-	-	do.	
4	Dan'l F. Smith	11	-	-	-	-	
5	Arch. D. Smith	8	-	-	-	-	
6	Jos. B. Martin	37	-	do.	-	-	
7	Martha Martin	30	Tailor	-	-	-	
8	Catharine Martin	10	-	-	-	-	
9	Jesse Sharp	26	Painter	do.	-	-	
10	Ann Sharp	26	-	-	-	-	
11	Jesse G. Sharp	4	-	-	-	-	
12	John G. Sharp	14	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>						
13	Susan Ellis	21	-	-	-	Slave	
14	Hennett Ellis	2	-	-	-	do.	

NOTE.—These 14 added to the total number previously sent (6,639,) make 6,653 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Items of Intelligence.

THE Presbyterian Herald says:

The experiment is soon to be made on an extensive scale, in the Liberian Republic, whether the African is capable of self-government—whether he is fit for any higher destiny than to be the menial of his Anglo-Saxon brother, or to sink back into the condition of primitive barbarism, from which he has been elevated by becoming the slave of the white man. Everything that affords any facility for rendering the experiment a fair one, is of immense importance to both races and both continents. If Liberia fails, with its failure comes the extinction of hope for the civilization and evangelization of Africa, at least for generations to come, and we may add also the hope of a moral elevation of the American negro to a point very much above his present condition. The Church of Christ owes it to the young Republic to render her all the assistance in her power to accomplish the great mission for which Providence seems to have destined her.

COLORED MISSIONARIES.—Mr. William

Cairnes, an elder in the Newcastle Church, Penn., has given \$1000 towards educating colored men for missionaries in Africa.

A NOVELTY AT COLLEGE.—At the commencement of Middlebury College on the 25th ult., there was a novelty among the speakers. The Latin salutatory was delivered by a colored youth, and he acquitted himself well. He subsequently appeared upon the stage and delivered an oration in English. The Princeton Record says that, as a speaker, a writer or a thinker, he would not suffer in comparison with his classmates.

LIBERIA.—The "treaty of peace and commerce" between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, the several articles of which were agreed upon and signed by Lord Palmerston and the right Hon. H. Labouchere on the part of Great Britain, and by Joseph Jenkins Roberts, Esq., the Governor, on the part of the young Republic, on the 21st of November, 1848, was formally confirmed and the ratifications exchanged on August 1, 1849.

THE CALABAR COUNTRY.—Africa.—The following particulars in relation to the race of negroes on the coast of Africa, known as the Calabars, were communicated to the *Boston Post* by a missionary who spent five years on the Calabar river:—

The mission house up the Calabar river is one hundred miles north of the Island of Fernando Po. This river is deep, and navigable for any sized vessels all the year, and is three-fourths of a mile wide, and eight fathoms to this station, and good water far above, and is *not* a branch of the Niger; but there is a channel some distance above, through which the surplus waters, in an overflow, find their way into the Niger, but most of the year the channel is dry. The iron house of the Chief or King, at the station, was from England. Many houses of the chiefs are as well furnished as gentlemen's houses in America. The slave trade cannot be abolished with the present war system. Colonization and religious instruction is the true method. The common people on the coast are slaves. The grave of Lander is on Fernando Po, and unmarked by a stone!

SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL AND CUBA.—The slave trade appears to be carried on as extensively as ever between Brazil and Africa. The dealers in Brazil first send a vessel with goods, which the traders in Africa use in buying slaves, or "black diamonds," as they are called. Small craft are used, and a vessel of fifty tons often carries as many as 450 slaves, at from \$60 to \$80 each. A Baltimore Clipper is said to have made eleven voyages to Bahia (where there are a dozen vessels engaged in the business) in four years, and cleared \$400,000. The traffic is illegal, but the Brazilian government winks at this abuse of the laws. The goods sent out to purchase slaves with are generally of British manufacture, and composed of munitions of war, rum, and things of like character.

Formerly, by treaty with Great Britain, France, and the United States, Brazilian vessels engaged in the trade were lawful prizes; but that treaty expired some two years since, and has not been renewed. The English are charged with taking slaves into Rio de Janeiro, and apprenticing them out for a term of years, at so many pounds per head.

A similar state of things also exists in Cuba, but even less concealment is used—the captain general levying a *per capita* import, varying from one to two ounces on all landed. The difficulty of the slavers, in spite of the treaty making the trade illegal, is not the Spanish laws, but the difficulty of avoiding the English cruisers, the com-

mandants of which, stimulated by prize money, keep a careful watch for the slave ships. In Cuba the trade is not considered at all disgraceful.

THE BRAZIL SLAVE TRADE.—An officer of the American squadron, writing to his friend, says: "Three vessels since the capture of the Laurens, have been sent home on suspicion of being engaged in the same nefarious traffic. The exertions of the squadron in endeavoring to suppress this trade under our own flag, have lessened the number of slaves usually imported at least twenty thousand. It is not only the captures made, which have had this effect, but the fear of being captured has induced many who otherwise engage their vessels for the coast, to abandon the voyage." "I firmly believe," adds this officer, "that with a sufficient number of small steamers, and other small vessels, (say six or eight) attached to the squadron, with efficient officers to command them, that the traffic in slaves, under the American flag, would be more readily suppressed, than by the efforts of all the squadrons now on the coast of Africa."

LATER FROM BAHIA.—Capture of Slavers.—A dispatch from Boston, August 27th, says:

The brig Boston from Bahia has arrived here, with dates to July 26th, which state that the trade was extremely dull, in consequence of the capture of slavers, full of negroes, by British cruisers near Bahia. Four slavers had sailed from Bahia within three months for the coast of Africa, and five or six more were fitting out.

[Correspondence of the Salem Register.]

PORTO PRAYA,
June 12, 1849.

The Republic of Liberia has just got through with the New Cess war, which was undertaken to drive a notorious slaver from that place. The Monrovia captured the Spaniards, burned their factories, and have, I believe, effectually broken up their trade at that place.

The English have broken up the slave stations at Gallinas and Cape Mount, by burning their factories and killing some of those who opposed their landing. The Spaniards have sued Admiral Hotham for damages.

The principal factories on this part of the coast are now broken up, but there are many by-places where slavers can easily obtain a cargo, and it is almost impossible to prevent them; for such is their dispatch, that, in three or four hours, they will take in 600 slaves, and by daylight be out of sight of

land. Should a man-of-war be cruising in the neighborhood, the slaves are put in canoes, in irons, and sent up or down the coast to some convenient place for shipment. Not long since, a canoe load of them were capsized on their way from Cape Mount to New Cess, and the whole of them drowned; and a few days afterwards their bodies were washed up on the beach, in irons.

Another correspondent writing from the same place, under date of June 15, says:—

The health of the squadron continues to be good. The Yorktown sailed for Madeira and the Canaries on the 15th May. Brig Porpoise same day sailed on a cruise to the coast. The flag ship Portsmouth sailed May 18 for a windward cruise to Canaries and Madeira. The Decatur sailed on a cruise to the coast on the 6th June. The Bainbridge is now in port, about to sail on the same cruise as the Portsmouth, to join the Commodore at Grand Canary.

[From the New Bedford Mercury of Thursday.]

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday, last from St. Helena, has favored us with the following report:—

“On the 23d March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena, a schooner called the Zenobia, of Baltimore, (for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court,) which vessel had been captured by H. B. M. sloop Philomel, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 550, (33 of whom are females) the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was eleven days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or 11 of them. These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them (the women in particular) bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other.

It appears that when the schooner was dispatched by the Philomel, she was about giving chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of negroes. It is only lately that a brig has been brought to St. Helena with upwards of 800 slaves on board; her name was the Harriet, lately of Philadelphia, and commanded by Captain Thomas Duling, who had sold the vessel at Ambrez to a Brazilian, leaving his crew, (Americans) 8 in number, on board to shift for themselves, and being unable to get away from the coast were obliged to remain in the vessel, and were captured by H. B. M. sloop Cygnet.

“These seamen have given the Consul at St. Helena a faithful account of their ill treatment by Captain Duling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the Island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the Cygnet's boats, she had the American flag flying at the peak, and in consequence of the brig firing upon the boats one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

“Also lying in the harbor of St. Helena, a slave vessel condemned, formerly the bark California of Boston.”

[From the Havanah Republican, N. Y.]

The African Repository and Colonial Journal, a copy of which has been kindly loaned us by Hon. CHARLES COOK, is a neat dollar monthly magazine, published at the City of Washington. In it the reader may always expect to find the doings of that philanthropic institution and something interesting in regard to the Liberians. It is cheering to notice how great is the amount of good this Society has already accomplished. The lengthy lists of emigrants published in the July No. before us, as having lately colonized, gives evidence of great prosperity to the cause.

THE following is going the rounds of the papers. We should like to know on *what authority* it was started.

A new race of people have been recently found in the interior of Africa, which partakes somewhat of the marvellous. The men are represented to be tall and powerfully built, standing seven to seven and a half English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of Negroes in features. Mehemet Ali sent an expedition up to the White Nile in search of gold, and there found this race of people, fifteen hundred of whom, armed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river, where the vessel lay. The name of the kingdom is Bari, and its capital Patenja. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons. They are probably the ancient Ethiopians spoken of in the Scripture.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says—

History has no record of results so important from means so small and the efforts of so few, as are furnished by the history of the Colony of Liberia. The establishment of a new people consisting of civilized and Christianized descendants of the African race upon the Slaves of Africa—of men

who are capable of appreciating—of introducing and diffusing the arts and sciences—the spirit of progress and improvement by which our age is distinguished—we doubt not will constitute an era in the history of Africa more momentous than any that has occurred since the Christian era.

[From the Family Visitor—Indianapolis.]

COLONIZATION.—The Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent for the American Colonization Society, has issued a circular to the friends of the cause in the State, in which he has put the subject on a new and interesting footing—a synopsis of which we shall lay before our readers soon. He is doing a good work, and is making fine progress in certain quarters of the State. We hope he will be encouraged by the friends of the cause wherever he may visit. We copy the following from his circular, and commend it to the notice of the public.

“African Repository and Colonial Journal.”

It is our desire to make this the colonization paper of Indiana, it is the organ of the Parent Society, and is published in the

City of Washington on the first of each month, for the reduced sum of *one dollar* per year, and to Ministers local and regular, half price. But by a late arrangement, we can let clubs have it much lower.

We will send it to a club of 3 for \$2, in advance.
To a club of - - - 5 “ \$3, in advance.
To a club of - - - 7 “ \$4, in advance.
To a club of - - - 10 “ \$5, in advance.

The collector of ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy for his trouble, all orders should be sent, post paid to Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, Indianapolis. The above paper is a large pamphlet of 32 pages, printed in neat style, on fine paper, every true colonizationist should be furnished with this periodical; every minister should have one, for it is devoted to benevolence, and every one who makes it a point to keep up with the age, should be furnished with the only good channel of African intelligence. Come friends, send on your orders, we should have 2,000 subscribers in Indiana, let no time be lost.

We will send the back numbers for this year.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Agent A. C. S.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1849.

NEW YORK.	
<i>Albany</i> —Fourth July collection in 2d Reformed Dutch church, by Rev. J. W. Wyckoff, Pastor,	20 00
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Newark</i> —Legacy left by Abraham Cross, deceased, late of Newark, N. J., “to defray the expenses of sending from this country to Africa such free people of color as may be willing and desirous to go there,” by William Pennington, Esq., executor.	200 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Donation from the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer.	600 00
DELAWARE.	
<i>Wilmington</i> —Willard Hall, \$10, Harriet H. Hall, \$5, A. Y. T., \$10, J. W. T., \$10, E. T. C., \$2, H. A. B., \$2, L. H. Porter, \$1, E. B. M., \$25.	65 00
MARYLAND.	
<i>Baltimore</i> —By Rev. J. N. Danforth—S. L., \$5, H. C. K., \$5, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$10, Cash, \$2, W. S. H., \$10, Cash, \$10, D. C., \$10.	57 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington City</i> —Fourth of July collection in Wesley Chapel, to constitute the Pastor, Rev. L. F. Morgan, a life member of A. C. S., by Rev. J. N. Danforth, \$30, Fourth July collection in E street Baptist church, by Rev. J. N. Danforth, \$14 35.	44 35
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Alexandria</i> —Fourth July collections, by Rev. J. N. Danforth,	100 00
<i>Clarksburg</i> —Collection in Presbyterian ch., by Rev. E. Quillin,	3 00
<i>Milwood</i> —Collection in Christ ch. Frederick Parish, by Robt. C. Randolph, M. D.	57 00
<i>Shepherdstown</i> —From Rev. P. Fletcher and his two congregations.	20 00
<i>Triadelphia</i> —Contribution from the congregation at the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. Jas. Hervey,	25 00
	205 00

KENTUCKY.	
<i>Mercer Co.</i> —Rev. Dr. McClelland, \$7, Mrs. Dr. McClelland, \$3, J. McAfee, Esq., \$5.	15 00
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:—	
<i>Mason Co.</i> —Charles A. Marshall,	

\$10, S. Perrie, Edward Webb, Rev. R. McMurdy, each \$5, James Henderson, \$2, John Hunter, \$1, Rev. John H. Con- dict, \$1 50, D. M. Bayless, 50 cents.....	30 00
Jefferson Co.—Fourth July collec- tion in St. Matthew's church,	10 00
Shelby Co.—Oswald Thomas, Esq.	10 00
Paris—Fourth July collection in the Pleasant street Pres. church, by Rev. E. P. Pratt.....	2 00

67 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:	
Trenton—Cash.....	2 90
Denmark—T. H. Wiley, J. B. McNeely, each \$1, John Mc- Leish, 50 cents, Cash, \$1 40..	3 90
Shiloh—Church collection.....	6 45
Brownsville—Rev. Jas. W. Stro- ther, \$5. Mt. Carmel Church— Rev. James Holmes, D. D. \$5, Mr. Jesse D. Hall, \$1 95, Jas. Hamilton, \$1.....	7 95
Salem—Associate Ref'd Church,	20 00
Somerville—Rev. J. T. Basker- ville, \$5, Miss Martha Ford, \$5, Mr. H. Owen, \$2.....	12 00
Maryville—Presbyterian Church,	14 00
Benton—Presbyterian Church..	3 00
Dandridge—Collection in Hope- well Church.....	3 00
New Market—Collection in Pres- byterian Church, by Rev. Jno. McCampbell.....	5 00

83 20

OHIO.

Putnam—Donation from Zanes- ville and Putnam Colonization Society, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary.....	145 19
McConnellsville—From M. Clarke, Esq., for Colonization docu- ments.....	1 00

146 19

INDIANA.

Princeton—From Mrs. Jane Kell, annual contribution, \$5, Rev. John McMaster, \$5.....	10 00
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ILLINOIS.

Walnut Grove—Donation from Walnut Grove (Woodford Co.) Colonization Society, by R. W. Clark, Esq., Treasurer.....	14 00
Hartford—Fourth July collections in Harrisonville and Louisville, by Rev. Cyrus Haynes.....	3 00

17 00

MICHIGAN.

Nankin—From Nankin and Li- vonnia Colonization Society, by Warren Tuttle, Esq., Secretary,	5 00
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ITALY.

Leghorn—From the Free Scotch Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Pastor, by Rev. John Miller, Sr.....	22 20
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Total Contributions.....\$1,541 94

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lynn—By Rev. John Orcutt: Amos Rhodes, A. L. Holder, M. C. Pratt, E. R. Mudge, Wm. Chase, Otis John- son, J. C. Stickney, Esq., A. S. Moore, T. P. Richardson, W. N. Spinney, Philip Chase, Hon. D. C. Baker, Charles B. Holmes, Reuben Johnson, Geo. W. Keene, Paul Newhall, Jas. Newhall, jr., H. B. Newhall, T. F. Bancroft, J. N. Saunde- rson, Henry Newhall, Joseph Alley, 3d, B. F. Oliver, Caleb Wiley, Jacob Purinton, J. P. Woodbury, each \$1, to Sept. 1850. Boston—Wm. Appleton, jr., to Sept. 1850, \$1.....	27 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Murfree- borough—Jno. W. Southall, Esq., to Sept. 1850.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—A. C. Col- ler, to March, 1850, 50 cents, Daniel Virdore, to Sept. 1850, \$1. Roswell—Rev. C. S. Dod, to Sept. 14, 1849, \$2.....	3 50
KENTUCKY.—Shawnee Run—Jno. R. Bryant, Esq., to Jan. 1852,	3 00
TENNESSEE.—Huntersville—Ha- zael Hewitt, to Sept. 1850, \$1, J. M. Love, to Sept. 1850, \$1. Brownsville—Maj. R. F. Mac- lin, to Sept. 1850, \$1. Somer- ville—H. Owen, to Sept. 1850, \$1.....	4 00
OHIO.—Washington—Mr. J. S. Findley, to Sept. 1850, by T. Longgley, Esq., \$1. McCon- nellsville—Mr. M. Clarke, to Sept. 1850, \$1. Xenia—Mr. M. Nunemaker, to Jan. 1850, \$2. Bucyrus—Rev. John Pet- titt, to Jan. 1851, \$3.....	7 00

Total Repository..... 45 50

Total Contributions..... 1,541 94

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,587 44

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1849.

[No. 11.]

Three thousand dollars wanted in thirty days.

THE Society has been applied to for a passage to Liberia in the next vessel for upwards of SIXTY slaves, left by will near Murfreesboro', North Carolina, with the privilege of emigrating if the Society can pay their expenses. They are represented to us to be a most worthy and excellent family, and all anxious to go to Liberia.

It will require three thousand dollars to defray the expenses of their passage, and support them six months after they land there. But the Society has no funds in hand at present to apply to this object; while the whole of the receipts, upon which we can calculate with any certainty for many months to come, are appropriated to other urgent necessities. We therefore invite attention to the following proposal:

The way to raise three thousand dollars in thirty days.

A gentleman in Alabama proposes "to be one of thirty to contribute \$100 each for the purpose of

defraying the expenses of colonizing the family of about sixty from near Murfreesboro', North Carolina, who have, by the will of their late master, the privilege of going to Liberia in the next packet."

The gentleman who has sent us this proposal has been a warm friend of the Society, and a liberal annual contributor to its funds. The above offer evinces the deep interest which he feels in the success of the enterprise.

We hope there are twenty-nine others of like spirit, who will be ready to join him in the noble endeavor to send to Liberia this large and interesting family. We lose no time in laying his offer before the philanthropic, and trust they will promptly respond to the call. There is no time to be lost. We expect the Liberia Packet will return from her present voyage in time to sail again about the 1st of December next, at which time they must go, if they go at all.

That new race of Men.

THE "Kingdom of Bare," where *those tall men* live, mentioned in our last number, is situated on the Nile, near the Equator. Mehemet Ali's explorers ascended the Nile to lat. $4^{\circ} 42' 42''$, E. long. $31^{\circ} 38'$, where their progress was arrested by a ridge of gneiss, crossing the stream from east to west. Ten or fifteen days' journey to the east, they were told, was a large country called Berri, bounded on the south by a branch of the Nile; but where the expedition stopped, the country was called Bare. Even if both names are substantially one, the whole country must lie on the western slope of the great mountain range which separates the valley of the Nile from the coast of the Indian Ocean. Information obtained in Bare renders it nearly certain, that the source of the Nile is south of the Equator. Farther south, on the same great slope facing the west, is the great empire, as it has been called, of the Monomoezi, or Monemugi, for some account of which, see Af. Rep. for January, 1847. Later investigations, however, show that the country of the Mono-moezi, and its great lake Zambezi, or the N'yassi, must be carried some two or three degrees farther to the north, than that article represents; so that the source of the Nile is to be sought in their country, and not improbably in that lake; of which, perhaps, more may be said at another time. The people of Bare,

therefore, and the Mono-moezi, inhabit the same western slope—which is a very gentle slope—of the same mountain range, and their boundaries cannot be more than 200 or 300 miles apart. The article in the Repository for Jan. 1847, just referred to, locates the Mere-mongao, (a people perhaps still more civilized,) on the northeast of the Mono-moezi, in about lat. 3° S., long. 35° E. This, making the necessary correction in the latitude, would place them directly south of Berri. It seems probable that the people of Bare, of Berri, the Mere-mongao and the Monomoezi, are of the same race, and of nearly the same degree of civilization; for which, see the account of the latter already referred to.

As to their stature, there is reason to suppose it rather large. In 1839, the Rev. E. Burgess, American missionary at Ahmednuggur, India—while on his way to his mission stopped at Zanzibar, for the purpose of collecting information concerning the people of that part of Africa; and through the kindness of R. P. Waters, Esq., American Consul, he enjoyed unusual facilities. He was made acquainted with several of the Monomoezi, then at Zanzibar, and among others, with one who was said to be heir-apparent to the throne. He was told that a majority of the men are over six feet high. Of four whom he measured, the average height was five feet and ten inches. The tallest

was almost six feet. The account adds: "Many of his countrymen were taller than himself, some even a whole head. The same was represented to be true of the other tribes. Yet, as I saw none of such a remarkable statue at Zanzibar, the matter, I conclude, must have been over stated." The Mono-moezi appeared to Mr. Burgess more enterprising, more intelligent, and on the whole more interesting, than the other

tribes, and were said to be the richest in that part of Africa. It does not appear that he saw or heard any thing of the Mere-mongao, or the people of Bare.

From these facts, compared with the article of Jan. 1847, already referred to, the reader may form a probable conjecture as to the civilization of the Kingdom of Bare, and the size of its inhabitants.

Memorial in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

To the Honorable, the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

THE undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, ask leave to represent to your honorable body, that since the Colony of Liberia has declared its Independence, and been recognized by the principal governments of Europe, the reaction upon the United States has given such an impulse to the work of emancipating the slave, and such an impetus to the aspirations of the free colored man to enjoy the privileges of freemen, that the Colonization Society is no longer able to meet the demands made upon its treasury.

The Independence of Liberia was declared in 1847. During that and the two preceding years only 330 emigrants had been sent, averaging 110 a year. But in 1848 the Society had applications to the number of about one thousand for a passage to Liberia, nearly all of whom have been sent, and are now in the enjoyment of the blessings of citizens of a free Republic. Of this number nearly three-fourths were emancipated slaves, sent by their masters back to their father-land.

For the present year we have as-

surances that, besides a large number of colored freemen who have made known their desire to emigrate, *Ten Thousand Slaves* are in the offer of the Society, who will be liberated as soon as provision can be made for their removal.

This immense increase of the demands made upon the Society, places it wholly beyond its power to carry out the enterprise by a reliance, as heretofore, upon the voluntary contributions of benevolent individuals. The importance of sustaining the Society, at the present crisis in its operations, and preventing disappointment to the applicants, must be apparent to every one. If it is enabled to meet all the demands made upon it, and thus to rescue 10,000 men from Slavery the present year, there can be but little doubt, that the moral effect produced will greatly increase the emancipations in future; and there can be as little doubt, but that intelligent free colored men, seeing the way opened to secure to their children all the social, political, and educational advantages of Liberia, will also eagerly continue to flock to the new Republic, that they may aid in civilizing the eighty

millions of their brethren in Africa, and of raising them to their true position among nations.

But as this great work cannot be prosecuted efficiently except the States and General Government afford some aid, we respectfully ask that you will, at the present session, make an appropriation to the American Colonization Society of—say \$5,000 a year for ten years. This sum, though it will be less than 1½ mills to the \$100 of valuation of taxable property of the State, and only 2½ mills to each of its inhabitants, will send out ONE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS ANNUALLY.

Such has been the deep interest manifested heretofore, by the public in the cause of the oppressed African, and such the amount of public money expended annually in discussions upon the subject in our legislative bodies, that we approach you with confidence, believing, that as the dawn of Africa's redemption is now clearly appearing, through the light of the rising star of the Republic of Liberia, you will not hesitate to appropriate a much larger sum than we have named. And, as it is now conceded that the Slave Trade can only be suppressed by co-

lonizing the coast of Africa, the cause of Humanity, as well as the welfare of the colored people in our country, we believe, demands that the patronage of the State should at once be added to that of the voluntary contributions of individuals, so as to secure a speedy extension of Civilization and Christianity into the heart of that benighted land.

The members of the Ohio Methodist Conference, and of the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Cincinnati, have all signed the above petition.

We hope similar petitions will be circulated in all parts of the State, and numerous signed and sent in to the next legislature.

What a noble work the legislatures of both the free and the slave States might thus perform, by laying aside their contests with each other, and uniting their strength to push forward this great enterprise of sending to a land of freedom and of hope the free colored people of this country.

History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa:

By ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

Second Edition. Philadelphia: Published by Wm. S. Martien. 8vo., pp. 657.

THIS volume contains a large amount of valuable information, on a subject of great importance both to this country and to the continent of Africa. The planting of a colony of free blacks on the Western Coast of Africa, hardly thirty years since, has already resulted in the establishment of a Republic, under whose protection Christian ministers, teach-

ers and their coadjutors, are diffusing the blessings of the Gospel and the arts of civilized life, among thousands of the natives of that land. The origin, progress and fruits of this enterprise, which has encountered prejudice and indifference and hostility at every step, will at length be regarded with intense interest. Its history will occupy a luminous

and honored place in the philanthropic annals of the nineteenth century. This interesting history is narrated in order from the origin of the colony at Sierra Leone to the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, in the work before us. We commend it to the public as the

only connected history yet given of a great and good enterprise, which merits the attention and cordial support of all who wish well to the African race.

For sale by the Publisher, 142 Chestnut Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

A Lecture on African Colonization:

DELIVERED IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO, BY DAVID CHRISTY, ESQ.
AGENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS is a pamphlet of some 56 pages. The lecture was delivered in Columbus, Ohio, before the Legislature, the 19th of January last, and was published by request of the members, or a large number of them. It discusses the subject of Colonization in Africa in connection with the history of the Slave Trade, and the efforts which have been made for the benefit of the African race. It dwells with particular interest upon the successful establishment of Liberia, the practicability of colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and the bearings of the enterprise on the natives of Africa and operations of Christian missionaries.

We give up the present number almost entirely to this Lecture. We regret that we have not been able to publish it sooner. The importance of the views and reasonings will commend them to every reader. We hope to insert the remainder in the next number.

Ever since the fall of man and his expulsion from that Eden of bliss, assigned him in his state of innocence, a warfare has been waged between good and evil. The conflict has been varied in its results, sometimes good and at others evil having the ascendancy. But why it is that an all-wise, all-powerful, omniscient and infinitely benevolent Being should have permitted the introduction of moral evil into the world, and in his providence allow its continuance, we cannot determine, nor shall we wait to inquire.

We believe that errors of judgment and opinion, and all evil actions, and every form of wickedness and injustice in the world, have their origin in the moral depravation of man's nature, and that the contest between good and evil will necessarily continue until there shall be a moral renovation of his heart. This moral depravation of man's nature being general, its effects are universal, and the whole world has been but a theatre upon which continued developments of its workings have been exhibited.

We believe that God has made provision for man's moral redemption,—for creating in him a new

heart and renewing a right spirit within him—and that the Gospel of Christ is the medium through which this blessing flows to mankind. And believing this, we have full confidence in the success of all enterprises for the amelioration of the condition of mankind, which embrace the Christian religion as the basis of their operations.

The history of African slavery forms one of the darkest pages in the catalogue of woes introduced into the world by human depravity. Originating on the islands connected with this continent in an error of judgment, in a mind actuated by motives of benevolence, it has been productive of an accumulation of human suffering which affords a most painful illustration of the want of foresight in man, and the immensity of the evils which misguided philanthropy may inflict upon our race.

In attempting to bring up in review this enormous evil in its origin and various aspects, as connected with colonization, the subject naturally divides itself into the following heads:

- I. The origin of the slave trade with the efforts made for its suppression.
- II. The measures adopted at an early day for the emancipation of the slaves introduced into the United States, with the results.
- III. The provision to be made for the people of color when liberated.
- IV. The practicability of colonizing the free colored people of the United States.
- V. The effects of colonization on the native Africans, and upon the missionary efforts in Africa.
- VI. The certainty of success of the colonization scheme, and of the perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

I. A Portuguese exploring expedition was in progress, in 1434, along the west coast of Africa,

having in view the double object of conquering the Infidels and finding a passage by sea to India. Under the sanction of a bull of Pope Martin V, they had granted to them the right to all the territories they might discover, and a plenary indulgence to the souls of all who might perish in the enterprise, and in recovering those regions to Christ and his church. Anthony Gonzales, an officer of this expedition, received, at Rio del Oro, on the coast of Africa, in 1442, ten negro slaves and some gold dust in exchange for several Moorish captives, which he held in custody. On his return to Lishon, the avarice of his countrymen was awakened by his success, and in a few years thirty ships were fitted out in pursuit of this gainful traffic. These incipient steps in the slave trade having been taken, it was continued by private adventurers until 1481, when the King of Portugal took the title of Lord of Guinea, and erected many forts on the African coast to protect himself in this iniquitous warfare upon human rights.

Soon after the settlement of the first colony in St. Domingo, in 1493, the licentiousness, rapacity and insolence of the Spaniards exasperated the native Indians, and a war breaking out between them, the latter were subdued and reduced to slavery. But as the avarice of the Spaniards was too rapacious and impatient to try any method of acquiring wealth but that of searching for gold, this servitude soon became as grievous as it was unjust. The Indians were driven in crowds to the mountains, and compelled to work in the mines by masters who imposed their tasks without mercy or discretion. Labor so disproportioned to their strength and former habits of life wasted that feeble race so rapidly, that in fifteen years their

numbers were reduced, by the original war and subsequent slavery, from a million to sixty thousand.

This enormous injustice awakened the sympathies of benevolent hearts, and great efforts were made by the Dominican missionaries to rescue the Indians from such cruel oppression. At length Las Casas espoused their cause; but his eloquence and all his efforts, both in the Island and in Spain, were unavailing. The impossibility, as it was supposed, of carrying on any improvements in America, and securing to the crown of Spain the expected annual revenue of gold, unless the Spaniards could command the labor of the natives, was an insuperable objection to his plan of treating them as free subjects.

To remove this obstacle, without which it was in vain to mention his scheme, Las Casas proposed to purchase a sufficient number of Negroes, from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa, to be employed as substitutes for the Indians. Unfortunately for the children of Africa, this plan of Las Casas was adopted. As early as 1503, a few Negro slaves had been sent into St. Domingo, and in 1511, Ferdinand had permitted them to be imported in great numbers. The labor of one African was found to be equal to that of four Indians. But Cardinal Ximenes, acting as Regent from the death of Ferdinand to the accession of Charles, peremptorily refused to allow of their further introduction. Charles, however, on arriving in Spain, granted the prayer of Las Casas, and bestowed upon one of his Flemish friends the monopoly of supplying the colonies with slaves. This favorite sold his right to some Genoese merchants, 1518, and they brought the traffic in slaves, between Africa and America, into that regular form which has been continued to the present time.

Thus, through motives of benevolence toward the poor oppressed native Indians of St. Domingo, did the mistaken philanthropy of a good man, co-operating with the avarice of the Christian world, entail perpetual chains and inflict unutterable woes upon the sons of Africa.

This new market for slaves having been thus created, the nations of Europe were soon found treating with each other for the extension of the slave trade. "The Genoese," as already stated, "had, at first, the monopoly of this new branch of commerce. The French next obtained it, and kept it until it yielded them, according to Spanish official accounts, the sum of \$204,000,000. In 1713 the English secured it for thirty years." But Spain, in 1739, purchased the British right for the remaining four years, by the payment of \$500,000. The Dutch also participated to some extent in the traffic.

The North American Colonies did not long escape the introduction of this curse. As early as 1620, slaves were introduced by a Dutch vessel, which sailed up the James river, and sold her cargo. From that period a few slaves were introduced into North America from year to year, until the beginning of the 18th century, when Great Britain, having secured the monopoly of the slave trade, as before mentioned, prosecuted it with great activity, and made her own colonies the principal mart for the victims of her avarice. But her North American Colonies made a vigorous opposition to their introduction. The mother country, however, finding her commercial interests greatly advanced by this traffic, refused to listen to their remonstrances, or to sanction their legislative prohibitions.

But in addition to the commercial motive which controlled the actions of England, another, still more po-

ment, was disclosed in the declaration of the Earl of Dartmouth, in 1777, when he declared, as a reason for forcing the Africans upon the Colonies, that "Negroes cannot become Republicans:—they will be a power in our hands to restrain the unruly Colonists." The success which a kind providence granted to the arms of the Colonists, in their struggle for independence, however, soon enabled them to control this evil, and ultimately to expel it from our coasts.

In consequence of citizens of the Colonies being involved in the traffic, in the adoption of the Constitution the period for the termination of the slave trade was prolonged until January, 1808. But Congress, in anticipation, passed a law, on March 3d, 1807, prohibiting the fitting out of any vessels for the slave trade after that date, and forbidding the importation of any slaves after January, 1808, under the penalty of imprisonment from five to ten years, a fine of \$20,000, and the forfeiture of the vessels employed therein. This act also authorized the President of the United States to employ armed vessels to cruise on the coasts of Africa and the United States to prevent infractions of the law.

On the 3d of March, 1819, another act was passed, re-affirming the former act, and authorizing the President to make provision for the safe-keeping and support of all recaptured Africans, and for their return to Africa. This movement was prompted by the exertions of the Am. Colonization Society, which had been organized on the first of January, 1817, and embraced among its members many of the most influential men in the nation.

On the first of March, preceding the passage of this act, a gentleman from Virginia offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, which

was passed without a division, declaring that every person who should import any slave, or purchase one so imported, *should be punished with death*. This incident reveals to us, in a very unequivocal manner, the state of public sentiment at that time.

In the following year, 1820, Congress gave the crowning act to her legislation upon this subject, by the passage of the law declaring the slave trade *piracy*. This decisive measure, the first of the kind among nations, and which stamped the slave trade with deserved infamy, it should be remembered, was recommended by a committee of the House in a Report founded on a memorial of the Colonization Society. Thus terminated the *legislative measures* adopted by our Government for the suppression of the slave trade.

We shall now turn to Great Britain, the most extensive participator in this iniquitous traffic, and ascertain the success of the measures adopted for its suppression in that direction.

Through the efforts of Wilberforce and his co-adjutors, the British Parliament passed an act in 1806, which was to take effect in 1808, by which the slave trade was forever prohibited to her West India Colonies. But the want of wisdom and foresight involved in the measures adopted to accomplish this great work, soon became manifest. Had Great Britain prevailed upon or compelled Portugal and Spain to unite with her, the annihilation of the slave trade might have been effected. The traffic being abandoned by England, and left free to all others, was continued under the flags of Portugal and Spain, and their tropical colonies soon received such large accessions of slaves, as to enable them to begin to rival Great Britain in the supply of tropical products to the markets of the world.

But the philanthropic Wilberforce persevered in his efforts, and, after a struggle of thirty years, succeeded in procuring the passage of the Act of Parliament, in 1824, declaring the slave trade piracy. This was four years after the passage of the Act of our Congress which declared it piracy, and subjected those engaged therein to the penalty of death.

This decisive action of the two Governments was hailed with joy by the philanthropists of the world, and their efforts were now put forth to influence all the other Christian powers to unite in the suppression of this horrible traffic. Their exertions were ultimately crowned with success, and their joy was unbounded. England, France, the United States, and the other Christian powers, not only declared it piracy, but agreed to employ an armed force for its suppression. This engagement, however, was not carried out by all of the Governments who had assented to the proposition; yet, still, the hope was confidently entertained that the day for the destruction of the slave trade had come, and that this reproach of Christian nations would be blotted out for ever.

But, alas, how short-sighted is man, and how futile, often, his greatest efforts to do good. The vanity of human wisdom and the utter imbecility of human legislation, in the removal of moral evil, was never more signally shown than in this grand struggle for the suppression of the slave trade. Instead of having been checked and suppressed, and the demons in human form who carried it on having been deterred from continuing the traffic by the dread penalty of death, as was confidently anticipated, it has gone on increasing in extent and with an accumulation of horrors that surpass

belief. A glance at its history proves this but too fully, and shows that the warfare between good and evil is one of no ordinary magnitude.

Edwards, the historian of the West Indies, states, that the importation of slaves from Africa, in British vessels, from 1680 to 1786, averaged 20,000 annually. In 1792, Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt both agreed in estimating the numbers torn from Africa at 80,000 per annum. From 1798 to 1810, recent English Parliamentary documents show the numbers exported from Africa to have averaged 85,000 per annum, and the mortality during the voyage to have been 14 per cent. From 1810 to 1815 the same documents present an average of 93,000 per annum, and the loss during the middle passage to have equalled that of the preceding period. From 1815 to 1819 the export of slaves had increased to 106,000 annually, and the mortality during the voyage to 25 per cent.

Here, then, is brought to view the extent of the evil which called for such energetic action, and which, it was hoped, could be easily crushed by legislation. Let us now look forward to the results.

While the slave trade was sanctioned by law, its extent could be as easily ascertained as that of any other branch of commerce; but after that period, the estimates of its extent are only approximations.

The late Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON devoted himself with unwearied industry to the investigation of the extent and enormities of the foreign slave trade. His labors extended through many years, and the results, as published in 1840, sent a thrill of horror throughout the Christian world. He proved, conclusively, that the victims to the slave trade, *in Africa*, amounted annually to 500,000. This included the numbers

who perish in the seizure of the victims, in the wars of the natives upon each other, and the deaths during their march to the coast and the detention there before embarkation. This loss he estimates at one half, or 500 out of every 1000. The destruction of life during the middle passage he estimates at 25 per cent., or 125 out of the remaining 500 of the original thousand. The mortality after landing and in seasoning he shows is 20 per cent. or one-fifth of the 375 survivors. Thus he proves that the number of lives sacrificed by the system, bears to the number of slaves available to the planter, the proportion of *seven to three*—that is to say, for every 300 slaves landed and sold in the market, 700 have fallen victims to the deprivations and cruelties connected with the traffic.

The parliamentary documents above referred to vary but little from the estimates of Mr. Buxton, excepting that they do not compute the number of victims destroyed in Africa in their seizure and transportation to the coast. The following table, extracted from these documents, presents the average number of slaves exported from Africa to America, and sold chiefly in Brazil and Cuba, with the per cent. amount of loss in the periods designated.

Dates.	Annual average number exported.	Average casualties during the voyage.	Per Ct.	Amount.
1798 to 1805	85,000	14	12,000	
1805 to 1810	85,000	14	12,000	
1810 to 1815	93,000	14	13,000	
1815 to 1817	106,000	25	26,600	
1817 to 1819	106,000	25	26,600	
1819 to 1825	103,000	25	25,800	
1825 to 1830	125,000	25	31,000	
1830 to 1835	78,500	25	19,600	
1835 to 1840	135,800	25	33,900	

This enormous increase of the slave trade, it must be remembered, had taken place during the period of vigorous efforts for its suppression.

England, alone, according to McQueen, had expended for this object, up to 1842, in the employment of a naval force on the coast of Africa, the sum of \$88,888,888, and he estimated the annual expenditure at that time at \$2,500,000. But it has been increased since that period to \$3,000,000 a year, making the total expenditure of Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, at the close of 1848, more than *one hundred millions of dollars!* France and the United States have also expended a large amount for this object.

The disclosures of Mr. Buxton produced a profound sensation throughout England, and the conviction was forced upon the public mind, and "upon Her Majesty's confidential advisers," *that the slave trade could not be suppressed by physical force*, and that it was "indispensable to enter upon some new preventive system calculated to arrest the foreign slave trade."

The remedy proposed and attempted to be carried out, was "*the deliverance of Africa by calling forth her own resources.*"

To accomplish this great work, the capitalists of England were to set on foot agricultural companies, who, under the protection of the Government, should obtain lands by treaty with the natives, and employ them in its tillage,—to send out trading ships and open factories at the most commanding positions,—to increase and concentrate the English naval force on the coast, and to make treaties with the chiefs of the coast, the rivers and the interior. These measures adopted, the companies formed were to call to their aid a race of teachers of African blood, from Sierra Leone and the West Indies, who should labor with the whites in diffusing intelligence, in imparting religious instruction, in teaching agriculture, in establishing

and encouraging legitimate commerce, and in impeding and suppressing the slave trade. In conformity with these views and aims, the *African Civilization Society* was formed, and the Government fitted out three large iron steamers, at an expense of \$300,000, for the use of the company.

Mr. McQueen, who had for more than twenty years devoted himself to the consideration of Africa's redemption and Britain's glory, and who had become the most perfect master of African geography and African resources, also appealed to the Government, and urged the adoption of measures for making *all Africa a dependency of the British Empire*. Speaking of what England had already accomplished, and of what she could yet achieve, he exclaims:

"Unfold the map of the world: We command the Ganges. Fortified at Bombay, the Indus is our own. Possessed of the islands in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, we command the outlets of Persia and the mouths of the Euphrates, and consequently of countries the cradle of the human race. We command at the Cape of Good Hope. Gibraltar and Malta belonging to us, we control the Mediterranean. Let us plant the British standard on the island of Socotora—upon the island of Fernando Po, and inland upon the banks of the Niger; and then we may say Asia and Africa, for all their productions and all their wants, are under our control. It is in our power. Nothing can prevent us."

But Providence rebuked this proud boast. The African Civilization Society commenced its labors under circumstances the most favorable for success. Its list of members embraced many of the noblest names

of the kingdom. Men of science and intelligence embarked in it, and, when the expedition set sail, a shout of joy arose and a prayer for success ascended from ten thousand philanthropic English voices.

But this magnificent scheme, fraught with untold blessings to Africa, and destined, it was believed, not only to regenerate her speedily, but to produce a revenue of unnumbered millions of dollars to the stockholders, proved an utter failure. The African climate, that deadly foe to the white man, blighted the enterprise. In a few months, disease and death had so far reduced the numbers of the men connected with the expedition, that the enterprise was abandoned, and the only evidence of its ever having ascended the Niger exists in its model farm left in the care of a Liberian.

This result, however, had been anticipated by many of the judicious Englishmen who had not suffered their enthusiasm to overcome their judgments, but who had opposed it as wild and visionary in the extreme, on account of the known fatality of the climate to white men.

Thus did the last direct effort of England for the redemption of Africa prove abortive. The slave trade has still been prosecuted with little abatement, and for the last few years with an alarming increase. The statistics in the parliamentary Report, before quoted, and from which we have extracted the table exhibiting the extent of the slave trade between Africa and America, down to 1839, also present the following table, including the numbers exported from Africa to America, from 1840 to 1847 inclusive, with the per cent. of loss in the middle passage and the amount.* It is as follows:

* There is some discrepancy in the authorities from which we quote the figures. We have not had access to the original document. One of our authorities gives the whole number of these exports from Africa to Brazil, and a proportional number to Cuba. This would greatly increase all our estimates based upon the figures of this table.

Years.	Numbers.	Loss. Per Cent.	Amount.
1840	64,114	25	16,068
1841	43,097	25	11,274
1842	28,400	25	7,100
1843	55,062	25	13,765
1844	54,102	25	13,525
1845	36,758	25	9,189
1846	76,117	25	19,029
1847	84,356	25	21,089

Here, then, we have the melancholy truth forced upon us, that the slave trade was carried on as actively in 1847 as from 1798 to 1810; while the destruction of life during the middle passage has been increased from 14 per cent. to 25; and that while the vigorous means used to suppress the traffic, during these fifty years, have failed of this end, they have greatly aggravated its horrors.

And such was the conviction of the total inadequacy of the means which had been employed by the British Government to check or suppress the evil, that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at the close of the year 1847, after declaring that the slave trade was then more actively and systematically prosecuted than for many years, and that its horrors had been greatly increased, urged upon the Government, from motives of humanity, the suspension of all physical force, and the repeal of all laws inflicting penalties upon those engaged in the traffic. It was proved that the slave traders, when closely pursued by vessels of war, often hid the evidences of their guilt, when favored by the darkness of the night, by burying the slaves with which they were freighted in the depths of the ocean; or by persevering in refusing to surrender, force the pursuing vessels to continue firing into them, and thus endanger and destroy the innocent victims crowded between the decks of their vessels. It was also urged that the African

Civilization Society be revived, but that, instead of *white men*, the emigrants be taken from the better educated and more enlightened of the West India colored population. By the adoption of this course, and the civilization of the Africans along the coast, they hope to seal the fountain whence the evil flows.

This brief outline of the slave trade, and of the efforts made by Great Britain for its suppression, and the utter failure of the measures which she had adopted to accomplish that object, prove, conclusively, two points which American philanthropists had for years urged as settled truths, viz:

1. *That the planting and building up of Christian Colonies on the coast of Africa, is the only practical remedy for the slave trade.*

2. *That colored men only can, with safety, settle upon the African Coast.*

And so fully has the British Government now become convinced of the truth of these propositions, that Lord Palmerston not only has placed a naval force at the disposal of the President of Liberia for the suppression of the slave trade on territory recently purchased, where the slave traders refused to leave, but has, in connection with others, offered ample pecuniary means to purchase the whole territory between Sierra Leone and Liberia, now infested by those traffickers in human flesh, with the view of annexing it to the little Republic, and thus rescuing it from their hands.

By this act, Englishmen have acknowledged the superiority of our scheme of African redemption over that of the philanthropists of Britain, and have thus given assurances to the world that their plan of *making Africa a dependency of the British Crown* has been abandoned, and that a change of policy towards our colony has been adopted. All their own schemes in relation to Africa

having failed, they are constrained to acknowledge the wisdom and success of ours, and are the first to avail themselves of the commercial advantages afforded to the world by the creation of the Republic of Liberia.

But we shall, under another head, revert again to this subject, and present some facts which may serve to explain the course of England in her sudden expression of friendship and sympathy for our colony.

II. The efforts made, at an early day, for the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, with the results.

On this important question there was not the same unanimity of sentiment which had prevailed upon that of the slave trade. The love of ease, the prospect of gain, the fear that so large a body of ignorant men would be dangerous to the public peace, and many other considerations, influenced the minds of a large number to oppose the liberation of the slaves. But, notwithstanding this opposition, the work progress-

ed, until Acts of Emancipation were carried through the Legislatures of all the States north of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Nor was this good work confined to the States which were engaged in legislative enactments for emancipation. The feelings of humanity which dictated the liberation of the slave in the northern States, pervaded the minds of good men in the southern States also.

The full extent of the emancipations in the slave States cannot be accurately ascertained. The census tables, however, supply sufficient testimony on this point to enable us to reach a close approximation to the true number which have been liberated since 1790, when the first census of the United States was taken.

The following table gives the number of free colored people in 1790, with the number in all the subsequent periods up to 1840, and the increase in each ten years, together with the increase per cent. per ann.

I.

Table showing the number of the Free colored population of the United States.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	59,466	108,398	186,446	238,197	319,599	386,235
Actual increase		48,931	78,048	51,751	81,402	66,636
Increase per cent. per annum		8.22+	7.20+	2.77+	3.41+	2.08+

In 1790 the feeling in favor of emancipation, it will be seen, had given us a free colored population of nearly 60,000 persons. What proportion of these were *free-born* cannot be determined, but it would probably not exceed one-half.

The number of slaves in the free States, in 1790, and the *decrease* in each period, up to 1840, with the *annual decrease per cent.* was as follows:

II.

Table exhibiting the number of Slaves in the Free States from 1790 to 1840.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	40,212	35,803	27,181	18,001	2,774	764
Actual decrease		4,409	8,622	9,180	*15,227	2,010
Decrease per cent. per annum		1.23+	3.17+	5.04+	18.88+	26.30+

* By a law of New York 10,000 slaves were emancipated in one day in 1827, thus decreasing the number of slaves, and increasing the free colored, as stated in this table.

The decrease of the slaves in the free States, after 1790, is not greater than the deaths in a population of such a class of persons. Pennsylvania passed her emancipation act in 1780, and the other states soon afterward followed her example, but at what periods we are not at present informed.* It is probable that the free colored population was not increased by emancipations of the slaves remaining in the free states after 1790, because, as before stated, the decrease of these slaves did not exceed the mortality, excepting in 1827, when New York liberated all hers then remaining in bondage.

Any increase of the free colored population, therefore, over their natural increase will have been produced by *emancipations in the slave states*.

The following table, taken in connection with table I, shows, that from 1830 to 1840 the increase of the free colored population was reduced to but a very small fraction over *two per cent.* per annum. Two per cent. per annum, therefore, may be taken as the ratio of the natural increase of the free colored population. The excess over two per cent. must then, have been derived from emancipations.

III.

Rate per cent. per annum of increase of Population of the United States.

Years.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Free colored and Slaves.	All combined.
1790 to 1800	3.56	8.22	2.79	3.22	3.50
1800 to 1810	3.61	7.20	3.34	3.75	3.64
1810 to 1820	3.43	2.77	2.95	2.93	3.33
1820 to 1830	3.38	3.41	3.01	3.06	3.32
1830 to 1840	3.46	2.08	2.32	2.33	3.26
Average	3.48	4.73	2.88	3.06	3.41

Adopting this rule of computation, we find that the emancipations in the slave states, from 1790 to 1830, must have been 131,700. If to this we add one-half of the number who were free in 1790, or 30,000, it makes the total emancipations up to 1830 amount to 161,700. The extent of the *pecuniary sacrifice made to the cause of emancipation* by benevolent men involved in slavery, will be better understood by estimating the number emancipated at \$350 each, which gives a product of \$56,595,000. This estimated value is low enough.

To this sum, however, should be added the number of slaves emancipated and sent to Liberia, which, up to 1843, amounted to 2,290. If to these are added the emancipated slaves sent out to Africa since that period, the number of which we cannot at present ascertain, we shall have more than another million of dollars to add to the above sum, thus making the amount sacrificed to the cause of emancipation but little short of *fifty-eight millions of dollars*.

But in granting the slave his freedom, it seemed to be decided by common consent, that the British

* We find the following statement in relation to the number of slaves in the United States at an earlier period, in a religious periodical. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the whole number of slaves was estimated at 500,000, viz:

Massachusetts,	3,500	New Jersey,	7,600	N. Carolina,	75,000
Rhode Island,	4,373	Pennsylvania,	10,000	S. Carolina,	110,000
Connecticut,	6,000	Delaware,	9,000	Georgia,	16,000
New Hampshire,	629	Maryland,	80,000		
New York,	15,000	Virginia,	16,500	Total,	502,133

statesman was right in asserting that *Negroes could not become Republicans*. The right of suffrage was not extended to them. The stimulus of entering into competition for the highest posts of honor was not afforded to the man of color to prompt him to great mental effort. Able to find employment only in the more menial occupations, his opportunities for intellectual advancement were poor, and his prospects of moral improvement still more gloomy.

These results of emancipation in the northern states were watched with great interest by the philanthropic citizens of the slave states. The liberation of the slaves in the free states had fallen so far short of securing the amount of good anticipated, that the friends of the colored man became less urgent and zealous in their efforts to secure further legislative action, while the opponent of the measure was furnished with a new argument to sustain him in his course of hostility to emancipation, and was soon able to secure the passage of laws for its prohibition, under the specious plea that a large increase of the free colored population by emancipation could not be productive of good either to themselves or to the whites.

That some powerful cause operated in checking emancipations after 1810, and that it again received a new impulse from 1820 to 1830, is undeniable. The number emancipated in the slave states, during the several periods, as is determined by the rule before adopted, was as follows:

1790 to 1800	emancipations were	37,042
1800 to 1810	"	56,414
1810 to 1820	"	14,471
1820 to 1830	"	33,772*
1830 to 1840	"	000

From 1790 to 1810 some of the most powerful minds in the nation were directed to the consideration

of the enormous evils of slavery, and the effects of their labors are exhibited in the number of emancipations made during that period. The decline of emancipations after 1810, we believe to be due to the cause assigned above—the little benefit, apparently, which had resulted from the liberation of the slaves, and the consequent relaxation of effort by the friends of emancipation.

The impulse given to emancipation between 1820 and 1830, it is believed, was caused by the favorable influences exerted by the Colonization Society, which enjoyed a great degree of popularity during this period. But from 1830 to 1840, the period when the Society had the fewest friends, the increase of the free colored population was reduced to only two per cent. per annum, showing that emancipations must have nearly ceased, or that the deaths among our free colored people are so nearly equal to the births, that some decisive measures are demanded, by considerations of humanity, to place them under circumstances more favorable than they at present enjoy.

It may be well in this place to call attention to the fact, that while the natural increase of our free colored population *cannot exceed two per cent.* per annum, that of the slaves, notwithstanding the numerous emancipations, has been *three per cent.* per annum, excepting in the first period, when the disparity in the sexes produced by the slave trade might produce a greater mortality than would afterward occur; and in the last period, between 1830 and 1840, during which the great revulsions in business, producing an immense number of bankruptcies in the south, caused thousands of embarrassed debtors to remove their slaves to Texas, beyond the

*The 10,000 emancipated in New York being deducted, will leave 23,772 in this period.

reach of their creditors. The slaves thus removed, not being included in the census of 1840, caused a reduction in the ratio of our slave increase. See table III.

Thus we find, that in the earlier periods of our history, the promptings of philanthropy and the influence of Christian principle produced a public sentiment which controlled legislation, and broke the chain of the slave. And where legislation failed, it operated with equal power on the hearts of men, and produced the same salutary effects. But while emancipation was found to have produced to the white man the richest fruits, it was observed, with painful feelings, that to the colored man it had been productive of little else than the "Apples of Sodom."

These results of emancipation led to anxious inquiries in relation to the disposal of the free colored population. It was all-important, in the judgment of the friends of the colored man, that he should be placed under circumstances where the degradation of centuries might be forgotten, and where he might become an honor to his race and a benefactor to the world. The conviction forced itself upon their minds, *that a separate political organization—a Government of his own, where he would be free in fact as well as in name*—was the only means by which they could fully discharge the debt due to him, and place him in a position where his prospects of advancement would be based upon a sure foundation.

These remarks bring us to the consideration of the third branch of our subject.

III. The provision to be made for the people of color when liberated.

A separate political organization was decided upon, and Colonization, at a distant point, beyond the

influence of the whites, considered the only means of future security to the colored man. To select the field for the founding of the future African Empire was not such an easy task. The history of the Indian tribes had proved, but too forcibly, that an establishment upon the territory of the United States would soon become unsafe, in consequence of the rapid and universal extension of the white population. The unsettled state of the South American Republics was considered as offering still less security. Europe had no room for them, nor desire to possess them. England had already removed those cast upon herself and her Canadian possessions, by the casualties of war, back again to Africa, and founded her Colony of Sierra Leone. The only remaining point was Africa. Its western coast was of most easy access, being but little further from us than Havre or Liverpool. The condition of its native population offered many obstacles to the establishment of a colony. But the inducements to select it as the field of the enterprise in contemplation were also many. It was the land of the fathers of those who were to emigrate. It was deeply sunk in both moral and intellectual darkness. The lowest rites of Pagan worship were widely practised. Human sacrifices extensively prevailed, and even cannibalism often added its horrors to fill up the picture of its dismal degradation. And, as though the Spirit of Evil had resolved on concentrating in one point all the enormities that could be invented by the fiends of the nether pit, the slave trade was added to the catalogue, to stimulate the worst passions of the human heart, and produce developments of wickedness and of cruelty, at the bare recital of which humanity shudders. Except at a few points,

no ray of moral light, to guide to a blissful eternity, had yet penetrated the more than midnight moral darkness which had for ages shrouded the land. The deadly influence of the climate, together with the interference of the slave trade, had hitherto defeated the success of missionary effort, and there seemed to be no hope for the moral renovation of Africa but through the agency of men of African blood, whose constitutions could become adapted to the climate, and who could thus gain a foothold upon the continent, repel the slave traders, and introduce civilization and the gospel.

Here, then, was a field for the action of the freed-men of the United States. Here was a theatre upon which to exhibit before the world the capacities of the colored race. Here, too, could be solved the problem of the value of the republican form of government. And, above all, here could be fully tested the regenerating, the elevating, and the humanizing power of the gospel of Christ.

In commencing the settlement of a colony of colored persons on the coast of Africa, two objects were to be accomplished :

1. To improve the condition of the free colored people of the United States.

2. To civilize and christianize Africa.

To these objects the friends of the colored man devoted themselves. The first emigrants were sent out in 1820. The pecuniary means of the society were never very great, and its progress in sending out emigrants and in building up the colony has necessarily been slow. From the first it met with violent opposition from the slave traders on the coast of Africa, who, by creating the impression upon the minds of the natives that the colonists would

prevent their further connection with the slave trade, and thus cut off their chief source of acquiring wealth, inflamed the minds of the chiefs, and prompted them to make war upon the colonists. Soon after the settlement of the colony, the native warriors, one thousand strong, attacked the emigrants, who numbered but thirty-five effective men. But a kind Providence shielded them from the infuriated savages who assailed them, and enabled that handful of men to defeat their foes, in two successive assaults, separated from each other by several weeks of time, and, finally, to establish themselves in peace in all their borders.

Additional emigrants, from year to year, were sent out. Missionaries labored, with more or less faithfulness, in establishing schools and in preaching the gospel. The natives, in a few years, became convinced that the colonists were their true friends, and that the adoption of civilized habits would secure to them greater comforts than could be obtained by a continuation of the slave trade. Their children were sent to school with those of the colonists. A moral renovation commenced and progressed until, in the course of twenty-six years from the landing of the first emigrants at Monrovia, the colony attained a condition of strength warranting its erection into an Independent Republic. Accordingly, in July, 1847, its independence was declared, and a population of 80,000 adopted the constitution and laws and became members of the Republic. Its newly elected President, J. J. ROBERTS, a man of color, in his recent visit to England, France and Germany, was treated with great respect, and found no difficulty in securing the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia by the two former governments.

But it may be said, that, after all, but little has been done, compared with the means expended, in this effort to make provision for the free colored people, and for the introduction of a Christian civilization into Africa. A more striking view of the results will be brought out by contrasting the products of the labors of the American Colonization Society with some of the other efforts which have been made to rescue Africa from the wrongs inflicted upon her.

England, mighty in power, and possessing the means of executing magnificent enterprises, has expended, as already stated, more than one hundred millions of dollars for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa. But her labors and her treasures have been spent in vain. Her gold might better have been sunk in the ocean. The monster, hydra-like, when smitten and one head severed from the body, has constantly reproduced two in its place; and, at this moment, as before shown, it is prosecuted with greater activity than for many years.

It must be remembered that these efforts of Great Britain have been made during the period of the existence of the American Colonization Society, and in seeming contempt of its pigmy efforts. For years previous to the independence of Liberia, and while England was aiming at making Africa a dependency of her Crown, she, on several occasions, manifested a disposition to cripple the energies of our colony. And so extensive were the agencies she seems to have employed, that it is now matter of wonder that she had not succeeded in wholly crushing the colonization enterprise, and securing to herself the control of that richest of all the tropical portions of the world. But all her efforts at

checking the progress of this heaven-born enterprise have been as fruitless as those adopted by her in reference to the slave trade, or for civilizing Africa. The fact stands acknowledged before the world, that Great Britain, after the expenditure of more than one hundred millions of dollars, has failed in suppressing the slave trade on one mile of coast beyond the limits of her colonies, while our colonization efforts have swept it from nearly *four hundred miles* of coast, where it formerly existed in its chief strength.

But why is it that there is such a marked difference in the results? Why is it that the Colonization Society, with a yearly income sometimes of only \$10,000 and rarely ever reaching \$50,000, should have, in twenty-six years, annihilated the slave trade on 400 miles of coast, and secured the blessings of freedom to 80,000 men, formerly slaves, and have succeeded in binding, by treaties, 200,000 more, never again to engage in the traffic in their brethren,—while Great Britain, with all her wealth and power, has accomplished nothing?

We will not undertake to answer these questions. It cannot always be discerned by men why the Ruler of the Universe often defeats the best devised human schemes, which to them may seem certain of success, and prospers those which, to human foresight, were the least promising. We need only remind you that Great Britain has relied, almost exclusively, upon the employment of *physical force* to accomplish her purposes, while the Colonization Society has depended, as exclusively, upon *moral means*. The agencies it has employed have been the humble mechanic, the husbandman, the schoolmaster, the missionary and the Bible. And, though often thwarted in its purposes by those who felt interested in its

overthrow, yet, relying upon moral means, and never resorting to force but in self-defence, it has signally triumphed and put to shame the wisdom of men and the power of kingdoms. Its operations have proved that the schoolmaster, the missionary and the Bible possess a moral power infinitely more potent than coronets and crowns.

These results go very far toward proving the truth of the proposition, announced in the outset,—that the Gospel of Christ is the medium through which God operates in bringing mankind into subjection to his will, and that a reliance upon any other means for the moral redemption of the nations of the world, must prove an utter failure.

In view of all these results, we are fully warranted in maintaining that the Colonization Society, in its measures for benefitting the colored people, has done an incalculable amount of good, and demands our confidence and our support, and that it is justly entitled to the paternity of three measures which have been productive of the greatest good to Africa:

1. The procuring of the first legal enactments declaring the slave trade piracy.

2. The total extinction of that cruel traffic from near 400 miles of the coast of Africa.

3. The establishment of an Independent Christian Republic on that continent.

There is another feature of this question, of the disposal of the free colored population of the United States, which demands attention, and is of the utmost importance in selecting for them a home. *The northern latitudes of the United States do not furnish a suitable home for men of African descent.* The evidence of this fact is furnished by their own movements when left free to act. The census tables supply the testimony upon this subject.

By referring to table III, it will be seen that the ratio of the natural increase of the free colored population is *two* per cent. per annum. The knowledge of this fact furnishes the key to determine the increase or decrease, by emigration, in any state or group of states.

IV.

Free colored population in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	13,126	17,317	19,488	21,248	21,331	22,634
Actual increase		4,191	2,171	1,760	83	1,304
Increase per cent. per annum		3.19	1.25	0.90	0.03	0.61
Slaves in do.	3,886	1,340	418	145	48	23

In the prosecution of the investigation of the question before us, *the effect of climate upon the African constitution*, we find that previous to 1790, the desire of the manumitted slave to escape from the scenes of his oppressions had given to the six New England states a free colored population of 13,126. From 1790

to 1800 the census tables show that the line of emigration was still northward, and augmented their ratio of increase more than one-third over the natural rate. But during the next forty years, ending with 1840, their ratio of increase, as shown in table IV, was rapidly diminished, and fell so far below the ratio of

their natural increase, that from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, they had an increase in these ten years of only *eighty-three* persons. The aggregate for the whole period stands thus: In 1810 they had a free colored population of 19,488, and in 1840 but 22,634, being an increase of only 3,146; while their natural increase, if retained, would have augmented their numbers to 33,648. This diminution must have been caused by emigration back again toward the south, because we find that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, had a corresponding increase during this period, with the exception of the last ten years, when they also lost a portion of their natural increase.

But this tendency of colored men to avoid northern latitudes is quite as fully proved by a comparison of the northern parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with their southern portions, as it is exhibited in the case of the New England States, when compared with those further south. Take, for example, a few of the counties in the north-east of Ohio. In 1840, Geauga had only 3 persons of color, Ashtabula 17, Lake 21, Portage 39, Summit 42, Medina 13, Lorain 62, Trumbull 70, and Cuyahoga, including the city of Cleveland, 121, in all 388. Now look at a few of the counties bordering the slave states and in the more southern part of the state. Belmont, in 1840, had 724, Gallia, 799, High-

land 786, Brown 614, Ross 1195, Franklin 805, and Hamilton 2546.

This contrast, which might be extended much further, reveals the fact, that any *one* of the last named counties, in the southern portion of the state, had nearly double, and several of them *more than double the number* of colored persons that the whole *eight* northern counties above named included.

But to give a more forcible illustration of the truth of our proposition, allow me to extend this contrast between the northern and southern counties of Ohio, so as to include the whole free colored population of the state. By drawing a line east and west across the state, so as to divide its territory into about equal parts, giving an excess of counties, as now divided, to the north, the result is, that in 1840, the 38 northern counties, now divided into 42, included only 2,360 persons of color, while the 40 counties of the southern half embraced a colored population of 15,000. And if we deduct Stark, Columbiana and Harrison on the east, and Mercer on the west, from the northern counties, they will have left, in the 36 remaining counties, a free colored population of only 1372, or a little more than half the number in Hamilton county. I append the list of all the counties, that it may be accessible to those who may wish to prosecute this investigation.*

After making all due allowance

* The following statement gives the colored population of Ohio in the several counties, commencing at the northern and southern extremities, as presented in the census of 1840:

Hamilton	2576	Pike	329	Monroe	13
Clermont	122	Highland	786	Morgan	68
Brown	614	Builer	254	Perry	47
Adams	63	Warren	341	Fairfield	342
Scioto	206	Clinton	377	Pickaway	333
Lawrence	148	Ross	1195	Fayette	239
Gallia	799	Hocking	46	Greene	344
Meigs	28	Athens	55	Clark	200
Jackson	315	Washington	269	Montgomery	376

for the alleged defect of energy in the colored man, as accounting for his not seeking a residence in the north; and what has still more influence on his mind—the greater indulgence which he finds from the planter of the south, now settled in our more southern counties, than he does from the northern man who is a stranger to his habits,—there is, we affirm, ample testimony to prove, that the northern latitudes of the United States do not furnish a suitable climate for men of African blood; and that they are congregating as far south as circumstances will permit. This fact, we insist, proves conclusively the necessity of securing a tropical home for colored men.

But in addition to all the foregoing details, which prove the inadaptation of northern latitudes to the African, we have, very recently, the fact revealed to us in a late census of Upper Canada, that in that province, where we had been a thousand times assured that from 20,000 to 25,000 runaway slaves from the United States had found refuge, there were, in 1847, barely 5,571 colored persons in the colony. In this statement however, which in-

cludes the whole twenty districts, there may be an error in one of them which may vary this result.

But I cannot dismiss this part of our subject without a few remarks. The citizens of our northern counties often charge us, of the southern, with being destitute of the ordinary feelings of humanity and benevolence, because we are disposed to discourage the further immigration of colored men into the State, and because we advocate a separation of the races by colonization. And this they do with an apparent seriousness that warrants us in concluding that they believe what they say. Perhaps if we had only *three* to a county, like old Geauga, we, too, might be disposed to catch them for *pets*, to amuse our children, as we do mocking birds and paroquets. But with us the novelty of seeing a colored man has long since passed away, and we no longer make pets of them, *on account of color*, but treat them precisely as we do other men. The upright and industrious we respect and encourage. The immoral and degraded we wish anywhere else than in our households or as near neighbors.

Preble	88	Summit	42	Marion	52
Darke	200	Medina	13	Crawford	5
Miami	211	Lorain	62	Richland	65
Shelby	262	Erie	97	Wayne	41
Logan	407	Huron	106	Holmes	3
Champaign	328	Sandusky	41	Stark	204
Madison	97	Ottawa	5	Carroll	49
Franklin	805	Seneca	65	Columbiana	417
Licking	140	Wood	32	Harrison	163
Muskingum	562	Lucas	54	Tuscarawas	71
Guernsey	190	Henry	6	Coshocton	38
Belmont	742	Williams	2	Knox	63
Jefferson	497	Paulding	0	Delaware	76
Ashtabula	17	Van Wert	0	Union	78
Lake	21	Mercer	204	Morrow	
Gauga	3	Allen	23	Mahoning	
Cuyahoga	121	Hancock	8	Auglaize	
Trumbull	70	Hardin	4	Defiance	
Portage	39				

V.

Free colored population in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	13,953	29,340	55,668	74,742	101,103	118,925
Actual increase		15,387	26,328	19,074	26,361	17,822
Increase per cent. per annum		11.02	8.97	3.42	3.54	1.76
Slaves in do.	36,484	34,471	26,663	17,856	2,732	742

But in addition to *climate*, the colored man has another formidable adversary to contend with. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as before stated, and as the figures in table V show us, had accessions to their colored population much beyond the natural increase on their original numbers up till 1830. But from 1830 to 1840 these states also commenced repelling

their free colored population, and their ratio of increase was reduced considerably below *two* per cent. per annum—Pennsylvania, however, still having a ratio of $2\frac{1}{10}\%$, showing that she had not been as much affected as the other two states, though between 1820 and 1830 her ratio had been reduced to $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent. per annum.

VI.

Free colored population of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	24,718	47,979	77,633	89,817	116,141	128,781
Actual increase		23,261	29,654	12,184	26,324	12,640
Increase per cent. per annum		9.41	6.13	1.55	2.93	1.08
Slaves	405,350	457,584	508,197	537,060	576,043	530,087

VII.

Free colored population of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	7,174	11,247	16,621	23,205	29,950	33,761
Actual increase		4,073	5,374	6,584	6,745	3,811
Increase per cent. per annum		5.67	4.77	3.96	2.90	1.27
Slaves	236,930	338,851	470,407	613,148	778,533	853,799

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, also repulsed nearly one half of their natural increase be-

tween 1830 and 1840, as exhibited in tables VI and VII, showing that the emigration from the northern states was not passing in that direction.

VIII.

Free colored population of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number	475	1,050	3,030	6,353	11,044	14,880
Actual increase		575	1,980	3,323	3,691	3,836
Increase per cent. per annum		12.10	18.85	10.96	7.35	3.47
Slaves	15,247	53,927	125,096	254,278	424,365	618,849

Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, though for a time, receiving large accessions of free colored people emigrating, probably, from Virginia and North Carolina, westward into their bounds, seem also to have checked it, between 1830 and 1840, to a considerable extent. But as more energetic measures have since been adopted to repel all immigration, extending even to the *selling of the intruders into slavery*, as was the case last year in Ken-

tucky; the census of 1850 will no doubt exhibit a reduction of the ratio of these states, also, the natural rate of increase, if not below it.

Louisiana, alone, of all the larger slave states, has maintained a uniform increase of her free colored population. Her position on the Mississippi affords great facilities to enterprising colored men, wishing to escape from the rigors of northern winters, to penetrate her territory.

IX.

Free colored population of Louisiana.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number			7,585	10,960	16,710	25,502
Actual increase				3,375	5,750	8,792
Increase per cent. per annum				4.44	5.24	5.26
Slaves			34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452

In the slave states, the prejudices and the rigid laws in relation to their free colored people, will account for the losses which they have sustained. But in New York and New Jersey, some other cause must have exerted a repelling influence, or there would not have been such a desertion of that region by colored men. This cause will, we believe be found to exist in the *foreign emigration* into our country. The foreign emigrant, escaping from the tyranny of the despotisms which have so long crushed his energies, and where he had been accustomed to work for a mere subsistence, is overjoyed, on reaching this country, to receive a rate of wages for which the colored man is unwilling to labor. He is thus the most formidable rival of the colored man, and supplants him in his employments and drives him from his temporary home. But while this *rivalry of the foreigner, the prejudice of the slave holder, and the influence of climate*, seem to create insuperable obstacles to the success of any scheme of se-

curing to colored men a permanent home in the north, it affords a strong proof of the wisdom of the scheme of African Colonization, where the rivalry of white men and the influence of climate, or the prejudices against color, can never reach him or interrupt him in his pursuits.

But there is still another subject connected with the movements of the free colored people which greatly interests the citizens of Ohio. We have seen that a regular movement of the free colored population, from north to south, has been in progress ever since 1800, and that it was only checked, in its southern course, by reaching the borders of the slave states. But after 1830 this floating mass took a new direction. As the foreign emigration first touches the eastern coast, its effects are first felt there, and from thence it rolls westward. While the current of the colored emigration, therefore, is setting in from the north, it is met by this opposing tide from the east, and deflected to the west.

On turning to the west, we find

that while this continuous stream of colored emigration has been pouring out of all the states north-east, east, and south-east of us, they have been concentrating with almost equal rapidity in the Ohio valley.

X.

Free colored population in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

YEARS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number		500	2,905	6,598	14,834	28,105
Actual increase			2,405	3,693	8,236	13,271
Increase per cent. per annum.			48.10	12.71	12.48	8.94

Look at the figures in table X. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in 1800, had 500 free persons of color in their bounds. In 1840 they numbered 28,105. If the influx, since 1840, has been as great as in the preceding period, these three states will have a free colored population, at present, of over 50,000, of which the share of Ohio is 30,000.

To afford a more striking contrast of the position in which we stand, as compared with the six New England States, it is only necessary to say, that the ratio of the annual increase of the free colored population of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from 1820 to 1830, *doubled their numbers in eight years*, while that of the former six states would require, to double theirs, a period of *two hundred and fifty-six years*.

But to avoid a charge of unfairness in selecting a period of only ten years, and that the most favorable to our purpose, we shall extend the contrast to forty years, from 1840 back to 1800, and the result is still more startling. During this period of forty years, the six New England States did not increase their colored population quite one-third, (it was $\frac{2}{3}$) while Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have *doubled fifty-five times* on their original numbers. Our increase, therefore, when compared with theirs for a period of forty years, stands as 55 to $\frac{1}{3}$.

Here, now, is presented a condi-

tion of things which demands the attention of the Legislature and the people of Ohio. We have, for years, been disposed to evade the question of the provision to be made for the people of color. The causes operating to concentrate them in the Ohio valley are beyond our control, and they must continue to congregate here. Nor can we check this movement by any ordinary precautions, were we disposed to make the effort, because we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which compel them to leave the other states. We cannot change the climate of the north-east, nor mold the African constitution so that it may endure the rigors of its winters; and much less can we impart to the colored man a spirit of energy and activity in business which shall enable him to compete with the New Englander. We are still less able to roll back the mighty wave of foreign emigration, which, annually, supplies to the east a surplus of cheap labor, and drives the man of color from his employments, and compels him to wander to the west in search of bread. And it is still more impracticable for us to induce the slave states to repeal the laws and give up the prejudices which drive out the free colored man from amongst them. The colored people, if disposed, cannot extend westward and southward. The iron wall of slavery and the

prohibitions in the new constitutions of Illinois and Iowa, will prevent emigration in that direction. They are, therefore, shut up, imprisoned among us, and instead of any diminution we must prepare for an increase of their numbers.

It is a fact well understood, that in the slave states, no movement, *involving emancipation to any great extent, can now take place except in connection with the removal of the freedmen from among them.* Some of them at present talk of emancipation and colonization in Africa, but if we should open our doors as widely as many desire, the slave holder need not tax himself with the expense of the passage of his slaves to Liberia. It will be cheaper and less troublesome to let them alone, and they will soon put themselves under the care of their loving brothers across the Ohio river. And, in adopting this course, the slave holder may feel that he is conferring a favor upon us, because, on several occasions, where masters had emancipated their slaves, and started them for Liberia, they have been persuaded to escape to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

Several of the border states will, before many years, become free states, because of the growing conviction among the people that the presence of slaves upon their soil has created a blighting influence—that it has paralyzed the physical and moral energies of the white youth—that until the slaves are removed, the sons of their yeomanry will not engage in the field labor, and that until this revolution is affected the slave states cannot prosper as the free states have done. They are further convinced that the presence of colored people, as *free laborers*, will exert equally as baneful an effect upon the industry of the whites, as the presence of the

slave has done. We have failed, in a twenty years' war of words, to change these opinions. They know that their sons scorn the idea of laboring upon an equality with men of servile origin. This may all be wrong, but that does not alter the fact. The people of the slave states will never consent to emancipation, but in connection with the removal of the freedmen. This is their fixed purpose: and any measure for the melioration of the condition of the colored man which does not include this fact, and adapt itself to it, will be so far defective.

Now, it seems evident, that to whatever extent emancipation may take place, whether by individuals or by states; and further, to whatever degree the slave states may carry their hostility to the free colored people among them, and succeed in driving them out; to the same extent may we expect to be made the receivers of the unfortunate wanderers, unless we can divert the current of emigration in some other direction.

With all these facts before us—the influence of climate—the rivalry of the foreign emigrant—the prejudices of the slave holder—the adverse legislation of the slave states—the rapid concentration of the free colored people along the southern margin of the Ohio valley—and the impracticability of their emigrating further south or west—it must be apparent, at once, that we occupy a very different position from that of the New England States and the northern counties of Ohio. We are constantly receiving large accessions from the slave states. Many of our towns and villages have had their colored population doubled since 1840, and there is no prospect, at present, of their influx being checked.

The Ohio Black Laws, though

designed, originally, to operate as a check upon colored immigration, have wholly failed of their object, and have only added another to the numerous inefficient measures adopted for protection against the evils generated by slavery—evils so numerous and complicated, that, often, the remedies applied only increase the malady.

And here we must be allowed to remark, that few men can excel our northern friends in depicting the horrors of slavery. They have studied it chiefly in that point of view. Its degrading and brutifying tendencies, generating vices the most debasing and destructive, have been portrayed, but too truly, in our hearing, by them, a thousand times. They, of course, expect us to believe their statements and to adopt their views of the odiousness of the system.

Now, in return, we ask of them that they shall believe us. And if one half they have told us be true, in relation to the low state of morals—the deep and damning depravity of the victims of slavery—then visit us with the plague, or any other *physical calamity*, rather than bring this *moral pestilence* into contact with our children. We speak but the common sentiment of the great mass of our citizens. These sentiments are not generated by hostile feelings to the colored man, any more than the missionary, who wishes to guard well the virtues of his children and impart to them a nobility of thought and sentiment, should be charged with hating the degraded Hindoo or Hottentot, for whose intellectual and moral elevation he risks his life, because he sends his children back to a Christian country to be educated by Christian friends.

Many of the first settlers of southern Ohio had fled from Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, to rear their families beyond the reach of the demoralizing effects of slavery, and in the enactment of the Black Laws they hoped to erect an impassable barrier between themselves and slavery, or any of its fruits.

It was not prejudice against color, alone, that dictated the passage of the Black Laws of Ohio, and which has kept them so long upon our statute book, but it was a dictate of self-preservation. It was a determination to confine slavery, with all its fruits, within the limits where it existed, and to guard themselves and their children against moral contamination by contact with those unfortunate beings whose deplorable degradation has been so eloquently, and often, but too truly delineated to us.

A repeal of the Black Laws may be proper;* some modification of them, at least, is demanded. But it forms no part of the task assigned us to express an opinion on the subject. This much, however, we can say, that something more is needed than the repeal of these laws, before the colored man can have justice done him, or the public mind be satisfied with the posture of affairs.

Nor can we be persuaded that he who rarely ever sees a colored person, and who knows nothing of the unfavorable circumstances in which a majority of the colored people are placed, where they are congregated in large numbers, is the proper man to mature measures for their relief. He has not the opportunity of forming a practical judgment in the case, and his schemes, therefore, will be more apt to partake of the *visionary* than the *practicable*.

But we are told that it is our duty

* This lecture was written before their repeal by the present Legislature.

to labor for the elevation and improvement of the colored man, and thus prepare him for citizenship. In reply, it is only necessary to say, that of the importance of this duty the friends of colonization are fully aware, and to discharge it is their direct and purposed aim; but through the unhappy opposition of their enemies, in this good work, who have assumed to be exclusively the friends of the man of color, inducing him to believe that we are his "*inveterate enemies*," we have been, to a great extent, excluded from that access to him requisite to the fulfillment of our wishes. The colored people, therefore, are not accessible to us, and the responsibility of their improvement does not rest upon us, but upon those who have them in charge. And even if they were accessible to us, and we had their confidence, should the emigration from the other states continue to be as rapid as heretofore, the execution of the task of their education would be a burden too heavy for Ohio to bear. But had we the means, the circumstances of inequality, to which reference has already been made, and which neither authoritative legislation nor the resolves of voluntary associations can remedy, forbid the hope of giving that form and measures of education requisite to qualify any man for the high duties and enjoyments of citizenship.

What then can we do? No large body of men will long remain contented in the bosom of any community or nation, unless in the enjoyment of equal social and political rights. Ignorant, and vicious, and lazy men are dangerous in any community; because, not understanding their true interests, and but little inclined to do their duty, they are easily turned into an engine of evil to society. Our own peace and safety, therefore, demand that we

should secure to our colored people *the blessings of education and the advantages of political equality.*

But we firmly believe that the first of these objects, the education of the free colored people, can only be accomplished under circumstances where the colored man can by the labor of his own hands, provide for his own wants, while he is prosecuting his studies. And we as fully believe, that such a combination of circumstances as will make the thorough education of our colored people practicable, exists only in Liberia. In that climate winter makes no demands, and the labor of one man will easily support three. Schools are already organized, and every parent is required by law to educate his children. In a climate, like ours, however, demanding almost constant labor during summer to provide for winter, and where schools are accessible to but few of the colored people, there is but little to encourage the hope that their education can become general. To this conclusion intelligent colored men themselves have arrived, and the erection of the *Colored Manual Labor School*, near Columbus, Ohio, where 200 acres of land have been secured for this object, and paid for, chiefly, by contributions from colored men—where education and labor can go hand in hand—shows the strength of the hold which this conviction has upon their minds. But the advantages of such an institution cannot be enjoyed by very many. At most, only a few hundreds can be accommodated at the same time. Such an institution, therefore, while it may be of immense advantage to a few, cannot be relied upon to secure general education; and advantageous as it may be to those few, still it will be very partial; far from reaching that high education which gives *character*,

and without which, for the standing and happiness of the citizen, mere learning is, comparatively, of little value.

We are also as fully convinced that it will be equally as impracticable, as their general education, to secure to our free colored people the advantages of *political equality* any where else than in the Republic of Liberia, or in a new one of their own creation upon that continent.

That the free colored population of our country can be raised to that degree of moral and intellectual elevation which they should possess, without the enjoyment of all the social and political privileges which are the natural birthright of man, none will pretend to claim. These blessings must be secured to them before any material advancement can be expected from them. But the opposition to granting them equal social and political privileges in Ohio is a "fixed fact." It is believed that no permanent good to the colored man could grow out of such a measure. *The granting to him the right of suffrage has been productive of no good in the states which have conceded to him that privilege.* Instead of increasing their free colored population, since that act of liberality, these states have had a regular diminution of it. The right of suffrage to the colored man, where the whites have a large preponderance of numbers, seems of about the same utility as the tin rattle, or little doll, presented to the discontented child, to amuse it and keep it from crying.

It is the settled conviction of nearly all our thinking men, that colored men; intellectually, morally, or politically, can no more flourish in the midst of the whites, than the tender sprout from the bursting acorn can have a rapid advance to maturity beneath the shade of the full-grown

oak; while the light of the sun, so essential to its growth, penetrates not through the thick foliage to impart its invigorating influences to the humble tenant of the soil; and where, each day, it is liable to be crushed under the feet of those who seek shelter from the noon-day heat beneath the boughs of its lordly superior.

This is no overwrought picture of the condition of the free colored people among us. Those stimulants to mental and moral effort, which beget such a superiority in citizens of free governments, reach not to the mind of the colored man, to rouse him to action. And so fully convinced of this fact are intelligent colored men themselves becoming, that they are beginning to act in concert in reference to securing the necessary territory to adopt a separate political organization. This affords strong grounds for hoping that the day of their political redemption is dawning. Heretofore they have been deluded with the hope that their elevation would be effected among the whites; that hope is now fading from their minds. The adoption of measures to secure a distinct political organization is an acknowledgment of the truth, *that a separation from the whites is essential to the prosperity of the colored man, and that colonization at some point offers to him his only hope of deliverance.* This is an important step in the progress toward a settlement of this vexed question.

It is true, that, at present, an eye is turned, by many of those who are agitating this subject, toward a grant of land from Congress out of the territory acquired from Mexico. As this is the only territory now at the disposal of Congress, and as the question of its future ownership will be settled during the next year, at furthest, there will soon be a decision of that matter. Out of that ter-

ritory, if any where on the continent, must the donation of lands be made for the future African state. And upon it, or to Liberia, must the wave of emigration roll when it recedes from our borders.

Here, then, we perceive that this question is assuming a new and definite form. *A separate political organization* is desired by many of the colored men. But they think Liberia is too distant, and too unhealthy, and therefore wish a grant out of New Mexico or California. There is, perhaps, not a man in this audience, nor in the north, who would object to such a grant for such a purpose, so far as the grant of United States property is concerned. Your speaker, for his part, is willing to raise up both hands and shout at the topmost pitch of his voice, in the ears of Congress, to secure it, if he thought it could be obtained, and that it would, to the occupant, be a peaceful possession, and safe for the country. But he believes it is idle, it is wicked, longer to keep the poor colored man pursuing phantoms which always must elude his grasp. We say, frankly, that we have no hope that such a grant of territory can be had from Congress. And even if it could, dare we hope that it would prove a peaceful home, such as prudent Christian men would wish to leave as a legacy to their children? Its proximity to the slave states, it is feared, might lead to continual collisions.

It is useless, however, to discuss this question, because, whenever our intelligent colored men are put in possession of the facts in relation to Liberia, they must greatly prefer it to any point on this continent.

We are aware that some of the colored orators declaim loudly against any attempts to persuade the free colored people to emigrate to Africa, while *three millions* of their brethren

remain behind in slavery. Now, it is very natural that a benevolent heart should dictate such feelings, and we must respect their motives. But we would remind all such objectors to emigration to Liberia, that while three millions of their brethren are enchained here, there are, according to the best authorities, one hundred and ten millions in Africa, *eighty millions* of whom are of their own caste, including, no doubt, their own blood relations, who are mostly crushed under a system of oppression and of cruelty, and reduced to a condition of moral degradation, compared with which, American slavery, with all its woes, is bliss itself. These eighty millions of men are nearly all destitute of the gospel of Christ, and, consequently, *without the elements of an intellectual and moral renovation*. The sale of their brethren into slavery, excepting in a few sunny spots, illuminated by Christian colonies, still continues with all its attendant horrors. The slave trade, baffling the utmost exertions, for its suppression, is still prosecuted with unabated vigor. "Its wretched victims are still found wedged together in the foul and close recesses of the slave ships, with scarcely space enough to each for the heart to swell in the agony of its despair." All hope that it can be suppressed by operations *on the ocean* are at an end. It must be assailed where it originated—*on the land*. The instrumentality to be employed must be that which the result of long experience dictates—*the gospel*. The agents to perform this great work are as clearly designated—*colored Christian colonists*. This combined agency of the *gospel and colonization* has already begun to redress the wrongs of Africa. "It is fast restoring a continent shrouded in the darkness of accumulated centuries, to the lights of civilization and Christianity.

It is opening up to that degraded and impoverished people, new sources of prosperity and new fields of enterprise in the boundless resources of that great continent." The agencies so successfully begun by the colonization scheme, need only to be sufficiently augmented to secure the regeneration of Africa.

Then, with such ample provision made for the free colored man, and with such a field of future greatness and of glory opening up before him, why should he not be encouraged, and why not *aided*, to enter upon his rich inheritance, instead of begging for a home on this continent, where, at best, his future prospects would be overcast with gloom. Does the man of color wish to speak to the southern slave-holder in tones

that can be heard and will be respected? instead of relying upon the *feeble cry of three and a half millions* in this country, Africa has *eighty millions of voices* which he may control, and whose united shout for freedom to the slave, would shake the fetters from his limbs and give him liberty.

IV. The practicability of colonizing the free people of color.

The best mode of discussing the practicability of any scheme, is, first to ascertain what is to be accomplished. The following list of the twenty-four principal states, and the number of free colored people in each, in 1840, presents the amount of persons to be provided for, and the manner of their distribution throughout the Union.

Maine,	1,355	Pennsylvania,	47,854	Tennessee,	5,524
N. Hampshire,	537	Ohio,	17,342	N. Carolina,	22,732
Massachusetts,	8,669	Indiana,	7,165	S. Carolina,	8,276
Rhode Island,	3,238	Illinois,	3,598	Georgia,	2,753
Connecticut,	8,105	Delaware,	16,919	Mississippi,	1,366
Vermont,	730	Maryland,	62,020	Missouri,	1,574
New York,	50,027	Virginia,	49,842	Alabama,	2,039
New Jersey,	21,044	Kentucky,	7,317	Louisiana,	25,502

It will be seen, under our first head, that the number of human beings torn from Africa, on American account alone, in 1847, all of whom, perhaps, were for the Brazilian market, amounted to 84,356. Now, we would ask whether this fact does not furnish a useful lesson upon the subject of the practicability of colonization *from the United States to Africa*.

The total annual increase of the

whole colored population of the United States, slave and free, from 1830 to 1840, was 54,356, or, 30,000 less than the exports of slaves, in 1847, from Africa for the American market.

The whole number of the free colored population of the United States, in 1840, was 386,235, or only a little over four and a half times greater than one year's importation from Africa.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Arrival of the Huma.

THE barque "Huma," chartered by the American Colonization Society, which sailed from Savannah on the 14th May, with one hundred and eighty-three passengers, arrived at Sinoe, Liberia, on the 27th June.

A letter from the captain says that two of the passengers, children, died on the passage. Both of them had been sick from their birth. The rest of the passengers were in good health.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1849.

MAINE.

By Rev. M. G. Pratt:	
<i>Bangor</i> —Collection in Hammond street Church.....	19 40
<i>Brewer</i> —Collection to constitute the Rev. Nathan Dole, a life member of the A. C. S.....	30 00
	49 40

VERMONT.

<i>Rutland</i> —Dr. Joel Green, through his brother Horace Green, Esq.	100 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Newburyport</i> —From the Ladies' Colonization Society, \$30 of which is to constitute Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, a life member of the A. C. S., by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Sec'y.....	56 00
<i>Palmouth</i> —From Rev. H. B. Hooker's congregation, by Rev. H. B. Hooker.....	10 00
	66 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> —From J. A. W.....	3 00
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Pitts Grove</i> —Annual contribution of the Presbyterian Church, \$10, Female Col. Soc., \$10, by Rev. G. W. Janvier.....	20 00
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DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:	
<i>Wilmington</i> —Joseph Tatnall, Esq.	10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —Dr. W. Gunton, to constitute Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, of Charlestown, Ms. a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, Collection in the first Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Elisha Ballantine, \$27 90.....	57 90
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Petersburg</i> —Josephus Hurt, Esq., annual subscription.....	10 00
<i>Roanoke Bridge</i> —From Jacob Morton, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Elisha Ballantine, of Washington City, a life member of the A. C. S.....	30 00
	40 00

OHIO.

<i>Xenia</i> —From the Greene County Col. Society, \$20, being a collection taken in Rev. H. McMillan's congregation, Mrs. M. Galloway, \$10, by Jas. Gowdy, Esq., Treasurer.....	30 00
<i>Franklin</i> —From individuals, by Rev. Ira Tracy.....	10 00

<i>Freedom</i> —Collection in the Congregational Church and Society, by Rev. Ira Tracy.....	20 00
<i>Cambridge</i> —Fourth July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Wallace.....	13 00
	73 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

<i>Tippecanoe County</i> —A. Ford, \$5, C. Roope, S. Mustard, J. M. Chester, Wm. Buck, William Mustard, Dr. D. Detare, J. Switzer, A. C. Tullis, J. Henderson, J. Murdock, J. R. Kizer, A. J. Yager, J. Rinkennan, G. Mustard, C. Morrison, J. E. Heald, J. Kinkade, Wm. Murdock, E. Murdock, D. D. Tullis, A. Ralph, A. E. Denning, S. Bennet, J. P. Ellis, and Mr. Taylor, each \$1, to constitute J. M. Chester, Esq., a life member of the American Colonization Society—\$30; J. Hawkins, Wm. Richey, D. Gouger, J. Souler, T. James, A. Taylor, Mrs. Anderson, each \$2, H. Waggoner, W. Buck, A. M. Hale, S. Virdin, A. Virdin, S. Virdin, T. Paget, J. Carter, Sam. Virdin, D. Virdin, B. Hawkins, A. Hollingsworth, Wm. Hawkins, D. Baker, G. Buss, Wm. Hoyt, each \$1, to constitute A. Ford, Esq., a life member of the American Colonization Soc.—\$30; T. Boyer, J. Reed, each \$5, J. Boyer, \$4, M. Shagley, \$3, J. G. Osburn, Wm. Foster, each \$2, S. Sapping, J. Foster, J. Moore, W. C. Harris, G. Brown, J. Best, each \$1, Wm. M. Nagle, \$1 50, J. Cary, G. Martin, J. Doherty, each 50 cents, to constitute J. G. Osborn, M. D., a life member of the American Colonization Society—\$30; I. Shelby, Esq., first payment on his life membership, \$10, Rev. J. Hoffman, J. McFarlin, each \$1, T. A. Stretch, 50 cents.....	102 50
<i>Tippecanoe & Warren Counties</i> —H. Clark, J. S. Vannetta, L. Foster, each \$5, Rev. W. F. Wheeler, Dr. Osburn, Mrs. S. Haigh, each \$2, Dr. Harris, J. Mathers, each \$1 50, J. Hale, J. W. Bigger, H. Parrish, J.	

Shagley, T. Boyer, each \$1, Miss R. Vannetta, 50 cents, J. Clavender, J. Hale, each 25 cents, to constitute Rev. Wm. F. Wheeler, a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
Warren County —G. Woolfer, G. Johnson, N. Morgan, E. More, Rev. Wm. Brown, each \$5, J. Cowgill, \$2, J. Doherty, G. Davis, J. Shawcross, each \$1, to constitute Rev. Wm. Brown, a life member of the American Colonization Society; T. John- son, Esq., \$10, J. Medscar, \$5, J. Ridinour, J. Harrison, H. Miller, Wm. G. Montgomery, each \$3, J. M. Waggoner, G. Little, S. St. John, J. Medscar, T. Ridinour, each \$2, H. Sharp, S. Benson, E. Thomas, each \$1, to constitute Rev. J. S. Donald- son, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. Dawson, J. H. Robbins, D. H. Connel, Wm. Hooker, J. Medscar, J. Roose, J. A. Fenton, A. Fisher, A. Slayback, ea. \$1, Y. F. Tennin, Wm. H. Burk, J. Wood, T. Odel, J. Boyer, J. E. Fenton, J. Freeman, J. Foster, Wm. Cochran, Wm. Dawson, T. Ford, of Tippecanoe County, each 50 cents, H. Campbell, D. R. Sewell, J. K. Wood, A friend, each 25 cents.....	85 50
Henry County —J. B. Low.....	1 00
Delaware County —Dr. S. P. An- thony, Dr. R. R. Sherwood, Rev. R. Irwine, D. D., J. C. Helm, each \$1, J. S. Wane, S. W. Harlin, T. S. Neely, T. A. Burt, each 50 cents, M. L. Neely, 20 cents.....	6 20
Madison County —Rev. Wm. J. Forbs, Rev. J. B. Mashong, P. Levar, each \$1.....	3 00
Hamilton County —H. Gay, W. H. Wooster, J. G. Barns, each \$1, J. Loots, J. T. Patterson, Jacob Loots, J. D. Stevenson, J. D. Cottingham, each 50 cts., J. Jontus, J. Loots, each 25 cents, A friend, 20 cents, H. Mallery, 40 cents.....	6 60
Carroll County —Dr. J. R. Blan- chard, J. Stouffer, each \$1, J. W. Pigman, J. H. Boydan, Wm. Dunkle, each 50 cents, E. W. Hubbard, S. D. McIntosh, M. Simpson, G. Gilford, J. D. Simpson, A. Linville, Rev. E. W. Wright, Rev. J. W. Parret, A friend, each 25 cents.....	7 55

Terre Haute —Collection in the second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. A. Jewett, \$6, collec- tion in Rev. M. G. Wallace's congregation, \$5.....	11 00
Wabashtown —Rev. T. C. Townsend, Princeton —Collection in Rev. A. T. Hendrick's congregation...	1 00
Sand Creek —Collection in Rev. John C. King's congregation..	5 00
	5 50
	263 50

MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville —L. Keese, Esq.....	20 00
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Total Contributions..... \$701 95

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MASSACHUSETTS — Lowell —By Rev. John Orcutt: John O. Benthall, Isaac Scripture, William Spen- cer, O. H. Perry, Frederick Parker, Esq., Isaac Farming- ton, Rev. J. L. Fletcher, Wm. G. Baker, each \$1, to Sept. '50, N. Critchett, to March, '50, 50 cts., Dr. Nathan Allen, Wm. Williams, J. Coggin, jr., Mar- tin N. Horn, Samuel Horn, Gardner & Wilson, Rev. J. D. Williamson, Dr. Daniel Scott, Dr. H. Pillsbury, P. A. King, Cyrus Chambers, Luth. Eames, Cyril French, Joseph Butter- field, Esq., Thomas Nesmith, T. Wentworth, Esq., each \$1, to Oct. '50. Upton —Maj. Eli Warren, for '48 and '49, \$2 50, Dea. William Hale, for '50, \$1. Harvard —Dea. J. N. Stone, for '50, \$1. Lynn —George N. Tar- box, to Sept. '50, \$1, William M. Ladd, to Sept. '50, \$1.....	31 00
NEW YORK — New York City — New York State Colonization Society, on account of the Afri- can Repository, \$300, N. Y. Journal of Commerce for '49, \$1.	301 00
VIRGINIA — Morgansville —John A. Bridgland, Esq. to Sept. '50, \$1. Brownsburgh —Capt. H. Adams, to Aug. '50, \$1. Pattonsburgh —Mrs. Eleanor Goodwin, to Aug. '50, \$1. Lexington —Rev. Thos. N. Paxton, for '49, \$1..	4 00
INDIANA — Poolsville —J. Boyer, Esq., to Oct. '50.....	1 00
WISCONSIN — Racine —Rev. Persis M. Bliss, to Sept. '50.....	1 00
Total Repository.....	338 00
Total Contributions.....	701 95
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,039 95

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1849.

[No. 12.]

Lecture on African Colonization.

[Continued from page 350.]

The total increase of the free colored population of the United States, from 1830 to 1840, was 6,664, annually, making the number torn from Africa, in one year, more than twelve and a half times as great as the whole annual increase of the free colored population of the United States.

The total free colored population of Ohio, is, at present, about 30,000, and that of Indiana and Illinois 20,000. The other States will have but a small advance on their free colored population of 1840. The exports of slaves from Africa, in one year, are, therefore, nearly three times greater than the whole number of free colored people at present in Ohio; more than four times that of Indiana and Illinois; nearly four times that of the six New England States in 1840; nearly double that of Pennsylvania; thirteen thousand more than that of New York and New Jersey; four thousand more than Delaware and Maryland; nearly double that of Virginia; nearly seventeen thousand more than double that of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; nearly six times that of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; and nearly four times that of Louisiana.

If, therefore, a set of desperadoes,

not so numerous but that they have eluded detection and capture, can, in one year, accomplish all that is here enumerated, what could not the united efforts of the legislatures of the several States accomplish, without oppressive taxation, were they simultaneously to commence the work of colonizing the free colored people?

Suppose each of the States in the foregoing list, were, as a preparatory measure, to appropriate to the Colonization Society, one dollar for each colored person in their bounds, the sum of \$375,528 would be raised, being about one half the whole sum expended by the Society since its origin. Now, there is scarcely one of the States named, which could not give an annual appropriation of the sum stated, without the tax being felt by its people.

The sum required by this scheme, to be expended by Ohio, would be only *one cent and a half* for each of the two millions of her present population. To pay the expenses of the transportation of her whole 30,000 free colored people, at \$50 each—the sum for which the Col. Society agrees to take out emigrants—would cost but *seventy-five cents* for each person. But suppose Ohio could prevent all

further immigration into the State, and would agree to send out *the natural increase only*, which, at two per cent. on 30,000, would be 600, the tax would be but *one cent and a half* to each citizen of the State.

Then, who will say that it will not be *practicable* to raise this sum in Ohio, on condition that six hundred persons of color, annually, would volunteer to emigrate? And which of the other States would decline entering into a measure of such easy accomplishment? We trust not one.

As it may amuse the curious, and furnish a rule to determine the quota of each State for paying the cost of emigration *of its natural increase*, we would here state, that one dollar per head, for the whole free colored population, is exactly fifty dollars a head for the natural increase, the ratio of increase being two per cent. One dollar a head, for each free colored person in a State, will therefore, transfer its natural increase to Africa, and put them in possession of a homestead upon which to make a living.

I shall not, here, refer to the probabilities of the free colored people being willing to accept the offered boon of a home in Liberia, but leave it to another branch of our subject.

V. The influence of Colonization upon the native Africans, and upon Missionary efforts in Africa.

On these points we shall study great brevity. The influence of colonization upon the native Africans has been, in all respects, beneficial. It is only necessary to state, that in purchasing the lands from the native kings and head men, and thus securing the right of sovereignty over the soil, the inhabitants are at once secured in the protection of the laws of the Liberian government, and in the enjoyment of its advantages. Those held in slavery, and

they constitute about eight-tenths of the population, are at once emancipated. The same care is taken in promoting their education that is observed in the instruction of emigrants from the United States. When sufficiently advanced in intelligence, they are admitted to the rights of citizenship. In this way, 75,000 of the natives have been emancipated from slavery, and secured in all the rights of freemen. By treaties with surrounding tribes, 200,000 more are bound not to engage in the slave trade, nor to go to war amongst themselves. These treaties secure to the respective tribes embraced, the protection of the Republic against all other hostile tribes. A breach of the conditions of these treaties, on the part of any tribe, forfeits the protection of the colony. Thus, for ten years past, the colony has preserved peace amongst many petty tribes whose trade formerly was war. Colonization, therefore, in many respects, has done great good to Africa. And, in addition to all this, we may add, that such is the favorable impression which our colonies are beginning to send abroad among the native tribes, that, recently, six kings have combined and annexed their territories, including one hundred miles of coast, to the Maryland colony. This statement we have met with, as coming from *Rev. Mr. Pinney*, for a time the governor of Liberia. The motive prompting these kings to annex, is, that they may enjoy the protection of the colony.

The History of Missionary efforts in Western Africa, fully sustains the truthfulness of the pictures which have been drawn of the fatality of the climate to the white man, and of the dreadful moral darkness which overspreads the land.*

Catholic missionaries labored for

*We have drawn our facts mostly from Mr. Tracy's history of Colonization and Missions.

two hundred and forty-one years, but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. The Moravians, beginning in 1736, toiled for thirty-four years, making five attempts, at a cost of eleven lives, and effected nothing. An English attempt, at Bulama Island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years, with a loss of one hundred lives. A mission sent to the Foulahs, from England, in 1795, returned without commencing its labors. The London, Edinburgh and Glasgow society, commenced three stations in 1797, which were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries dead. The Church missionary society sent out its first missionaries in 1804, but it was four years before they could find a place out of the colony of Sierra Leone, where they could commence their labors. They established and attempted to maintain ten stations. But the hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, drove the missionaries from nine of them, and forced them to take refuge in Sierra Leone, the only place where they could labor with safety and with hope. The tenth station at Goree, was also abandoned and given up to the French.

"Here, then, without counting Sierra Leone and Goree, are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts, before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed from the influence of climate, and the hostility of the natives, generated by the opposition of the slave traders. And, since the settlement of Liberia, until 1845, when these investigations were completed, all attempts to sustain missions beyond the influence of the Colony have also failed.

"But while we mourn over these failures in attempts to do good to Africa, it is a source of the most

profound gratitude to have the facts placed authentically before the world that every attempt at colonizing Africa with colored persons, and every missionary effort connected with the Colonies, either of England or America, have been successful."

These facts prove, conclusively, that while other lands may be approached and blessed by other methods, the only hope for Africa appears to be in Colonization by persons of color. This is the only star of promise which kindles its light on her dark horizon. It is the only apparent means of her salvation.

"After the presentation of such an array of facts, extending over a period of *four centuries*, may we not claim that the question is decided—that the facts of the case preclude all possibility of reasonable doubt—that the combined action of Colonization and missions is proved to be an effectual means, and is the only known means, of converting and civilizing Africa."

And who that believes this will not give heart and hand to the work, and labor, through good report and through ill, for the concentration of all the talent and piety, belonging to the colored people, upon that coast? Who that truly desires the redemption of the African race from their degradation of accumulated centuries, but would rejoice to see hundreds and thousands, and tens of thousands, of the virtuous and intelligent of our colored population, like so many angels of mercy, flocking to Africa, and employed in that labor of love which must be performed before Ethiopia can stretch out her hands to God?

After what has been said, in relation to the low state of morals amongst the slaves, and the new accessions of colored emigrants which we are likely to receive from

the slave States, it is proper, in this place, that we should present some explanation. Our observations, it will be noticed, were based upon the representations made by our northern friends on the degrading and brutifying tendencies of slavery, and were offered, partly, as a retort upon them for wishing to overstock us with such a population as they must necessarily believe will emanate from the midst of slavery, while they themselves scarcely touch the burthen with the tip of the finger. Our views, however, differ materially from theirs, in relation to the moral condition of the slaves.

While we believe that slavery, like despotism in any other form, in itself considered, contains no one principle which tends to elevate and improve the intellect and the heart, yet we know that there are accidents connected with it, in this country, as there have been with despotism in Europe, which afford to its victims the means of improvement. We believe that the Providence of God never places men, towards whom he has designs of mercy, in circumstances where the gospel of Christ is not adapted to their condition. That Gospel, we know, has spoken peace to thousands of poor slaves, and whispered to their desponding hearts the hope of freedom in heaven. It is undeniable, that an immense degree of intellectual and moral advancement, beyond that of the native of Africa, has been made by the slaves of the United States, under all the disadvantages to which they have been subjected. It is true, that thousands of masters are laboring with much success for the moral and religious improvement of their slaves. It is well known, that the moral character and religious principle of many a slave will compare with and excel that of many of the whites,

even in the north. It is certain, that the voluntary emancipations which occur, are by this class of masters and from this class of slaves. And it is a fact, that the greater number of the newly emancipated slaves, who come to the free States, have more or less acquaintance with their social, moral, and religious duties, and are more or less disposed to make further efforts for their own advancement. And knowing and believing all this, we are prepared to take them by the hand and to encourage them to the full extent of the numbers that we are able to receive. We are also prepared to co-operate with, and do aid them, in their efforts at education. In the village in which your speaker resides, a Presbytery of the church with which he is connected, pays, regularly, from a donation by a deceased member, the half of the salary of a teacher for a colored school. From observation there, and elsewhere, we have learned that though but a small portion of the parents have a right appreciation of the importance of education and of the arduousness of the task of acquiring knowledge, yet, upon the whole, they manifest fully as much interest in the work as the same number of whites would do, who possess no higher a standard of intellectual attainment.

Were it in our power, therefore, to increase the facilities for their education a thousand fold, we would do it at once. Because we feel it to be an imperative duty resting on the white men of the United States, allowing of no halfway measures or efforts, to labor for the redemption of Africa, and to repair the wrongs that have been done her.

But to execute this task we must call to our aid men of African blood. We should have one teacher or missionary for every 1000 inhabitants. To supply the whole eighty

millions of people of color in Africa, with teachers and missionaries, will, therefore, require an educated army of 80,000 colored men, who must be supplied from the United States and from Liberia. While, then, we struggle to elevate and improve the colored man in the United States, we point him to Africa as the field of usefulness in which we wish to see him labor.

VI. The certainty of success of the Colonization scheme, and of the perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

In the facts which have been already presented, in the course of our investigations, many reasons will be found to encourage our hopes that the colonization scheme must continue to prosper, and that the experiment of an African Republic must succeed. We shall now proceed to offer additional facts and considerations of much more weight and importance on this point, than any which we have, yet, produced. The first and more important is based upon *the commercial advantages*, in Africa, which Liberia is beginning to unfold to civilized nations. But as time will not allow us to enter upon an extended investigation of the peculiar advantages which each nation will derive from the civilization of Africa, we shall confine ourselves to those of England, because she is more vitally interested in the success of Liberia than all the others. When the facts in her case are known, it will be easy to make the application to other nations. It will be seen, in the course of these investigations, that it is of the utmost importance to England to aid the Republic of Liberia in extending its influence with all possible rapidity over the continent of Africa. The reasons upon which we base this opinion are briefly as follows:

Next to the necessity under which

the government of Great Britain is laid to create new markets for her manufactures, comes the vast importance which she attaches to having the control of *tropical possessions and tropical productions*. Their importance to her heretofore, in contributing to give her the ascendancy which she acquired amongst nations, was thus strongly stated by McQUEEN, in 1844, when this highly intelligent Englishman was urging upon his government the great necessity which existed for securing to itself the control of *the labor and the products of tropical Africa*.

"During the fearful struggle of a quarter of a century, for her existence as a nation, against the power and resources of Europe, directed by the most intelligent but remorseless military ambition against her, *the command of the productions of the torrid zone*, and the advantageous commerce which that afforded, gave to Great Britain the power and the resources which enabled her to meet, to combat, and to overcome, her numerous and reckless enemies in every battle-field, whether by sea or by land, throughout the world. In her the world saw realized the fabled giant of antiquity. With her hundred hands she grasped her foes in every region under heaven, and crushed them with resistless energy."

If the possession and control of tropical products gave to England such immense resources, and secured to her such superiority and such power, then, to be deprived of these resources would of course exert a corresponding opposite effect, and she would not yield them to another but in a death-struggle for their maintainance. Now, we expect to prove that this struggle has commenced and progressed to a point of the utmost interest, both to England and to the cause of humanity; and that the present mo-

ment finds Great Britain in a position so disadvantageous, arising from the progress of other nations in tropical cultivation, that one principal means of her extrication is in the success of Liberia.

Mr. McQueen, in proceeding further with his investigations, reveals to us the true position of England by the following startling announcement:

"The increased cultivation and prosperity of foreign tropical possessions is become so great, and is advancing so rapidly the power and

resources of *other nations*, that these are embarrassing this country (England) in all her commercial relations, in her pecuniary resources, and in all her political relations and negotiations."

The peculiar force of these remarks, and the cause for alarm which existed, will be better understood by an examination of the figures in the following table. They contrast the condition of Great Britain as compared with only a few other countries, in the production of *three articles, alone, of tropical produce.*

SUGAR—1842.			
British possessions.		Foreign countries.	
West Indies,	cwts. 2,508,552	Cuba,	cwts. 5,800,000
East Indies,	" 940,452	Brazil,	" 2,400,000
Mauritius, (1841)	" 544,767	Java,	" 1,105,757
		Louisiana,	" 1,400,000
Total	3,993,771	Total	10,705,757
COFFEE—1842.			
West Indies,	lbs. 9,186,555	Java,	lbs. 134,842,715
East Indies,	" 18,206,448	Brazils,	" 135,000,800
Total	27,393,003	Cuba,	" 33,589,325
		Venezuela,	" 34,000,000
		Total	337,432,840
COTTON—1840.			
West Indies,	lbs. 427,529	United States,	lbs. 790,479,275
East Indies,	" 77,015,917	Java,	" 165,504,800
To China, from do.	" 60,000,000	Brazil,	" 25,222,828
Total	137,443,446	Total	981,206,903

But that this exhibit may convey its full force to the mind, it must be observed, that nearly three-fourths of this *slave-grown produce*, has been created, says McQueen, within thirty years preceding the date of his writing, (1844.)

It will be noticed, also, that the whole of these products, with the exception of those of Java and Venezuela, are the produce of slave labor; and it must be remembered, also, that the perpetuation and in-

crease of this labor is, in a great degree, except in Louisiana, *depending upon the slave trade for its continuance.* It is easy, then, to perceive, from the foregoing facts, that the slave trade has been very sensibly and very seriously affecting the interests of the British government—that it has been an engine in the hands of other nations, by which they have thrown England into the back ground in the production of those articles of which she formerly

had the monopoly, and which had given to her such power—and *that Great Britain must either crush the slave trade, or it will continue to paralyze her.*

Here is the true secret of her movements in reference to the slave trade and slavery. Public sentiment, *under the control of Christian principle*, compelled her in 1806, to a first step in this great work of philanthropy; and this step, once taken, there could be no retreat. But this first step, *the abolition of the slave trade in her colonies*, gave to Spain and Portugal all the advantages of that traffic, and the cheaper and more abundant labor, thus secured, gave a powerful stimulus to the production of tropical commodities in their colonies of Cuba and Brazil, and soon enabled them to rival, and greatly surpass England, in the amount of her exports of these articles.

But the investigations which had led to the knowledge of the enormities of the slave trade, necessarily exhibited the evils of slavery itself. Public opinion decreed the annihilation of both, and the British government had no other alternative but to comply. The means to which she resorted for the suppression of the slave trade, and their failure hitherto, have been already noticed. The measures adopted for the emancipation of her West India slaves, have resulted still more unfavorably to her interests than those for the extinction of the slave trade.

It was considered absolutely necessary to the prosperity of England, that she should regain the advantageous position which she had occupied in being the chief producer of tropical commodities. But to effect this, it was necessary that she should be able to double the exports from her own Islands, and greatly diminish those of her rivals. This

could be accomplished, only, by an increase of laborers from abroad, or by stimulating those on the Islands to double activity in their work. An increase of laborers from abroad could only be secured by a resort to the slave trade, which was impossible; or to voluntary emigration from other countries to the Islands, which was improbable. The only remaining alternative was to render the labor already in the Islands more productive. This could not be done by the *whip*, as it had already expended its force, and could not afford the relief demanded. This position of affairs made the government willing to listen to the appeals of the friends of West India emancipation. They had long argued that free labor was *cheaper* than slave labor—that *one freeman, under the stimulus of wages, would do twice the work of a slave compelled to industry by the whip*—that the government, by immediate emancipation, could demonstrate the truth of this proposition, and thus furnish a powerful argument against slavery—that the world should be convinced that the employment of slave labor is a *great economic error*—and that this truth, once believed, the abolition of slavery would every where take place, and the demand for slaves being thus destroyed, the slave trade must cease. Parliament, yielding to these arguments, passed her West India Emancipation Act, 1833, with certain restrictions, by which the liberated slaves were to be held by their old masters as apprentices, partly until Aug. 1, 1838, and partly until Aug. 1, 1840. This apprenticeship system, however, being productive of greater cruelties than even slavery, the legislative councils of the Islands, coerced by public sentiment in England, were forced to precipitate the final emancipation of the slaves, and on Aug. 1, 1838, they were declared

free. This act at once brought on the crisis in the experiment. The results are stated in the following official table, taken from the Westminster Review, 1844:

Sugar exported from	Average of 1831-2-3. 3 years of Slavery.	Average of 1835-6-7. 3 years of Apprent'ahip.	Average of 1839-40-41. 3 years of Freedom.
St. Vincent, - - -	23,400,000 lbs.	22,500,000 lbs.	14,100,000 lbs.
Trinidad, - - -	18,923 tons	18,255 tons	14,828 tons
Jamaica, - - -	86,080 hhd.	62,960 hhd.	34,415 hhd.
Total West Indies, -	3,841,153 cwt.	3,477,592 cwt.	2,396,784 cwt.

This immense and unexpected reduction of West India products under the system of freedom, was cause of great alarm. The experiment which was to prove the superiority of *free labor* over that of *slave labor* had failed. The hope of *doubling the exports* by that means was blasted. \$500,000,000* of British capital, invested in the Islands, says McQueen, was on the brink of destruction for want of laborers to make it available. The English government found her commerce greatly lessened, and her home supply of tropical products falling below the actual wants of her own people. This diminution rendered her unable to furnish any surplus for the markets of those of her colonies and other countries which she formerly supplied. These results *at once extended the market for slave grown products, and gave a new impulse to the slave trade.*

"The government and its advisers now found themselves in the mortifying position of having blundered miserably in their emancipation scheme, and of having landed themselves in a dilemma of singular perplexity. Had England induced, or compelled Portugal, Spain, and Brazil—the latter then no longer a colony but an independent nation—to fulfill the conditions of the treaty declaring the slave trade piracy, and also to abolish slavery, she might have succeeded in her object. But

she did not wait the accomplishment of this work before she declared the freedom of her own slaves. This act resulted so favorably to the interests of those countries employing slave labor, by enlarging the markets for slave grown products, that the difficulty of inducing them to cease from it, was increased a hundred fold. Nor did the expedients to which she resorted prove successful in extricating her from the difficulties in which she was involved. A duty of near 39 shillings, afterwards raised to 41 shillings the cwt., or 4½ pence the pound, levied on *slave grown sugar*—designed to prohibit its importation into England and secure the monopoly to the West India planter, thereby enabling him to pay higher wages for labor—while it failed to stimulate the activities of the freedmen sufficiently to increase the exports to their former amount—resulted only in taxing the English people, by the increase of prices consequent upon a diminution of the supply, in a single year, says Porter in his Progress of Nations, to the enormous amount of \$25,000,000 more than the inhabitants of other countries paid for the same quantity of sugar. This enormous tax accrued during 1840, from the protective duty, but was greatly above that of any other year during its continuance. The whole amount of the bounty to the planter, thus drawn from the pockets of the English peo-

* We reckon the pound sterling, here and elsewhere, for convenience, at five dollars.

ple and placed in those of the West India negro laborers in excessive high wages, in the course of six or seven years, says McQueen, 1844, amounted to \$50,000,000.

The crisis had become so imminent, that energetic measures were immediately adopted to guard against the impending danger. England must either regain her advantages in tropical countries and tropical products, or she must be shorn of a part of her power and greatness. This truth was so fully impressed upon the minds of her intelligent statesmen, that one of the best informed on this subject, (McQueen,) declared, that,

"If the foreign slave trade be not extinguished, and the cultivation of the tropical territories of other powers *opposed and checked by British tropical cultivation*, then the interests and the power of such states will rise into a preponderance over those of Great Britain; and the power and the influence of the latter will cease to be felt, feared and respected, amongst the civilized and powerful nations of the world."

To relieve the English people from the onerous tax of the sugar duties, and at the same time, in obedience to the dictates of public opinion, to continue the exclusion of *slave grown products* from the English markets, sugar, the product of *free labor*, it was decided, should be admitted at a duty of 10 shillings the cwt. But it was soon discerned, that this policy would only create a circuitous commerce, by which the slave grown sugar of Cuba and Brazil would be taken by Holland and Spain, for their own consumption, and that of Java and Manilla sent to England; thus creating a more extensive demand for slave grown products and consequently for slave labor, and giving to the *slave trade an additional impulse in an increased demand for slaves*.

The necessity for this continuous supply of slave laborers from Africa, for the planters of Cuba and Brazil, will be better understood, when the nature of West India and Brazilian slavery is made known. When England prohibited the slave trade in 1806, the number of slaves in her colonies was 800,000. In twenty-three years afterwards, or near the time she emancipated them, they numbered but 700,000. The *decrease* in this period was, therefore, 100,000; (Memoirs of Buxton.)

The United States in 1800, had a slave population of 893,000. In 1830 she numbered 2,009,000, being an increase of 1,116,000. Thus, in thirty years, the United States had an increase of *one million one hundred and sixteen thousand* on a population of 893,000; while the West Indies, under the English system of slavery, with a slave population nearly equal to that of the United States, in a period only six years less, *suffered an actual decrease of one hundred thousand*.

The destruction of human life in the slavery of Cuba and Brazil will, doubtless, be equal to what it was formerly in the West Indies, inasmuch as the same causes prevail—the great disparity of the sexes amongst those brought by slave traders, from Africa, for the planters. In the slave population of Cuba this disproportion, says McQueen, is 150,000 females to 275,000 males. It is estimated, that to keep up the slave population of Cuba and Brazil, will require, yearly, 130,000 people from Africa. It is, then, at once apparent, that Cuba and Brazil *are dependent*, as we have said, *upon the slave trade for keeping up the supply of their laborers*; and, that, if this annual importation of slaves should be stopped, then, their foreign exports would be proportionally lessened and their growing prosperity checked.

Under these circumstances, there could be no doubt, that if England could suppress the slave trade, she would at once cut off the supply of laborers furnished by that traffic to Cuba and Brazil, and "*check*" *their ability to rival her as producers of tropical commodities*; and, further, if she could *increase the number of laborers in the West Indies sufficiently*, she could restore those Islands to their former productiveness, and recover her former advantages. She, therefore, renewed her efforts for the suppression of the slave trade, with greatly increased activity. She also commenced the transfer of *free laborers* from the East Indies and from Africa to the West Indies. Every slave trading vessel captured, was made to yield up its burden of human beings to the West India planters, instead of to those of Cuba and Brazil; thus securing to the former all the advantages of laborers which had been designed for the latter. This arrangement was adopted in 1842, and the only exception to it was in relation to Spanish slavers, which were to be given up, with their cargoes of slaves, to the authorities of Cuba. A premium was paid to her naval officers and seamen for all the slaves thus captured and transported to her West India Colonies. The expenditure for this object, in 1844, says McQueen, had amounted to \$4,700,000.

In this movement an intelligent colored man, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Oxford, Ohio, has remarked, that England seems to have copied the example of the eagle, which disdains to soil his own plumage by a plunge in the water, but, as he must have the fish or die, makes no scruple of robbing the more daring fish-hawk of its prey and appropriating the captive fish to his own use, instead of restoring it to its native element.

All these efforts, however, failed

in relieving England from her difficulties. The slave trade continued to increase, and the slave grown productions to multiply. The number of *free laborers* transported as *emigrants* from Africa and the East Indies, or captured from the slave traders, and landed in the Islands, were so few, comparatively, as to make no sensible difference in the amount of West India productions, and the scheme, though still continued, has failed of its main object — *the increase of British West India productions*. Some other means of replacing England in her former position, must, therefore, be devised.

But let us look a moment, before we proceed, at the West Indies, and learn more fully, the extent and nature of the influences which have gone forth upon the world as the result of West India Emancipation and British policy and philanthropy.

It seems to have been a great error of judgment in the British philanthropists, who urged West India Emancipation *upon the ground that free labor would be more productive than slave labor*, — that a freeman, under the stimulus of *wages*, would do twice the labor of a slave toiling beneath the *lash*: because this proposition is true only in reference to men of *intelligence and forethought*, but is untrue when applied to an ignorant and degraded class of men. The ox under the yoke, or the mule in the harness, when spurred on by the goad or the whip, will do more labor than when turned out to shift for themselves. So it will be with any barbarous people, or with the mass of such a slave population as the West Indies then included; where but little more care had been taken of the greater portion of them than if they had been mere brute beasts, and not moral agents. If any higher estimate had been put upon them, than as mere *machines*

to be used in the production of tropical commodities, then it had been impossible for their numbers to have been reduced one hundred thousand in so short a period as before stated.

The first impulse of the heart of the more intelligent slaves, when they awoke to a consciousness of freedom, would prompt them to withdraw their wives, daughters, and younger children, from the sugar plantations, that the mothers might attend to their household duties, and the children be sent to school. This would deprive the planters of much of the labor upon which they had depended. The men, too, would many of them prefer mechanical pursuits, or confine themselves to the cultivation of small portions of land, and decline laboring for their old masters, in whose presence they must still have felt a sense of inferiority. Many, from sheer indolence and recklessness of consequences, would only labor when necessity compelled them to seek a supply of their wants. The marriages taking place would withdraw still more of the laborers from the fields, and reduce the amount of the products of the Islands.

While, therefore, the ease, comfort, and welfare, of the colored man was secured, the interests of the planters were almost ruined by emancipation, and the influence and power of England put in jeopardy. Little did the 700,000 West India freedmen, who refused to labor regularly for the planters, think, when following their own inclinations, or lounging at their ease under the shade trees of these sunny Islands, that their want of industry, their reluctance to go back to the sugar mills, for the wages offered, was crippling the power of one of the greatest empires on earth, and robbing Africa of 400,000 of her children, annually, to supply to the world,

from Cuba and Brazil, those very commodities which they were refusing to produce. Yet such was the fact, and such the mysterious links connecting man with his fellow, that the want of ambition in the West India freedmen to earn more than a subsistence, depriving the planters of the necessary free labor to keep up the usual amount of exports, created a corresponding demand for slave grown products, and robbed Africa, in each two years thereafter, of a number of men *more than equal to the whole of the slaves emancipated in the British Islands.*

There would seem, then, to have been but little gain to the cause of humanity by West India Emancipation. *This view of its results, however, would be very erroneous.* On the contrary, there is exhibited here, in this result, another mysterious link in the chain of events connected with the redemption of Africa. The failure of the West India experiment, *has been a failure, only, of England's experiment adopted to restore herself to her former position and her former advantages,* and will not retard the onward progress of the cause of humanity. It has, on the contrary, no doubt greatly tended to precipitate upon the world the solution of a problem of the first importance in the great work of its recovery from barbarism. It must now be admitted *that mere personal liberty, even connected with the stimulus of high wages,* is insufficient to secure the industry of an ignorant population. It is Intelligence, alone, that can be acted upon by such motives. *Intelligence must precede voluntary Industry.* This proposition, we claim, has been fairly proved in the West India experiment. And, hereafter, that man or nation, may find it difficult to command respect or succeed in being esteemed wise, who will not, along with exertions

to extend personal freedom to men, intimately blend with their efforts adequate means for intellectual and moral improvement. The West India colored population; now released from the restraints of slavery, and accessible to the missionaries and teachers, sent to them from English Christians, are rising in intelligence and respectability; and, thus, West India emancipation has been productive of infinite advantage to them, though English capitalists may have been ruined by the act. But we will go further, and give it as our deliberate opinion, that as soon as intelligence and morality, growing out of the religious training now enjoyed, shall sufficiently prevail, the amount of products raised in the West Indies will greatly exceed that yielded under the system of slavery. Liberty and Religion can make its inhabitants as prosperous and happy as those of any other spot on earth. We do not say, however, that this can take place while they sustain the position of vassals of the British crown, and their importance in the scale of being continues to be estimated according to the extent to which they can add to its prosperity and its glory.

Had the West India colored men, under the stimulus of freedom and high wages each performed twice the labor of a slave, as they, no doubt, might have done, and as was confidently anticipated by the enthusiastic friends of emancipation, more than twice the products of former years would have been exported from the Islands, and England, in that event, restored to her former position, and looking only to self aggrandizement, would have remained content, and continued to employ men as mere *machines*, as she heretofore had done, nor cared for their intellectual and moral elevation. But the failure of England in the

West Indies, forced her to renewed efforts *for the acquisition of additional tropical possessions*, where, with better prospects of success, she could bring free labor into competition with slave labor.

Before tracing the movements of Great Britain, however, in her prosecution of this enterprise, let us again look a moment at her position. "Instead of supplying her own wants with tropical productions, and next nearly all Europe, as she formerly did, she had scarcely enough, says McQueen, 1844, of some of the most important articles, for her own consumption, while her colonies were mostly supplied with foreign slave produce." "In the mean time tropical productions had been increased from \$75,000,000 to \$300,000,000 annually. The English capital invested in tropical productions in the East and West Indies, had been, by emancipation in the latter, reduced from \$750,000,000 to \$650,000,000; while, since 1808, on the part of foreign nations \$4,000,000,000 of fixed capital had been created in slaves and in cultivation wholly dependent upon the labor of slaves." "The odds, therefore, in agricultural and commercial capital and interest, and consequently in political power and influence, arrayed against the British tropical possessions, were very fearful—SIX to ONE."

This, then, was the position of England from 1840 to 1844, and these the forces marshalled against her, and which she must meet and combat. In all her movements hitherto, she had only added to the strength of her rivals. Her first step, the suppression of the slave trade, had diminished her West India laborers 100,000 in twenty-three years, and reduced her means of production to that extent, giving all the benefits, arising from this and

from the slave trade, to rival nations, who have but too well improved their advantages. But besides her commercial sacrifices, she had expended \$100,000,000 to remunerate the planters for the slaves emancipated and another \$100,000,000 for an armed repression of the slave trade. And yet, in all this enormous expenditure, resulting only in loss to England, Africa had received no advantage whatever, but on the contrary, she had been robbed, since 1808, of at least 3,500,000 slaves, (McQueen) who had been exported to Cuba and Brazil from her coast, making a total loss to Africa, by the rule of Buxton, of 11,666,000 human beings, or one million more than the whole white population of the United States in 1830, and more than three times the number of our present slave population.

Now, it was abundantly evident, that Great Britain was impelled by an overpowering necessity, by the instinct of *self-preservation*, to attempt the suppression of the slave trade. It was true, no doubt, that considerations of justice and humanity were among the motives which influenced her actions. Interest and duty were, therefore, combined to stimulate her to exertion. The measures to be adopted to secure success, were also becoming more apparent. Few other nations are guided by statesmen more quick to perceive the best course to adopt in an emergency, and none more readily abandon a scheme as soon as it proves impracticable. Great Britain stood pledged to her own citizens and to the world for the suppression of the slave trade. She stood equally pledged to demonstrate, that free labor can be made more productive than slave labor, even in the cultivation of tropical commodities. These pledges she could not deviate from

nor revoke. Her interests as well as her honor were deeply involved in their fulfilment. But she could only demonstrate the greater productiveness of free labor over slave labor, by opposing the one to the other, in their practical operations on a scale co-extensive with each other. She must produce tropical commodities so cheaply and so abundantly, by free labor, that she could undersell slave-grown products to such an extent, and glut the markets of the world with them so fully, as to render it unprofitable any longer to employ slaves in tropical cultivation. Such an enterprise, successfully carried out, would be a death blow to slavery and the slave trade. "But," says McQueen, "there remained no portion of the tropical world, where labor could be had on the spot, and whereon Great Britain could conveniently and safely plant her foot, in order to accomplish this desirable object—extensive tropical cultivation—but in tropical Africa. Every other part was occupied by independent nations, or by people that might and would soon become independent." Africa, therefore, was the field upon which Great Britain was *compelled* to enter and to make her second grand experiment. Her citizens were becoming convinced that it was unwise, if not unjust, to abstract laborers, even as free emigrants, from Africa, to be employed in other parts of the world, *when their labor might be employed to much better advantage in Africa itself.* The government could, therefore, safely resort to some modifications of her former policy. To confine her efforts for the recovery of her prosperity, *within the limits of her own tropical possessions, would be to abandon the vast regions of tropical Africa to other nations, and thus permit them, by taking possession of it, to redouble the advantages*

over her which they already possessed. By employing the labor of Africa *within* Africa, she would cut off the supply of laborers derived by other nations from the slave trade, and would have an advantage over them, not only of the capital expended in the transportation of slaves *from* Africa, but she would have a gain of *seven-tenths* in the saving of human life now destroyed by the slave trade. British capital, instead of being *directly* and *indirectly* employed in the slave trade, as has been abundantly shown by the Hon. Mr. Wise, late American minister to Brazil, could be more honorably and safely invested in the cultivation of the richer fields of tropical Africa.

In her West India experiment, however, England had been taught the all-important lesson, *that intelligence must precede voluntary industry*. Her Niger expedition of 1842, already noticed, was based upon this principle, and hence the extensive preparations connected with that movement, for the improvement of the intelligence and morals and industry of the natives. But the terrible mortality which destroyed that enterprise taught her another lesson, *that white men cannot fulfil the agency of Africa's intellectual elevation*. Since that period, England has been mostly occupied with the settlement of her difficulties with China, and her war with the Sikhs of India, and she has made but little progress in her African affairs; excepting by explorations into the interior and negotiations with the powers interested in the slave trade.

In the meantime the colony of Liberia had been pursuing its quiet and unostentatious course, and working out the problem of the colored man's capability for self-government. The active industry of that handful of men, had created a

commerce of much importance, and supplied exports to the value of \$100,000 annually. Its declaration of independence was published to the world at a period the most auspicious. France, under those generous impulses so characteristic of her people, had herself trampled the last relics of despotism in the dust, and declared the Republic. Great as she herself is, she did not despise the little African Republic, but, extending her view down the stream of time, discerned in it the germ of future empire and greatness, and therefore, she welcomed it into the family of nations. But lest, in its feebleness, it should receive a wound to its honor, or an injury to its commerce, from an attack of the dealers in human flesh infesting its borders, with distinguished liberality she offered the use of her war vessels for their destruction.

England, too, found herself in a position inclining her to favor the young republic; nay, not only *inclining* but imposing upon her *the necessity* of promoting its welfare. Impelled by her own interests and wants, to secure extensive tropical cultivation, by free labor, *in Africa*, she had been surveying the whole vast field of that continent, the only country now remaining where her grand experiment could be commenced, and found much of it already occupied. France, fully alive to the importance of the commerce with Africa, had, within a short period, securely placed herself at the mouth of the Senegal and at Goree, extending her influence eastward and southeastward from both places. She had a settlement at Albreda, on the Gambia, a short distance above St. Mary's, and which commands that river. She had formed a settlement at the mouth of the Gaboon, and another near the chief mouth of the Niger. She had fixed

herself at Massuah and Bure, on the west shore of the Red Sea, commanding the inlets into Abyssinia. She had endeavored to fix her flag at Brava and the mouth of the Jub, and had taken permanent possession of the important Island of Johanna, situated in the center of the northern outlet of the Mozambique channel, by which she acquired its command. Her active Agents were placed in southern Abyssinia, and employed in traversing the borders of the Great White Nile; while Algiers on the northern shores of Africa, must speedily be her own. Spain had planted herself, since the Niger expedition, in the island of Fernando Po, which commands all the outlets of the Niger and the rivers, from Cameroons to the Equator. Portugal witnessing these movements, had taken measures to revive her once fine and still important colonies in tropical Africa. They included 17° of latitude on the east coast, from the Tropic of Capricorn to Zanzibar, and nearly 19° on the west coast, from the 20^{th} south latitude, northward to Cape Lopez. The Imaum of Muscat claimed the sovereignty on the east coast, from Zanzibar to Babelmandel, with the exception of the station of the French at Brava. From the Senegal northward to Algeria was in the possession of the independent Moorish princes. Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, were north of the Tropic of Cancer, and independent tributaries of Turkey.

Here, then, all the eastern and northern coasts of Africa, and also the west coast from the Gambia northwards, was found to be in the actual possession of independent sovereignties, who, of course, would not yield the right to England. Southern Africa, below the Tropic of Capricorn, already belonging to England, though only the same

distance south of the Equator that Cuba and Florida are north of it, is highly elevated above the sea-level, and not adapted to tropical productions. The claims of Portugal on the west coast, before noticed, extending from near the British south African line to Cape Lopez, excluded England from that district. From Cape Lopez to the mouth of the Niger, including the Gaboon and Fernando Po, as before stated, was under the control of the French and Spanish.

The only territory, therefore, not claimed by civilized countries, which could be made available to England for her great scheme of tropical cultivation, was that between the Niger and Liberia embracing nearly fourteen degrees of longitude. But this territory includes the powerful kingdom of Dahomey and that of Ashantee, whose right to the sovereignty of the soil could not, probably, be purchased, as was that of the former petty kings on the line of coast occupied by Liberia. Their territory, however, and that of Liberia, together with the whole of the vast basin of the Niger, under the hand of industry could be made to teem with those productions, the command of which were of such essential importance to England. But both Dahomey and Ashantee were engaged in the slave trade, and, like other parts of the continent, nine-tenths of the population held as slaves—(Dr. GOHEEN.) This territory, therefore, could not be made available to England until she could succeed in securing the discontinuance of their connection with the slave trade and the abolition of their system of slavery; and not even then, as we have before proved, until *intelligence* should be introduced and diffused and *industry* begotten—a work of generations. But negotiations in relation to these ob-

jects had been commenced, says McQueen, in 1844, under favorable auspices, and the king of Dahomey had agreed to abolish the slave trade, and had favorably received some Wesleyan missionaries. England has, since that period, successfully exerted her influence in other quarters for its suppression. In the British House of Commons, lately, Lord Palmerston announced, that the Bey of Tunis had abandoned within his dominions, not merely the slave trade but slavery itself—that the Sultan of Turkey had prohibited the slave trade among his subjects in the eastern seas—that the Imaum of Muscat had abolished it within certain latitudes—that the Arabian Chiefs in the Persian Gulf have also abandoned it—and that the Shah of Persia has prohibited it throughout his dominions. Thus, then, though the system of an *armed repression* of the slave trade has entirely failed, as before shown, yet the hope is springing up that it may soon be so circumscribed that its extermination can be more easily effected by encircling the remaining parts of the coast with Christian colonies.

But all these movements, important as they are to the cause of humanity, do not, in the least, check the slave trade with Cuba and Brazil, and the reason seems to be this: the slave trade is not a business by itself, and the slave traders are not a distinct class of men. The trade is so mixed up with the general business of the world, that it can derive facilities from the most innocent commercial transactions. In Brazil it is neither unlawful or disreputable, and, it is said that nobody abstains from it, or from dealing with those concerned in it, from any fear of law, scruples of conscience, or regard of character; and that to trade with Brazil at all is to

trade with a slave trader, or with some one who deals freely with slave traders. Hence, English capitalists in loaning money in Brazil, or English manufacturers in filling orders for goods from Brazil, are furnishing facilities for the slave traders to prosecute their infamous pursuits. The ship-builders of the United States, in selling fast-sailing merchant vessels to Brazilians, are furnishing to slave traders the means for transporting slaves from Africa. Thus British capital and industry and American skill, though, to the superficial observer, employed in a lawful way, are indirectly furnishing the means for the prosecution of the slave trade, and affording facilities to those engaged directly in it, which, if withdrawn, would greatly embarrass their operations, and make it much less difficult to suppress it. Nor has the success of England, in securing the above named acts for the suppression of the slave trade, accomplished anything in her great work of *extensive tropical free labor cultivation in Africa*, as the means upon which she relies to recover her former position, and to break down the prosperity of her rivals.

In Sierra Leone, the commercial affairs being in the hands of white men, has prevented that advancement in industry, and in the knowledge of business among the colored population, which must exist before habits of active industry will be adopted by them. But in Liberia all the business is in the hands of colored men, and some of them have accumulated fortunes. Their success has encouraged others to follow their example, and industry is beginning to prevail. The great work of *tropical cultivation by free labor* has been successfully commenced by the *Freemen of Liberia*. Tropical products have been exported in small quantities, from the

colony to England. Its coffee was found to be superior to that of all other countries, except Mocha, and about equal to it. The coffee tree, in Liberia, produces double the quantity, annually, which that of the West Indies bears. Its cotton, a native of its forests, is of a superior quality. Its capacity for producing sugar has been tested, and found equal to any other country. *Capital and labor* only are required to make Liberia more than rival Louisiana, *because frosts never touch its crops*, and laborers will not be thrown idle in the former, from that cause, as they are in the latter. Such is the nature of the soil and climate of Liberia, and such the easy cultivation of the products used for food, that the labor of a man, one third of his time, will supply him with necessary subsistence, leaving him the remaining two-thirds for mental improvement and to cultivate articles for export. An industrious man in Liberia must, therefore, become rich, and able to indulge his taste for the elegancies of life, leading him to the purchase of foreign commodities. Liberia, therefore, offered to England a field in which she could at once commence her experiment. All that is needed in Liberia to develop its resources, and to give it the ascendancy over all other portions of the tropical world, is *capital and labor*. The first can be abundantly supplied by England; the second by the United States and Africa. But African labor, beyond the limits of the colony where intelligence prevails, cannot be made productive until the education of the natives has been undertaken. This work, if extended very rapidly, must be performed, in a good degree, by emigrant teachers and missionaries from the United States. Hence the wisdom of the policy of England in now favoring our colony. We can

supply teachers to aid in civilizing Africa. Great Britain cannot, and, disconnected from our colony, she cannot create intelligence and industry, and therefore, *cannot, at present, commence her scheme of extensive tropical cultivation without the aid of Liberia*.

Here, now, we claim, is the solution of the question of England's present liberality towards Liberia. Her own interests and purposes demand an early demonstration of the practicability of employing free labor in opposition to slave labor, on an extensive scale, in tropical Africa. Her own African colonies have been, says McQueen, very injudiciously selected for extending an influence into Africa. But the position of Liberia is much more favorable, and will enable her, perhaps, from the head of the St. Paul's, to reach across the Kong mountains, and grasp the tributaries of the upper Niger, and, connecting the two rivers by rail-road, secure the commerce of the interior to the capital of the Republic, as the cities of New York and Philadelphia have secured that of the Mississippi valley.

England, therefore, at the moment that President Roberts visited London found herself in a position compelling her to a change of policy toward our colony. Liberia at that moment *was the only territory under heaven*, where could be commenced, *immediately*, her darling scheme of *extensive tropical cultivation by free labor*. And Liberia only, of all the territory that might be made available, contained the elements of success,—*intelligence and industry*. Here was England's position and here Liberia's. The old Empire, shaken by powerful rivals, and driven to extremity, was seeking a prop of sufficient strength to support her. The young Republic in the feebleness of infancy was needing a

protector. That secret, unseen, hidden, invincible, and all-controlling Power, which had impelled England onward in her giant efforts to extirpate the slave trade and to abolish slavery, and which had inspired the hearts of American Christians to restore the colored man to Africa, and had watched over and protected the feeble colony until it could assume a national position; that Providence which had made England's crimes of former years, to react upon and embarrass her in all her relations, had now brought, face to face, the Prime Minister of England and the President of the Republic of Liberia. The first, was the representative of that once unscrupulous but powerful government, whose participation in the slave trade, to build up an extensive commerce and to aggrandize herself, had doomed the children of Africa to perpetual bondage; but who was now, *as a consequence of that very slave trade*, compelled to the most powerful exertions for its suppression, to save herself from commercial embarrassment and national decline: the second, was the Executive of a new nation—*himself a descendant of one of the victims of the English slave traders*—seeking the admission of an AFRICAN REPUBLIC into the family of nations. The old Monarchy and the new Republic thus found themselves standing in the relation to each other of mutual dependence—the one, to secure a field for the immediate commencement of her grand experiment of rendering free labor more productive than slave labor, and of creating new markets for her manufactures,—the other, to obtain protection and to offer the products of the labor of the freemen of Liberia to the commerce of the world.

But it may be asked, why Great Britain should be willing to aid Liberia in extending her influence

over Africa, and thus introduce into the world a new nation who, as soon as its eighty millions of people are civilized and stimulated to industry, *can have the preponderance over all the world in tropical productions*, and consequently have the means of acquiring power and influence in the world equal to that of other nations. The solution of this question is not difficult.

The policy of Great Britain, for a long period, caused her to grasp after foreign colonial possessions, and her glory and her strength was believed to be measured by the extent to which she could multiply her foreign dependencies. When her manufacturing interests began to multiply, she found a great stimulus to this branch of her national resources, in the markets furnished by her colonies. The increased commerce thus created, furnished another channel for employment of British capital and enterprise. The multitude of sailors required for the merchant service, were readily transferred to her navy in times of war, and gave her immense power on the ocean. "But the unfortunate attempt of England," says McCulloch, in his statistical account of the British Empire, to compel the American colonists "to contribute toward the revenue of the empire, terminating so disastrously, has led her ever since to renounce all attempts to tax her colonies for any purpose, except that of their own internal government and police." Colonies, therefore, have since been cherished chiefly on account of the outlets they afford to her surplus population; the field they offer to private adventurers for the acquisition of fortunes, to be afterwards transferred to the mother country; the increase they add to her commerce; the markets which they furnish for her manufactures; and the

agricultural or mineral products which they supply, in return, for consumption and use in England,

An opinion, however, is beginning to possess the public mind in England, that the possession of colonies is not of the especial importance to her that they were once considered. The expenditure for their government and defence often outweighs the political and commercial advantages realized from their possession. It is now believed, that her commercial and manufacturing interests can be as well if not better promoted, by a liberal commerce with independent states, than with colonies under her own control. This conviction has been forced upon the English, chiefly by the results which have followed the Independence of the United States. The British government now derives ten times more advantage, says McCULLOCH, from intercourse with the United States, than when she had a Governor in every state, or than she has derived from all her other colonies put together. In a more comprehensive view of British relations, by PORTER, in his *Progress of Nations*, we find it stated, that, in 1837, the exports of Great Britain to the United States amounted to more than half the sum of her shipments to the whole of Europe, while of her entire foreign exports, amounting to \$235,000,000, only one-third was consumed by her colonies.

But as other governments have arisen and attained stability, and encouragement has been afforded by them to home industry, the instinct of *self preservation* has led to the adoption of such restrictive duties as would protect their people, in the infancy of their manufacturing efforts, against the superiority in machinery, capital and skill of older nations. In this way England has been so much restricted, from time

to time, in her commercial operations, that, in 1844, (Westminster Review) her exports to the European states, notwithstanding their vast increase of population, were considerably less than they had been forty years ago.

But England has been embarrassed, not only by the restrictive duties of other governments, but many of them are beginning to rival her, in the sale of *manufactures*, in those countries whose markets are still open to foreign competition. This rivalry in manufactures is one of more serious import to Great Britain than even the rivalry which opposes her in tropical productions. *The latter is to her as the arteries, the former the heart.* The truth of this assertion will be seen in the following statements.

The great leading interest of England,—her principal dependence for the maintainance of her power and influence,—is her manufactures. Out of this interest grows her immense commerce, and from her commerce arises her ability to sustain her vast navy, giving to her such a controlling influence in the affairs of the world. "Wealth, civilization, and knowledge, add rapidly and indefinitely to the powers of manufacturing and commercial industry." All these Great Britain possesses in an eminent degree. "It is asserted that the manufactures of England could, in a short time, be made to quadruple their produce—that so vast is the power which the steam engine has added to the means of production in commercial industry, that it is susceptible of almost indefinite and immediate extension—that Manchester and Glasgow could, in a few years, prepare themselves for furnishing muslin and cotton goods to the whole world—that with England the great difficulty always felt is, not to get hands

to keep pace with the demand of the consumers, *but to get a demand to keep pace with the hands employed in the production.*"

With such resources and capabilities, and with such interests involved in their development and extension—interests involving the very existence of the empire—England is not to be easily defeated in her purposes. When restricted or excluded from one market, she speedily seeks or creates another. The intelligence, the enterprise, and the energies, of her subjects, are called forth by government, and made subservient to the promotion of her interests and the extension of her commerce and her power. The desert or savage Islands of the sea; the bulwarks of India, or the walls of China; the frozen regions of the north, or the tropical suns of the south, present few obstacles to her enterprise. Nor need we stop to prove, in detail, that the almost irresistible energies of Great Britain, thus put forth, and embracing in their range all the earth, *find their chief motive power in her desire to extend the sale of her manufactures.* Crush her manufactures, and the throne will soon totter to its fall. But what gives a tenfold interest and importance to her enterprises, is, that wherever she goes, wherever her standard is planted, a *Christian Civilization*, though forming no part of her *design*, almost invariably follows her conquest of, or treaty with, a pagan nation or a savage tribe. The greatness of England, and her consequent necessities, are thus compelling her to the fulfilment of a mission of vast moment to the world; and in its execution she seems likely to be driven from point to point until she completes the earth's circuit. Though she "meaneth not so," yet she may emphatically be called *the great agent for*

the extension of civilization. She is now, it seems, compelled to expend her energies upon Africa, so as to secure to herself the advantages arising from its civilization. Two hundred thousand of her own subjects are now annually emigrating to other countries. This is to England an annual loss of two hundred thousand laborers, whom she cannot profitably employ at home. But were the hordes of barbarians in tropical Africa civilized, and engaged in developing its immense resources, the demand created in the supply of their wants would furnish labor for all unemployed English subjects, and add immensely to the prosperity of Great Britain.

It will now be seen that England is not only interested in encouraging the cultivation of tropical productions by Liberia, as a means of destroying *the slave trade and slavery, and of crippling the energies of her rivals*, but that she is also most deeply interested in securing the markets which Liberia will open up in Africa *for English manufactures.* Tropical Africa can never afford an outlet for European emigration, and can, therefore, be of no importance to England for that purpose. Its commercial advantages can be as well secured in the hands of independent states, as if England had possession of it as colonies. Great Britain, therefore, can, consistently with her policy and her interests, employ her influence and her power in promoting the welfare of Liberia. Nay, more, it will be seen, when all the facts stated are considered, that she is compelled, by her own necessities, to use the most energetic measures for the speedy extension of the influence and the sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia, as the point where she can, at the earliest period, commence her important experiment. Other points hereafter, may,

and no doubt will be speedily made subservient to her purpose, but Liberia is her only present reliance for the commencement of her great work. Civilization is here already introduced, and begins to radiate into the interior, and only needs the necessary aid and time to extend its blessings throughout Africa.

It is true, that England will have rivals, in the sale of her manufactures, in Liberia. She cares but little for that, however, because her facilities for manufacturing are, at present, and must be for years to come, so much superior to that of all other countries, that she can successfully rival them, even in their own markets, when not embarrassed by tariffs. She has taken good care to make the first treaty of commerce and amity with Liberia, and thus stands in the foreground, as the friend of the young Republic.

Now, then, we repeat, without the fear of successful contradiction, that Great Britain finds herself in a position, at this moment, so disadvantageous, both in her relations to tropical cultivation and in the sale of her manufactures, that her only present means of extrication is in the success of Liberia, and that she is, therefore, vitally interested in having the young Republic extend its influence, with all possible rapidity, over the continent of Africa; so as, at the earliest practicable day, to have her eighty millions of naked or half-clothed inhabitants subjected to civilization, stimulated to industry, clothed in British fabrics, and, in return, producing abundantly those tropical products now become absolutely necessary, for the manufactures, the luxuries, and the necessities of life, amongst the civilized nations of the temperate zones. And, with such interests involved in the success of Liberia, and with such power and influence enlisted in

her support, humanly speaking, how can our Colonization scheme fail?

But we must hasten to a conclusion of this protracted discussion, and leave many points of additional interest untouched. Indeed nothing but the great importance of the bearings of the questions which have been investigated, can justify the occupation of so much time. The cause of humanity, however, demands that attention shall be given to these topics. Africa has long groaned hopelessly to be delivered from the deluge of woes which has for ages rolled over her. The dawn of her redemption is now appearing. The light of civilization and Christianity has broken forth upon her shores and begins to dispel the gloom of centuries. The slave traders, like so many spirits of darkness, are compelled to limit their hellish labors to districts yet unilluminated by that light. Nothing seems to be wanting to the accomplishment of Africa's redemption but a sufficient increase of the agencies which have already been productive of such rich fruits in Liberia. These agencies are being rapidly called into action. The Providence of God is operating upon the nations, most directly concerned in the question of Africa's future destiny, so as to make it their interest to favor the civilization of the inhabitants of that continent. Great Britain, as already shown, is enlisted by considerations, *commercial and manufacturing*, which she never overlooks, to aid in this great work of philanthropy. She can supply unlimited sums of money to stimulate enterprise and industry, and to promote civilization in Africa, and she *will* do it as fast as it can be profitably employed.

The people of France, having achieved their own liberties, soon pronounced the freedom of the slaves in their islands. France did not

wait to calculate the political and commercial considerations involved in emancipation, before she obeyed the dictates of humanity. Herself free, she desired the freedom of the world. Having possession of many important points on the coast of Africa, she will crush the slave trade wherever she has control, and thus greatly aid in its suppression and in the promotion of African civilization. But as she has not, within herself, the command of the agencies necessary to civilize the districts which she owns, she may find herself compelled to call upon the colored people of the United States to commence and carry on the work, and thus promote our colonization enterprise. And as France has already proved herself capable of acts of the greatest magnanimity, we must ask of her one favor, though it may seem, in us, an act of presumption. But as an American Republican, we can appeal to French Republicans. It is of the utmost importance to the Republic of Liberia, that it should have guaranteed to it, by other nations, the right to purchase and annex the whole line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Lopez, so that no other power may be allowed to interfere with the extension of its jurisdiction over that region. The Gaboon, now in the possession of France, lies at the southeastern limits of this region, and is one of the most valuable points in Africa. We ask of France, therefore, that she shall offer the Gaboon country, as a free gift, to the free colored people of the United States, upon which to form a new state in connexion with Liberia. And, from the circumstances under which her title to this territory was acquired, during the *Monarchy*, it is believed that the *Republic*, when the subject is presented for its consideration, will yield it for that purpose.

The United States is also deeply interested in the success of Liberia, and is being involved in difficulties and perplexities propelling her onward to a point where she, too, must exert herself in behalf of the young Republic. Commercial and manufacturing interests will influence her, as they have already influenced Great Britain. But in addition to these, other considerations of far deeper import will soon press themselves upon our attention. The rapid increase of our slave population is beginning to alarm the stoutest advocates of the perpetuation of slavery. With their uniform ratio of increase continued, which, it will be remembered, is *three per cent. per annum*, in 50 years, from 1850, the slave population of the United States will number 12,000,000, with an annual increase of 360,000. In 100 years hence, they will have increased to 44,500,000, with an annual increase of 1,300,000. And in 150 years their numbers will be 165,000,000, and the yearly increase 5,000,000.

Now, it is utterly impossible that this number of slaves can be held in bondage, or be profitably employed, by the southern states of our Union, for half the period included in our calculation. But how emancipation is to be ultimately effected, we cannot foretell. This we know, that *it must be done*. The South is becoming aware of the difficulties of the *future of slavery*, and are beginning to look at its appalling consequences. Many states have already legislated to prevent the sale and transfer of the slaves of the more northern states into their bounds, and it would not be unexpected, if, in a few years, the slave holders of the more northern slave states, should be unable to find a market for their surplus slaves. And whenever this event occurs, the masters will soon

be over-supplied with laborers *which they cannot employ profitably*, and emancipation must take place. And when ever this work commences, the work of Colonization to Africa will be greatly increased. Liberia, therefore, is to the southern states, as well as to those of the north, and to the nations of Europe, a point of very great interest. Not one of them scarcely, can carry out their present policy without promoting the interests of our colony. In these facts we find an additional argument for the perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

And further, if the scheme of tropical cultivation in Africa, by free labor, can be successfully carried out, at an early day, and of which we entertain but little doubt, the work of emancipation in this country may be forced to a consummation much more rapidly than many suppose. The United States, it must be borne in mind, have not one acre of tropical lands. *Our crops of cotton and sugar, are both liable to blight, by frost, before they are fully matured and secured.* But it is not so in Africa. More than three-fourths of the lands of that vast continent are within the tropics, and secure from the action of frosts. The employment of capital, in tropical cultivation in Africa, would long since have been extended to millions upon millions of dollars, but for the error committed in attempting it by *white men* and amongst *an uncivilized people*. This error is now detected and will not be repeated. The American Colonization Society has, by its efforts, dispelled the doubts and difficulties overhanging the question of African Civilization. Capital, in a few years, can be employed more profitably in Liberia than in the United States. Capital and labor will soon both find their way to Africa, and perhaps in modes

not now anticipated. It is no uncommon occurrence now, for a slave holder, in this country, to let *his slave out on parole*, to earn a fixed price, upon the payment of which to the master, the slave is a freeman. It is very rare, in such cases, that a breach of faith occurs. Now, it may not be long, if the southern market should be closed against the sale of northern slaves, before this system of self-emancipation may be carried out upon a grand scale, *by masters bargaining with their slaves to emigrate to Liberia, there to earn the price of their freedom.* Such an arrangement would add to the amount of free labor products which must come into competition with those of the slave labor of our southern states. In this way Kentucky and Virginia could retaliate, with fearful effect, upon South Carolina and Louisiana.

But, as we hasten to a conclusion, we can only throw out suggestions without waiting to dwell upon them. We are fully aware, that the idea that tropical cultivation in Africa, can seriously affect the value of slave labor in the United States, for centuries to come, will be considered visionary. But we must ask all such doubters to recollect, that commercial revolutions occur almost as suddenly, in this age, as political ones. The world has learned how to achieve great things in a short time. We western men have witnessed such wonders pass before our eyes, that we believe capital and labor, skill and enterprise, can accomplish any thing within the range of human power, and that what formerly required centuries for its consummation, can now be executed in months or years. Born in Ohio, when it was yet comparatively a wilderness, I, myself, have seen it rise to what it now is, and have also seen State after State called rapidly

into existence, in the wilderness of the west, in less than half a century. And yet the sources of this prosperity and this progress are unexhausted and inexhaustible. No limits can be set to this progress but the impassable barriers of the great Pacific.

Give to Liberia intelligent and industrious *emigrants*, and she, too, will advance in prosperity and in greatness. The materials for such an emigration exist in the United States, and our colored men, generally, are only awaiting the evidences of the truth of what is said in Liberia. When convinced *that it is not a trap to enslave them again*, as they have been told, they will move with the heart of one man, as the Israelites of old removed from Egypt to Canaan. The sympathies of our colored men are with England and France. These nations possess their confidence more fully than Americans. England and France are both interested in blessing Africa with civilization. A formal invitation from these two governments, addressed to our free colored people, and asking them to emigrate to Liberia, under their protection and patronage, would enlist tens of thousands to remove at once to the young Republic. These emigrants, being settled at suitable points along the coast, would greatly aid in checking the slave trade, and thus, its risks being much increased, the British capital employed at present in that traffic, *would be withdrawn from Brazil and transferred to Liberia*. A large concentration of capital and labor in Africa, which are both practicable, would soon be felt, in the markets of the world, *by the increased supply of free labor tropical products brought into competition with those of slave labor*. When this event shall occur, as occur it will, a reduction of the value of slave labor must follow; and this together with the rapidly increasing bulk of

the now unwieldy mass of our slave population, must greatly hasten the period of final emancipation.

Now, if the possession of the sovereignty of the soil of tropical Africa, and the control of its products, be of such vast political and commercial importance to such governments as France and England, as their policy towards Africa, heretofore, so fully indicates; we would respectfully enquire of our colored people, whether their possession and control are not of equal importance and value to African men themselves? And, if the monopoly of tropical products once secured to Englishmen an ascendancy among nations; will not the same advantages be of equal importance to African men, and afford to them the means of rising into national greatness and national glory? And, further, if Africa is of such importance to European nations, that they will expend millions of dollars to secure to themselves the advantages of its products and its commerce; what will posterity, what will the world say, of those of our African population, *who refuse to receive such a rich inheritance, though offered to their acceptance as a free gift?* And, again, if the destruction of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery, be matters of such vast moral importance as to call for the united efforts of Christian men, throughout the world, to destroy them; and if these greatest of all modern moral enterprises, inferior only to our purely missionary efforts, cannot be accomplished, but by our Christian colored men forming themselves into a rampart around the African coast: and if colored men can, by engaging in this great moral and religious movement, better their own condition and secure to themselves and their children, and ultimately to the millions of Africa, all the blessings of social, civil, and religious liberty;

why should we not urge them to a fair and candid consideration of the question of returning to Africa as civilized and christianized men, to take peaceful possession of that ancient inheritance from which their uncivilized and pagan forefathers were forcibly torn?

But we shall not further weary your patience. We had designed

presenting an argument for the success of the Republic of Liberia, based upon the innate moral principle existing within her, and growing out of the religious freedom secured to her citizens, and the ample means of religious instruction provided for her people. But we forbear.

Late and interesting from Liberia.

THE following letter from PRESIDENT ROBERTS, contains the latest intelligence which we have received from Liberia, and will deeply interest our readers. None can fail to notice the important influences exerted by colonization for the suppression of the slave trade, and the extension of lawful commerce.

The remarks touching the contentment and happiness of the emigrants by the *Huma*, should stimulate our friends to send in the means necessary to enable us to colonize that family of about 60 slaves from near Murfreesboro, N. C. As the time is now short, may we not hope that the amount will be made up without delay.

We have now received *fourteen hundred dollars* of the \$3,000 required. Surely a sufficient number of persons will read this, who intend to give us each \$100 for this noble purpose, to complete the whole. We earnestly entreat them not to delay.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Sept. 22, 1849.

DEAR SIR: A few days ago I addressed you, via England, a short note, announcing the arrival of the "*Huma*" at Sinoe, and that the immigrants had all been landed, in good health and fine spirits, and much delighted with their new home and the prospects before them. They are, indeed, as far as I am informed, a fine set of people—industrious and enterprising—and will, no doubt, prove a great acquisition to Sinoe, and Liberia in general—just the kind of people we need.

I had also the pleasure of announcing the purchase of Grand Cape Mount and Manna by this government, and the hope of being able soon to extinguish the slave trade at Gallinas. I have the satisfaction now to in-

form you that the slave trade at Gallinas is on its last legs, in consequence of the strict blockade of that territory by the British squadron, and the rapid extension of our jurisdiction in that quarter. The natives have determined to abandon the traffic in slaves, and the chiefs have actually delivered to Captain Dunlop, of her Majesty's ship "*Alert*," all the slaves that have been collected there for exportation, numbering several hundreds, to be taken to Sierra Leone. The foreign slavers have also taken advantage of Captain Dunlop's kindness, and left the Gallinas in one of her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone, having promised Captain Dunlop never again to return for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters by the Liberia Packet, which vessel arrived here on the 18th, all well. Mr. Gurley is now with me, and requests me to present his kindest regards to you, and to say that he would be pleased to send you a line, but cannot now, for the want of time. This goes by the United States ship Decatur, via Porto Praya. I will write you fully by the Packet. I have not time to add more.

Yours, truly,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, Washington City.

The above letter was brought by the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 14th ult.

We learn that at the general election held before the Decatur left, J. J. Roberts, Esq., was again elected President of the Republic. There was no election, by the people, of a Vice President; the selection therefore, must be made by the Legislature, which meets this month. It is probable that the present Secretary of State, Mr. Warner, will be elected. The affairs of

the Republic are in a very prosperous condition.

We regret to hear of the death of Dr. J. W. Prout, an old and much esteemed citizen, and a member of the Senate. He was drowned while crossing the bar, off Monrovia, while returning from a vessel at anchor in Messurado Roads, which he had visited to attend the sick.

An officer of the Decatur, in a letter to the Boston Post, says—

"The Republic has a snug man-of-war schooner, carrying a neat little battery, with the word "Liberia" on each gun, all of which was a present from the British government. She was absent on a cruise with Gen. Lewis, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was visiting the national trading establishments along the Liberia shore, which

constitute the main dependence of the Republic for revenue.

"They have a judicious tariff, but have not yet perfected all the necessary arrangements for the collection of duties on imports. Their commerce is beginning to be worth looking after; nor did Great Britain send their popular President and suite home in a magnificent man-of-war for nothing. In proof of which I enclose you a copy of a treaty recently concluded between the parties, showing that while "the Queen, God bless her," has one of her bright eyes on the suppression of the slave trade on the shore, she has the other fixed on the palm oil, ivory, and gold dust of the interior. But I shrewdly suspect that we too shall have a finger in the pie; for I understood that the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the champion of colonization, had arrived at Monrovia before we left, as an Agent from our government, and that he was most favorably received."

[For the African Repository.]

A just tribute to Buchanan.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, and the admirers of heroic self-consecration to the cause of philanthropy, the following beautiful lines, from the *Poetess of America*. The tribute which it pays to the memory of Buchanan is justly deserved. His name, his deeds, and his praise are interwoven with the very existence of Liberia; and "ages yet unborn" shall hear his worth and revere and cherish his memory.

THE GRAVE OF BUCHANAN.

"As we rambled near the village of Baasa, we came to a secluded spot, under a cluster of trees, near the banks of the Benson, where was a solitary grave. This was no other than that of his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, the late lamented Governor of Liberia."—*Letter of Rev. J. Rambo, to Elliot Cresson, Esq.*

Whose is yon grave, where branches wave
Of tropic shrub, and tree?
The quiet river flowing near,
In silent majesty?

While dimly seen, the shades between,
A distant village stands,
I ask, whose noteless grave is that,
Scoop'd in the sultry sands?

Then, o'er my soul, a whisper stole
From memory's sacred cell,
And forth a treasured image came
That years had garnered well.—

Unsealed the dark and flashing eye,
Uprose the form of grace,—
Buchanan!—dost thou slumber here
In this sequestered place?

No gushing tear drop marked thy dust,
From a fond Mother's eye,
But suffering Afric mourned for thee
With throes of agony.—

For thee,—who in her pressing need
A hero's might displayed,—
And with a statesman's studious thought
Her early councils swayed.

Oh! earthly fame! it matters not,
The towering fane to rear,—
Or proudly swell the trumpet blast,
For dying crowds to hear,—

And grave a name on marble tomb
 For time to eat away,--
 And cast those motives into shade
 That wait the judgment-day;--
 For though Benevolence may toil
 Long 'neath the opposing blast;--

And unrewarded seem to sink
 In martyrdom at last;--
 Yet shall its holy annal find
 A glorious seal on high,--
 And win the plaudit of the Judge
 Who ruleth earth and sky.

L. H. S.

[For the African Repository.]

Operations in Ohio.

DELAWARE, OHIO,

Oct. 30, 1849.

REV. WM. McLAIN:—I wrote you, a month since, that a severe attack of cholera, confining me to my bed for three weeks, and leaving me too feeble for business for a much longer time, together with the general prevalence of that dreadful scourge throughout the West, had wholly broken up my plans for the summer, and cut off your expected contributions from my field of labor. On resuming my work a few weeks since, I found that I could reach the annual meetings of several religious denominations, and therefore prepared myself with a Memorial for signatures, asking the Ohio Legislature to make an appropriation in behalf of our Society. I have already enclosed you a copy of the Memorial.

Calling first at Dayton, where the *Ohio Methodist Conference* was in session; I obtained the signatures of all the members present, with two exceptions, one only of whom declined on the ground of disapproval of colonization, and he a young minister. A few had obtained leave of absence before an opportunity offered of soliciting their names.

During the same week, I visited the *Synod of Cincinnati*, Old School Presbyterian, holding its session at Springfield; and obtained the unanimous signature of all the members present, excepting two or three elders, who were either sick or had obtained leave of absence. The list of names includes all those ministers of this Synod who have

heretofore been so ardent in the anti-slavery cause.

Last week I attended the *Synod of Cincinnati*, New School Presbyterian, which held its session in Cincinnati, and was introduced by Dr. BEECHER. Without a dissenting voice I was allowed to address them, after which the whole of the members present signed the Memorial, excepting three ministers and one elder.

Hastening to Columbus, I found the *Ohio Baptist annual Convention* in session, and, being introduced, I was allowed to address them. Having stated the facts in relation to the purchase of an *Ohio in Africa*, by our friend Charles McMicken, Esq., they signified their willingness, at the proper time, to second the effort by aiding in planting a missionary in its bounds, and encouraging emigration to it. All the members whom I solicited for their signatures added their names to the Memorial, with one exception. Some six or eight were not applied to for want of time, as I had to hasten to this point.

At Delaware I have met the *Synod of Ohio*, Old School, Presbyterian, and was introduced, and allowed to address them, and state the object of my visit. The ministers present all signed the Memorial, except two, who expressed themselves friendly to colonization, but had scruples in relation to asking Legislative aid for benevolent objects. The elders also signed, excepting those who had leave of absence before the subject was presented.

This Memorial is being put in circulation in most of the counties of the State, for the signatures of our citizens generally. The members of the ecclesiastical bodies applied to, have signed it as citizens of the State, and not in their official capacity. Perhaps I should add, that copies of the *Lecture on Colonization*, of last winter, delivered before the Ohio Legislature, had been mailed to the ministers of these several bodies, the Baptists excepted, and had been generally read by them. On meeting with me they seemed at once prepared to act.

These results afford us much encouragement. There is a growing disposition, among men of prudence and reflection, to separate the colonization cause from the anti-slavery movements. They are willing to do this on account of the vast influence for good which Liberia is exerting upon Africa, and from the conviction that there is but little hope of bestowing a christian civilization upon Africa by any other instrumentality.

I am justified, from assurances given, in believing that the old custom of collections

in behalf of the Colonization Society, can be revived in our churches.

There are many considerations which should call out the efforts and the contributions of christians in behalf of this enterprise. Liberia is a *Christian Republic*, but has to contend with an immense mass of *heathenism* which yet surrounds her. It is believed that the christian element at present existing in Liberia is sufficient for its preservation. But as its boundaries are yearly increasing, and must be still farther extended, if the slave trade is to be suppressed, its safety will demand a proportional increase of christian teachers, and these must be supplied from the United States. The Republic of Hayti has sunk down again into despotism, it is believed, *for the want of sufficient christian principle to sustain her*. Will the christians of the United States permit the Republic of Liberia to fall for the same reason, when it is in their power to supply the means which, with God's blessing, will prevent such a result?

Yours,
DAVID CHRISTY.

African Coffee.

THAT the flavor of Liberia coffee has some resemblance to that of the Mocha, is asserted by all who know the taste of both. It is equally obvious to the careful observer, that a part of the kernels resemble the Mocha in appearance. Noticing this, I had a pound of coffee from Bexley carefully sorted. The smallest and roundest kernels, which were something more than half of the whole, when placed by themselves, looked so much like half a pound of Mocha, that it would require a good judge to see the difference. Perhaps they were, on an average, slightly larger than Mocha generally is. The second variety, which was more than half of the remainder, resembled the first, in color and texture, within and without, but the kernels were larger, longer,

and not so round. The third and last variety was of a lighter color, and the kernels large, resembling very much the Java.

On trial by the palate, after careful cookery by skilful hands, they all proved good: but, in the judgment of every taster, the Mocha flavor was most decided in the first variety, less so in the second, and not distinctly perceptible in the third. Our conclusion was, that the Liberia coffee consists certainly of two varieties, and probably of three; and that the small round kernels are the most valuable.

I would suggest, therefore, that the coffee growers in Liberia examine this matter, and ascertain whether these varieties grow on different trees, or whether they are merely accidental. If it should be found, as I

suspect it will, that they are the produce of different trees, the question will be settled, and they should give the preference to the first variety; for that, well cultivated and prepared, and kept from intermixture with the others, would soon have as good a standing in the market as the Mocha itself.

I am confirmed in this view of the matter, by learning lately, on very high authority, that a very large proportion of the Mocha of commerce is the production of African forests, carried to Mocha in Arabia, and thence distributed over the world. It is indigenous in the little kingdoms of Kaffa,

Enarea and Yangaro, which are in the latitude of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and where several of the eastern tributaries of the Nile have their rise. The coffee is certainly indigenous there, grows wild in the forests, is exported in large quantities to Mocha, and is sold there as Mocha coffee; and the people assert, as a historical fact, that coffee was first introduced into southern Arabia from their country. And as this best kind of coffee is indigenous in eastern Africa, there is no improbability in its being so in the same latitude on the western.

J. TRACY.

That three Thousand Dollars, and sailing of Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet will sail again for Liberia in about *four weeks* from the date of her arrival (now daily expected) at Baltimore. Emigrants and all interested should be ready to leave by the first of January.

We have not yet received that \$3000 necessary to send the about 60 slaves, left by the will of the late T. Capehart, near Murfreesboro, N. C. We must again appeal to the friends of humanity for speedy aid.

Several names of contributors to this fund will be found among the list of subscribers. Other pledges have been given, and we doubt not that there are many others ready to give liberally to secure this important ob-

ject. It is not often that a case is presented which appeals so strongly to the philanthropic. Shall it appeal in vain!

The most of those who have already contributed, have authorized us to use their donations in sending out some other emigrants, if we do not succeed in raising the amount necessary to send these. Others have made their donations contingent on our securing the whole amount required. Here then is another strong motive. The giver of a single \$100 now may be the means of securing several hundred!

Who can resist a call like this and sleep quietly the succeeding night?

Donations

Received at the office of the New York State Colonization Society, from Aug. 1st, to Oct. 31st, 1849.

Aug. 17..	New York City—Collection in Rev. F. F. Cornell's Church.....	6 60
" 21..	Part col. in Forsyth st. Meth. Ch. Rev. J. W. B. Wood, Pastor, \$10, Part collection in Rev. Dr. Pott's Church.....	15 00
Sept. 14..	"G. J.".....	10 00
" 21..	Miss Winefred Post..	50 00
" 22..	Part collection in Rev. Mr. Wood's Church....	1 00
Oct. 2..	Cash.....	500 00

Oct. 6..	"A friend" per P. Amerman.....	100 00
" 15..	Daniel Trimble, for slave Dickinson, \$5, Jos. Lawrence, for do. \$5....	10 00
" 16..	Two friends of the cause, for do.....	8 00
" 24..	Friend for do.....	1 00
Aug. 4..	Chester, N. Y.—Col. in Rev. J. W. Wood's Ch. viz: Miss Susan Board, to constitute a Life Mem. \$30, Miss Phebe Board,	

	to constitute a Life Mem. \$30, James Durland, \$1, Chas. B. Howel, M. D. \$1, Wm. Masterson, \$1.	63 00		<i>Syracuse</i> —Alfred Cobb, \$10, Nathan Cobb, \$5..	15 00
Aug.	7.. <i>Piermont</i> —Col. in R. D. Ch., Rev. D. Lord, Pastor, \$13 68. <i>Amster-</i> <i>dam</i> —Col. in Pres. Ch. Rev. Mr. Goodale, \$20..	33 68	Sept. 14..	<i>Schuylerville</i> —R. D. Ch., Rev. Mr. Chester..	13 34
	" 10.. <i>Auburn</i> —"A friend," by W. A. Booth.....	10 00	" 21..	<i>Germanatown</i> —Col. in R. D. Ch., Rev. J. Boyd, Pastor, \$4, Rev. J. Boyd, \$1.....	5 00
	" 11.. <i>Albany</i> —Col. in Dr. Sprague's Church.....	78 16	" 26..	<i>Caledonia</i> —Pres. Ch., 2.. <i>Berne</i> —Col. R. D. Ch. Rev. Wm. Demerest, Pas- tor.....	10 00 8 65
	" 15.. <i>Stockbridge, Mass.</i> Col. in Cong. Church.....	10 76	" 6..	<i>Rutland, Vt.</i> —Dr. Joel Green.....	100 00
	" 16.. <i>Buffalo</i> —Jesse Ketch- um, \$10, do. \$10, (Oct.) <i>Walton</i> —Wm. Townsend, \$100.....	120 00	" 12..	<i>Middletown, Ct.</i> —Friend of the cause.....	6 00
	" 17.. <i>Pompey Centre</i> —Rev. J. C. Smith.....	1 00	" 17..	<i>Catskill</i> —Wm. Chura- man, per Dr. DeWitt...	5 00
	" 20.. <i>Walden</i> —Col. in St. Andrew's Ch. Rev. W. H. Hart, Reetor, \$3 25. <i>Kingsboro</i> —Mrs. Amelia Potter, Chas. Mills, S. G. Hildreth, U. M. Place, each \$10, Luther Potter, Rev. E. Yale, each \$5, J. Gibbs, \$2, P. Caugh, and E. Leonard, each \$1....	57 25	" 19..	<i>Albany</i> —Col. in Rev. Dr. Wyckoff's Ch. \$32 05. <i>Tribes Hill</i> —Col. in Rev. A. W. Hull's Ch. \$3....	35 05
	" 22.. <i>Gilboa</i> —Col. in R. D. Church, Rev. H. S. Van Dyke, Pastor, \$9. <i>Kings-</i> <i>ton</i> —Col. in R. D. Ch. Rev. Mr. Hoes, Pastor, \$20 75.....	29 75	" 22..	<i>Syracuse</i> —Rev. E. Lea- venworth, \$5, A friend, \$1.....	6 00
Sept. 1..	<i>Ithaca</i> —Col. in R. D. Ch., Rev. Mr. Henry, Pastor, <i>Utica</i> —Mrs. Cath. H. Wil- liams, \$50, Wm. Tracy, Esq., Mrs. S. Y. Bagg, S. Y. Childs, esq., Mrs. Rach. Tracy, each \$10, Wm. J. Bacon, Esq., Mrs. Jno. Williams, Y. E. Clark, Esq., Wm. Bristol, Esq., each \$5, A. Churchill, \$5 50, Col. at Lecture, \$6, J. H. Wood, Mrs. Orson, each \$3, Mr. Dut- ton, Miss C. Derlyshire, each \$2, E. S. Brayton, Rev. Mr. Ely, Cash, ea. \$1.	134 50	" 23..	<i>Heneoye</i> —Jesse Stev- ens, jr.....	3 00
	<i>Owego</i> —Rev. A. J. Dana, <i>Rome</i> —Edward Hunting- ton, Cash, B. H. Wright, each \$50, John Stryker, \$20, J. W. Crane, W. W. Nellis, C. Comstock, each \$5, S. O. Schudder, J. Hathaway, J. S. Har- vey, each \$1.....	5 00 188 00	" 25..	<i>Lewiston Falls</i> —A friend for slave Dickinson.....	2 00
			" 26..	<i>Litchfield, Ct.</i> —A friend, \$1.....	20 00
			" 29..	<i>Tarrytown</i> —Col. Meth. Ch. after Lecture.....	14 00
			Sept. 28..	<i>Blauvenburgh, N. J.</i> — R. D. Ch., Rev. T. Ro- mane, Pastor.....	10 20
			Oct. 19..	<i>Amwell, N. J.</i> —Col. in United 1st and 2d D. R. Churches, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, Pastor....	20 00
			" 26..	<i>Shrewsbury, N. J.</i> — From a friend, for slave Dickinson.....	2 00
					1,690 94
			NOAH SHELDON:		
			Sept. 21..	<i>Great Barrington, Mass.</i> per N. Sheldon, Agent, Miss Kellogg, \$10, Col. Ives, \$2, Mark Rosseter, B. W. Pattison, Judge Loop, O. W. Hopkins, Mrs. Ives, Rev. Mr. Dennison, each \$1, Dea. F. Whiting, G. L. Granger, ea. 50 cts.	19 00
				<i>Lee, Mass.</i> —Wm. Porter, Henry Smith, Joel Brad- ley, Thatcher & Inger- soll, Dr. H. Bartlet, each \$1, L. L. Mills, Cash, T. D. Thatcher, each 50 cts. Cash, 24 cts.....	6 74
					25 74

D. MEAD:

Aug. 11..	Bloomfield, N. J.—Col. in Pres.Ch., Rev. Geo. Duffield, Pastor, \$34 16.	Perth Amboy—Col. in Pres. Ch. Rev. B. Cary, Pastor, \$20.	Newark—D. Colton, jr., \$10, J. P. Bradley, \$5.....	69 16
" 14..	Westfield—Col. Pres. Ch. Rev. J. M. Huntington, Pastor.....	12 87		
" 22..	Jersey City—Wm. Savery.....	30 00		
Oct. 22..	Westfield—Rev. J. M. Huntington, (don.).....	5 00		
		117 03		

Receipts for African Repository.

Aug. 17..	Rev. J. C. Smith.....	1 00
Sept. 1..	Jesse Armstrong.....	1 00
" 18..	S. K. Stow.....	1 00
" 21..	A. Hyde.....	1 00
" 21..	S. Bradley.....	2 00
" 21..	E. R. Bradley.....	1 50
		\$7 50
	Recapitulation.	
Donation in Office.....	1,690 94	
" New Jersey, direct..	32 20	
" New Jersey, per Rev. D. Mead, Agent....	117 03	
" per Rev. N. Sheldon.	25 74	
African Repository.....	7 50	
Total.....	\$1,873 21	

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Col. Society, at their Office, from October 15th to November 15th, 1849.

Receipts at Office.

John Brewster, Esq., of Shirleysburg, Pa., donation per Henry Brewster, Esq.....	60 00
Hon. Edward Coles, to constitute his son, Roberts Coles, a life member P. C. S.....	50 00
"A Friend to the Cause," donation.....	20 00
Christian Schrack, Esq., annual subscription for 1849.....	5 00
Mrs. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, donation through Rev. J. J. Porter, per Dr. J. L. Day.....	50
Cash for Publications.....	15 31
Total.....	150 81

B. Mahony, \$3, G. M. Elkinton, \$3, B. W. Richards, \$2, R. B. Potter, \$2, F. V. Krug, \$2, Paul T. Jones, \$2, J. V. Cowell, \$2, J. B. Trevor, \$2, Isaac C. Jones, \$2, Jos. Cabot, \$2, Mrs. S. Peter, \$2, Israel Morris, \$2, T. A. Budd, \$2, B. W. Chase, \$2, Dr. J. M. Allen, \$2, S. H. Traquair, \$2, John Roset, \$1, E. Whelan, \$1, James Yocom, \$1, John McArthur, \$1, Wm. Duncan, \$1, H. Catherwood, \$1.....	50 00
Total.....	65 00

Recapitulation.

Receipts at Office.....	150 81
Receipts for the Col. Herald.....	65 00
Total.....	\$215 81

NOTE.—The Rev. Mr. May's collections will be published in our next month's issue.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1849.

MAINE.

Norridgewock—Calvin Selden, Esq.	3 50
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VERMONT.

Montpelier—From the Vt. Colonization Society, sundry donations, by Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer—J. Hawes, J. Y. Vail, Geo. Worthington, Saml. Gass, Rev. G. B. Mansour, each \$1.....	5 00
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St. Johnsbury—J. P. Fairbanks, T. Fairbanks, each \$25, Horace Fairbanks, \$5, S. G. Bracket, Hiram Knapp, each \$3, Wm. Sanborn, C. Jewett, each \$1, E. Jewett, \$2, W. P. Pierce, 50 cents.....	65 50
Craftsbury—S. C. Crafts.....	1 00
Chelsea—Judge Hebbard.....	2 00
Hartford—Mrs. M. G. Strong...	2 00

New Haven—Hon. Wm. Nash, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.... 15 00
Brookfield—Simon Cotton, Esq., Capt. Amos Edson, each \$3, Elisha Allis, Esq., Reub. Peck, Esq., Luther Wheatley, Esq., each \$2, Part of a legacy of the late Mr. Zelotes Bigelow, \$1, Capt. J. S. Allen, Mr. John Bigelow, Mr. David Bigelow, Mr. Jerah Edson, each \$1, Mr. Lemuel Pope, Homer Hatch, Esq., Rev. D. Wilde, Mr. J. W. Hopkins, Dea. P. Kellogg, Col. Nath. Wheatley, Elias Smith, Esq., Mrs. Jemima Freeman, Waldo W. Ingalls, Esq., Hon. Ariel Burnham, Miss Marind Wheatley, Mrs. Hulda Wilde, Mr. Andrew Wheatley, Capt. Salmon Edson, each 50 cents, Mrs. Mariah Merrill, Mr. J. C. Wheatley, Mrs. Julia Griswold, Dea. Wm. Wells, Marshall Edson, each 50 cents. 25 25

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westfield—E. G. Talmadge, Esq. 2 00
Williamsburgh—Dr. Daniel Collins..... 9 00
Boston—H. R. Coburn, Esq., toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, 100 00

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, NEW YORK. 5 00

Auburn—From Mrs. "H." toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton—John Cooper, M. D., Rev. John Vanderveer, ea. \$50, toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00
Pittsburgh—Thomas Hanna, Esq. toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:
Wilmington—Collection in Rev.

S. R. Wynkoop's Ch., \$11 66,
 Hanover Street, (Rev. J. E. Rockwell's,) \$51 42, Cash by a Friend, \$10..... 73 08
New Castle—Collection in the Presbyterian Church..... 50 00

MARYLAND.

Montgomery Co.—Rev. R. A. Smith, 2 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Washington City—Donation from J. W. M., \$25, Rev. John C. Smith, \$2, Jacob Gideon, Esq., \$2..... 29 00

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia—Mrs. Mary Brown, 10 00
Richmond—Thomas Rutherford, Esq., toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00
 110 00

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Donation from the Hon. J. Burnet, toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, 500 00

Total Contributions....\$1,299 33

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE—**Brewer**—Joshua Chamberlain, to Nov. 1850, \$1. **Norridgewock**—Calvin Selden, Esq. to Feb. 1848, \$16 50..... 17 50

MASSACHUSETTS—**Westfield**—E. G. Talmadge, Esq., for 1849, \$1. **Medway**—Abijah R. Wheeler, Esq., to Nov. 1849, \$3. **Auburn**—Thomas & J. S. Merriam, to July, 1850, \$1 50. **Randolph**—Joseph Leeds, to July, 1850, \$1. **Williamsburgh**—Dr. Daniel Collins, for 1849, \$1... 7 50

MARYLAND—**Baltimore**—E. P. Baitows, Esq., to July, 1851, 10 00

ILLINOIS—**Waverly**—Rev. E. Jenney, for 1848-49, \$3. **Petersburgh**—Rev. John Barclay, to Dec. 1849, \$1..... 4 00

IOWA—**Iowa City**—F. Reyno, to Sept. 1850..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 39 00

Total Contributions..... 1,299 33

Aggregate Amount....\$1,338 33

